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(Latin=English and English=Latin)

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PREFACE



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

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

ablat. ablative.

absol. absolute, absolutely, i.e. without dependent case or adjunct.

abstr. abstract.

accus. accusative.

act. active.

adj. adjective.

adv. adverb.

al. l. alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).

ap. followed by a proper noun, e.g., *ap. Cic.* = in the works of.

appellat. appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).

attrib. attribute or attributive.

a. Aug. ante-Augustan.

Aug. Augustan.

c. common.

conj. conjunction.

collect. collective.

compar. comparative.

concr. concrete.

conn. connected.

correl. correlative.

constr. construction.

contr. contraction or contracted.

cp. compare.

dat. dative.

decl. declension.

defect. defective.

demonstr. demonstrative.

dep. deponent.

desider. desiderative.

diff. different.

dim. diminutive.

dissyll. dissyllable.

distrib. distributive.

dub. doubtful.

eccl. ecclesiastical

ed. edition.

e.g. exempli gratiâ (for example).

ellipt. elliptical, elliptically.

enclit. enclitic.

Eng. English.

esp. especially.

etc. et cetera.

eth. dat. ethic dative.

etym. etymology.

euphem. euphemism or euphemistical.

euphon. euphonic, euphonically.

ex. exs. example, examples.

f. feminine.

fig. figurative or figure.

fin. or *ad fin.* at the end.

fol. followed by.

fol. following.

fr. from.

Fr. French.

freq. frequently or frequentative.

fut. future.

gen. general or generally.

genit. genitive.

geogr. geographical.

Germ. German.

Gr. Greek.

gram. grammatical.

heterocl. heteroclit.

heterog. heterogeneous.

ib. ibidem.

id. idem.

i.e. id est (that is).

imper. imperative.

imperf. imperfect.

impers. impersonal.

inanim. inanimate.

inchoat. inchoative, inceptive.

indecl. indeclinable.

indef. indefinite.

indic. indicative.

infin. infinitive.

init., in, or ad init. at the beginning.

intens. intensive.

interrog. interrogative.

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

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

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, condemnno.

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.O. 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. Horatiā 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. Ipsi heres faciendum curavit.

Im. Immunis

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.

Prīd. Prīdie.

Q. Quintus, que.

R. Rufus, Romanus, recte, regnum, reserendum.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

R.P. *Respublica.*

R.R. *Rationes relatæ.*

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, votam.*

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

App. Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.

Auct. b. Afr. Auctor belli Africani.

Auct. b. Alex. Auctor belli Alexandrini.

Auct. b. Hisp. Auctor belli Hispani.

Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.

Cat. C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.

Cato. M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.

Cic. M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.

Col. L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.

Enn. Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.

Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 43 B.C.

Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.

Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Liv. T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.

Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.

Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.

Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Nep. Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.

Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.

Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.

Petr. T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.

Phaedr. Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.

Plaut. M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.

Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.

Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.

Q. Cic. Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.

Quint. M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.

Sall. C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.

Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.

Stat. P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.

Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.

Ter. P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.

Tib. Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.

Varr. M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.

Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.

Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.

Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.

TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR

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

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION

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

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *exspectare* 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.—

<i>alqs</i> = <i>aliquis</i>	<i>alqm</i> = <i>aliquem</i>
<i>alqd</i> = <i>aliquid</i>	<i>alqam</i> = <i>aliquam</i>
<i>alcjs</i> = <i>alicujus</i>	<i>alqo</i> = <i>aliquo</i>
<i>alci</i> = <i>alicui</i>	<i>alqâ</i> = <i>aliquâ</i>

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

Circumloc. = circumlocution.

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

Com. = used by the comic poets.

Comb. = in combination.

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

Gram. = used by the Latin grammarians.

Inscrip. = found in inscriptions.

Jct. = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

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

Med. Lat. = Latin of the Middle Ages.

Opp. = in opposition to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LATIN-ENGLISH

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.
a as an abbreviation, see the Table.

a, ah, interj. *Ah* Verg.

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

ābactus -a -um, partic. of abigo.

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

ābāllēnātio -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

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

abe

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

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

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

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

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

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

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abbequito, 1. to ride off, Liv.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abito -ōnis, f. = abitus (q.v.).

abito, 3. to go away, Plaut.

abitus -ūs, m. (abeo), 1, a going away, departure; post abitum huius, Cic.; 2, place of egress (opp. aditus), Verg.

abjecte, acv. abjectly, in a spiritless and cowardly manner, Cic.; meanly, Tac.

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

abjectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abjicio); 1, of position, low, common; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; 2, of character, cowardly, mean-spirited; annuus, Cic.; 3, despicable; contemptis atque abjectus, Cic.; 4, without force, prostrat; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

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

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

abjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. **I.** to unhar-ness; juvenum, Verg. **II.** Transf., to estrange, detach; abjungo Labienum, Caes.; se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from, Cic.

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

ablativus -a -uni, ablative. Subst., **ablativus** -i, m. (sc. casus), the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Quint.

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

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

abligurio, 4. to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

ablōco, 1. to let on lease, Suet.

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

abluo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes allicuius, Cic.; pass., abluī, to be washed clean, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, to wash away. **A.** Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abluatur, as quenched, Lucr. **B.** Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, Cic.

ablutio -ōnis, f. a washing away, ablution, Plin.

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

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

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

abnūo -nūi -nūitūrus, 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny; manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnuit a se commissum esse 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.

abōlēo -ēvi -itum, 2. to destroy I. Lit., Pop-paeae 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.

abōlesco -ēvi, no sup., 3. to perish; non abolescet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

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

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

abomīno = abominor (q.v.).

abominor -atus 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.

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

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

abōriscoor = aborior (q.v.).

abōrtio -ōnis, f. an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.

abōrtivus -a -uni, prematurely born; Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, addled, Mart. Subst., **abōrtivum** -i, n. (sc. medicamentum), drug for procuring abortion, Juv.

abōrtus -ūs, m. a miscarriage, Cic.

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

abripio -rīpti -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. I. A. Lit., abripi vi fluminis, Caes. B. Transf., Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic. II. A. to rob; non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac. B. 1, to drag away; Cappadocem de grege venallium, 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. (ἄβρότονον), 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; corrigiae, 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.

abscedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart. I. Lit., A. Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire; a Capua, Liv., 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 militariis modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv.; 2, to desert one; Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. B. Of things, 1, to go away; somnus ut abscessit, Ov., 2, to desert; cives earum urbium quae regno abscedunt, Liv.

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

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

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

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

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

absconditē, adv. obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

absisto -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 absistunt, Verg.; **2**, *to desist from*; with abl., obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., absiste moveri, cease to be moved, Verg.; with gerund., sequendo, from following, Liv.; accusator abstinit, 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 delinquitur, 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). **I**. *perfect, complete*; vita, Cic. **II**. *unfettered, unconditional, absolute*; causa, Cic.

absolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **A**. Lit., *to loosen*. **B**. Transf., **1**, *a, to free*; se a Fannio iudicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.; **b**, *to acquit*; improbitatis, Cic.; captis, 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. **I**. Lit., *inharmonious*; vox, Cic. **II**. Transf., *disagreeing with, not corresponding with*; absōni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat., nihil absōnum fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

absorbēo -ūi, 2. *to swallow, to gulp down*. **I**. Lit., *placentas*, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. **II**. Transf., hunc absorbunt 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*. **I**. Lit., cinorem, Liv. **II**. Transf., *to remove something disagreeable*, omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

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

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

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

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

abstineo -tīnī -tentum, 2 (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. **I**. Transf., manus, Liv.; gen. with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, militem a praeda, Liv.; manus a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic. **II**. Reflex., *abstinerē se, or simply abstinerē*; **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. **I**. Lit., *to drag away*, aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves e portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetralibus, Liv.; liberos in servitutem, Caes. **II**. Transf., **A**. aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, *to exclude*, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; a bono in pravum, Sall. **B**. **1**, *to estrange*; copias a Lepido, Cic., **2**, *to restrain*; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.; a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, **3**, *to draw away from*; a bonis, Cic.; se a sollicitudine, Cic.

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

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

absum (abfūi, ābesse, āfūi, āfūtūrus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). **I**. With regard to motion, *to be away, to be absent*. **A**. Gen., ab mbe orex 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 in 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 abent, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic. **II**. As regards position, **A**. Lit., *to be distant*; ab ube milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quatrimum 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 quum, etc.; haud multum afuit quum 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 est fide, Cic.

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

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

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

canere, Cic. ; 2, *in bad taste*; absurde et asperò 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, *incapable*; homo, Cic. ; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall. ; absurdum ingenio, Tac.

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

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

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 adj., abunde magnus, Sall. ; tibi abunde est, *you are more than satisfied*, Plin. , abunde libertatem ratus, *thinking liberty more than enough*, Sall. Subst. with genit., terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

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

Abusio -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.

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

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

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

ac, v. atque.

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

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

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

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

Acālanthis -idis, f. (ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthis, q. v.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

accēléro, 1. **I.** Trans., *to quicken, to accelerate*; iter, Caes. ; consilium alicui, Tac. **II.**

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

accendo -cendi -censum 3. (ad and *cando, consist. of candeo), to kindle, to set on fire. **I.** Lit., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. **B.** Met., to light up; luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to kindle as a light; virtutum quasi scintillulae e quibus accendit 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.

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

1. **accensus** -a -um, part. of accenseo. **I.** Generally used in plural, **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 -ōnis, f. a reception, acceptance, Cic.; frumenti, receipt, Sall.

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

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

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

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

accereso = arcesso (q.v.).

accessio -ōnis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to. **I.** Lit., suis accessionibus, 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 -ūs, 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 salutes, inclination to, Cic.; ad causam, leading up to a subject, Cic.

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

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

accipō, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

accingo -cinki -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., to gird to or on; enses 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.; magicas 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 (-ii) -itum, 4. to call to, summon, fetch; haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, 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 (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; hence subst., **acceptum** -i, what is received; codex accepti et expensi, an account book, Cic.; 3, where the 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 accipit cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg.; 5, to receive in a friendly manner; **a.**, Romanos in arceum, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditiōnem, 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 accepi, Cic.; of the judgment, to take; aliquid in bonum partem, to take in good part, Cic.; verisimilia pro veris, Liv.; with double acc., beneficium contumeliam, to take a kindness for an insult, Cic. **B.** to accept, not to reject; pacem, Liv.; omen, Cic.; legem, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, to get, receive, obtain; 1, lucrum, Cic.; adulterinos nummos pro bonis, Cic.; 2, to feel; dolorem, Cic.; 3, to hear; multa auribus accepisse, multa videre, Cic.; ut accepi a senibus, Cic.; 4, to learn; primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo, Caes.

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

accitus -ūs, m. a summons, Cic.

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

acclamatio -ōnis, f. a loud cry; 1, an outcry against; non modo ut acclamationes sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, 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 liberatoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

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

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

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 acclinatorum ad causam senatus, Liv.

aeclivis -e (ad and cīvus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo aeclivis, Caes.

aeclivitas -ātis, f. *acclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

accommodo, 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 aurius auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, *to adapt oneself*; ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et iurum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

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

accedo -didī -ditum, 3. (ad and credo), *to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Ho. absol., vix accedens, Cic.

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

accretio -ōnis, f. (acresco), *increase*; luninis, Cic.

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

accubitus -ūs, m. = accubitus (q.v.).

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

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

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

accumulātē, adv. *abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

accurro -curri and -cucurri -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.

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

accūsābilis -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

accūsatio -ōnis, 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.

accūsator -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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

acerbē, adv. **I.** *bitterly, harshly*; accusare, Cic.; acerbus invehi in aliquem, Cic.; acerbissime dicere, Cass. **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 tuens, *with angry look*, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** *Of persons, morose*; acerbos e Zenonis schola exire (of the Stoics), Cic. **B.** *Of things, 1, painful, severe, harsh*; acerbissima tributa, Cic.; **2**, *of speech or writing, bitter*; minaces et acerbæ litteræ, Cic.; **3**, *of events, painful*; incendium, Cic.

acernus -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)*.

acerescōmēs -ae, m. (ἀκρῆσεκόμης), *having unshorn hair*, Juv.

acervālis -e, *that which is heaped up* = σωπετής, *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., *tritici*, Cic.; insepulti acervi civium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a multitude*; facinorum, Cic. **B.** *Logical term, argument by accumulation*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the Achaemenidae. Hence adj., **Achae-mēnius** -a -um, *Persian*, Ov.

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

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

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

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

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

Āchērōnus -untis, m. and f. *Latin form of Acheron, the lower world*. Hence adj., **Āchērūsianus** -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 **Āchillēus** -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 = *Achaeus* (q.v.).

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

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

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

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

Ācilius -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 **Ācylla**, and **Ācholla** -ae, f. *town of the Carthaginians in Byzacium (near modern Elalla)*.

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

ācinus -i, m. and **ācinum** -i, n. *a berry (esp. grape)*, Cic.

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

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

Actys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from *ἀκτυλῆς*), a small javelin, Verg.

Actonía -ae, f. a town of Phrygia, on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia (now *Athakot*); hence **Actonénsis** -e, relating to Actonia.

Actonídes -ae, m. (*Ἀκτωνίδης*), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

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

acquiesco -quiesci -quiescētum, 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 acquiescant, 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 quaero). I, to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquirit eundo, Verg. II. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populis, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

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

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

Acrotóphōron -i, n. (*ἀκροτοφόνον*), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

acredula -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.

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

Acristus -i, m. (*Ἀκρίσιος*), a king of Argos, father of Danae. Hence, 1, **Acristonē** -es, f. Danae; 2, **Acristoniādes** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danae; 3, adj., **Acristonēus** -a -um, arces, Argos, Ov.

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

Acrobamē -ātis, n. (*ἀκρόβαμα*), 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.

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

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

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

1. **acta** -ae, f. (*ἄκτις*), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation, Cic.; hence, acton., 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.

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

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

Actiācus -a -um, v. under Actium.

actio -ōnis, f. (ago). I. motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. II. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv.; 2, action in a court of justice; a, the bringing of an action; inquieta urbs actionibus, Tac.; b, the action itself; actionem instituere, 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.

actitō, 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 -i, n. (*Ἀκτίον*). I. a promontory in Aetna, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (A.C. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. II. a roadstead near Corcyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiācus** -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.

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

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

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

actiōsē, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

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

actus -us, m. (ago). I. motion; fertur magno mona improbus actu, Verg. II. putting in motion. A. 1, driving of cattle; levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; 2, Meton., right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc., Cic. B. movement of the body; 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 currere, Cic.; 3, Transf., extremus actus actatis, Cic.

actūtum, adv. *immediately, directly*, Liv.

aculeatus -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*, subtile, Cic.

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

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

acuo -di -itum, 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 injurias, Liv. **C.** *to encourage, incite*; juventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

acus -ūs, f. (AC, root of acuus 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.

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

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

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

ad, prep. with acc., expressing direction, *towards*, to. **I.** Of space, **A.** Lit., **1.**, of motion, *towards*; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad Dianae venire, *to the temple of Diana* (sc. aedem), Ter.; ad me, ad te, etc., *to my house*, Cic.; so of extension, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; **2.**, of rest, *in the direction of, near*; sedere ad latus ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad aliquem, *to be on a visit to a person*, Cic.; ad judicem, *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 *euphritas, aviditas*, 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) morsus 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*; scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv.; **b.**, of extent, *to, up to*; (**a**) *virgis ad necem caedi*, Cic.; ad extremum, ultimum, *entirely*; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad summum, *on the whole*, Cic.; (**β**) of numbers, *to the amount of*, etc.; ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.; ad assem perdere, *to lose your last farthing*, Hor.; (**γ**) *near to, about*; (fulvus) 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 Januarii expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, *in the morning*, Cic.; ad tempus, *in due time*, Cic.; **b.**, *within*; ad annum tribunum plebis fore, Cic.

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

adaectus -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 muri, Caes., deorum vitam, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

adamussim, v. amussis.

adapērio -pērti -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; adapertae fores portae, Liv.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

adbito, 3. *to go near*, Plaut.

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

addensēo, 2. and **addensēo**, 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); alieni bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv.; esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor; ob creditam pecuniam addici, Liv.; addictus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave, Liv.; b, of an auctioneer, to knock down to a bidder; fundum alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; to put up for sale (of the vendor); aedes, Cic.; transf., regna pecunia, Cic.; 3, to give up or over, alicuius bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cic.; aliquem perpetuae servitutis, 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 -ōnis, f. (addico), the judge's award; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

addictus -a -um, v. addico.

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

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

addo -didi -ditum, 3. 1. to give to, to give, to place. A. Lit., epistolae in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons, alicui comitem, Verg. B. Transf., to inspire, to cause, produce; alicui alacritatem scribendi, Cic. 2. to add, increase, Liv. A. Lit., 1, unum granum, Cic.; gradum, to hasten, Liv.; 2, of writing, to add; in orationem quaedam, to make some additions, Cic.; 3, of reckoning, to add; addendo deducendoque, by addition and subtraction; videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. B. Transf., 1, hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera, Caes.; 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.

addocēo, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, Hor.

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

addūco -duxi -ductum, 3. 1. to draw to oneself. A. Gen., parvis colla lacertas (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 eum macies, Ov. 2. to bring (as a guide), or lead a thing or a person. A. Lit., 1, of persons, aliquem in conspectum populi, Liv.; aliquem in jus or iudicium, or simply aliquem, to bring to justice, Cic.; 2, of things, aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.), aquam, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to bring to a certain condition; aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, etc., Cic.; se autemque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.; 2, to bring a person to a certain state of mind; in fletum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspicandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj., adducis me ut tibi assentiar, Cic.; with 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.

adēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. 1. A. Lit., adesi favi, Liv. B. Transf., scopulus adesus aquis, Ov. 2. to consume, waste away; non adesa jam sed abundanti etiam pecunia, Cic.

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

1. **adēō**, adv. (ad and eoi, old dat. of is), at that point, so far. 1. Lit., A. Of space, so far, Ter. B. Of time, so long, used with usque and followed by dum, donec, quoad, Cic. 2. Transf. of degree, a, so much, so, followed by ut, Cic., b, even, what is more; ducem hostium in tre moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.; c, used enclitically with pron., just; id adeo, Cic.; with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel, Cic.; d, to such an extent, so; adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.; e, with non, much less, Tac.

2. **adēō** -ī -itum, 4. to go or come to, approach. 1. 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. 2. Transf., 1, to undertake some business; ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad rem publicam, 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.

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

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

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

adēsdum, or ades dum, come hither, Ter.

adēsturio, 4. to hunger after anything, Plaut.

adf, v. under aff. . .

adg, v. under agg. . .

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

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

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

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

Adhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*. **I.** Gen., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vectigalibus, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to join, associate, add*; studio adhibito atque usu, Cic. **B.** 1, *to apply something to some particular end or object*; orationem ad vulgus, Cic.; alicui 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.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic.; with adv., *to treat*; aliquem liberaliter, Cic.

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

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

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

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

Adiabēnē -ēs, f. (Ἀδιαβηνή), *a province of Assyria (now Kurdistan)*. Adj., **Adiabēnus** -a -um, *Adiabentan*.

Adicio = adjicio (q.v.).

Adigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ad and ago), *to drive to*. **A.** Lit., 1, of cattle, pecus evicis 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, tresimes 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 iusjurandum, Caes.; or iusjurandum, Cic.; or iurejurando, or sacramento, Liv., *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*; 2, *to fashion*; in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, Prop.

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

Adipatus -a -um (adepts). **I.** Lit., *fatty, greasy*. Subst., **Adipata** -orum n. *patry 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*, Plaut.

Aditus -ūs, m. (2. adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*. **I.** A. Lit., 1, *difficultes aditus habere ad pastum*, Cic.; 2, *right or possibility of entrance to*; aditus in id sacrarium 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adjunctio -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to*. **I.** *addition to, union*; a, naturae ad hominem, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = συγγεγραμμένον, 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, postello 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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

adi, v. under all . . .

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

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

Admētus -i, m. (Ἀδμήτος), 1. ruler of Phraeae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcistis, 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 *mineo). **I**. Lit., a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained, **Cic.** **II**. Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum anniti, **Cic.**; egere adminiculis, **Tac.**

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

administra -ae, f. (administer), she that helps; artes hujus administrae 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.**

administre, 1. 1, to help, assist, **Plaut.**; **2**, to manage, direct, administrare; rempublicam,

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 *παράδοξα*), **Cic.**

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

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

admisceō -miscēi -mixtum (-mistum), 2. **I**. to mix with, to add to by mixing. **A**. Lit., aquae admixtus calor, **Cic.** **B**. Transf., to join; admiscerentur plebei, **Liv.**; ad id consilium admiscere, **Cic.** **II**. to mix with something. **A**. Lat., aer multo calore admixtus, **Cic.** **B**. Transf., urbes maritimae admiscerunt 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. **I**. to let go. **A**. Lit., 1, to let a horse go at full speed, to urge on, to put to a gallop; equo admisso, **Cic.**; **2**, to hurry; admissu passu, with hurried step, **Ov.** **B**. Transf., to let go; quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, **Cic.** **II**. to let in, to give access to. **A**. Lit., 1, aliquem ad capsas, **Cic.**; **2**, to give audience to; aliquem, **Cic.**; **3**, to admit a person to share in an undertaking, etc.; aliquem ad consilium, **Cic.** **B**. Transf., 1, of words, entreaties, etc., to allow to reach; eas condiciones 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.**

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

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

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

admoenŏ, 4. to besetge, Plaut.

admŏllor, 4. dep. to move to, Plaut.

admŏnŏ -ŏi -ŏtum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, cam rem, multa, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Liv.; or relative sentence with quantus, qui, Cic.; 2, in business language, to remind of a debt; aliquem 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 reperendum admoneri, Cic.; b, to urge or incite; telo bijugos, Verg.

admŏnitŏ -ŏnis, f. a reminding; 1, Gen, Cic.; 2, friendly admonition; admŏnitŏ in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur., nec precibus nec admŏnitionibus nostris relinquit locum, Cic.

admŏnŏtor -ŏris, m. one who reminds, Cic.

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

admŏnitus -ŏs, m. a reminding; 1, locorum admŏnitus, Cic.; 2, admonishing, warning; amici tali admŏnitus, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

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

admŏtio -ŏnis, f. a moving to; digitorum, playing on the harp, Cic.

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

admŏgio, 4. to bellow after, Ov.

admurmŏrŏtio -ŏnis, f. a murmuring (either of approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

admurmŏro, 1. to murmur at (la approval or disapproval), Cic.

admŏtŏ, 1. to shear, shave; hence, transf., to fleece, Plaut.

adn, v. agn or ann . . .

ādŏlŏ -ŏi, 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.; cruceo captivo aras, to feed the altars with, etc., Tac.

ādŏlescens (ādŏlescens) -entis (part. of adŏlesco). A. Adj. (with compar.), young; admodum adŏlescens, Cic.; adŏlescentior academia, Cic. B. Subst., 1, masc., a young man (without reference to any particular age); puer sive jam adŏlescens, Cic.; adŏlescens 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; illa adol., Cic.

ādŏlescentia -ae, f. youth; citius adŏlescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adŏlescentia obrept, Cic.; ineunte adŏlescentia, Cic.; ab adŏlescentia, a prima adol.; ab ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

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

ādŏlescentulus -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 adŏlescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

1. **ādŏlesco** -ŏlŏvi -ultum, 3. to grow, to grow up to maturity. A. Lit., 1, of men, is qui adoleverit, Cic.; 2, of plants, viriditas herbeasens quae sensim adolecit, Cic. B. Transf., to grow, increase; of time, to advance; cum matura 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. **ādŏlesco** -ŏre (adoleo), to blaze; adoleseunt ignibus arae, Verg.

Adŏneus -ŏi, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

Adŏnis -idis (Ἀδωνίς), and **Adŏn** -ŏnis, m. (Ἀδων), a beautiful youth, son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonium).

ādŏpŏrio -pŏrŏi -pertum, 4. 1, to cover; capite adŏpŏto, Liv.; humus floribus adŏperta, Ov.; 2, to close, adŏperta lumina somno, Ov.

ādŏpinor, 1. dep. to guess, Lucr.

ādŏptŏciŏsus -a -um, adopted as a child, Plaut.

ādŏptŏtio -ŏnis, f. = adoptio (q.v.).

ādŏptŏ -ŏnis, f. the adoption of a child; emancipare filium alicui in adoptiŏnem, to give in adoption, Cic.; ascribere alicui in or per adoptiŏnem, to adopt, Tac.

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

ādŏpto, 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 facetus adoptat, adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc., Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, of plants, to graft; fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

ādŏr -ŏris, n. a species of grain, spelt (Triticum spelta, Linn.), Hor.

ādŏrŏtio -ŏnis, f. a praying to, adoration, Plin.

ādŏrŏa (ādŏrŏia) -ae, f. (adoro), reward of valour, glory; ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adŏrea, Hor.

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

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

Adorno, 1. to prepare, furnish, provide. **I.** Gen., naves onerarias, Osea.; 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., justu honores aliquem adornant, Liv.

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

adp, v. under app.

adq, v. under acq.

adr, v. under arr.

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

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

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., **Adrastēus** -a -um.

Adria = Hadria (q.v.).

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

ads, v. under ass.

adsc, v. under asc.

adsp, v. under asp.

adst, v. under ast.

adt, v. under att.

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

Adūlātiō -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.

Adūlātor -ōris, m. a base flatterer, Suet.

Adūlātorius -a -um, flattering; dedecus, Tac.

Adūlescens, etc., v. adolescens.

Adūlo, 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.

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

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

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

Adūlterō, 1. **I.** Intrans., to commit adultery, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** Of animals, adulteretur et columba miluo, let the hots wed the doves, 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.

Adūltus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (adulesco). **I.** grown up, adult; virgo, Cic. Plur. subst., **adulsi**, adults, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, puer aetate adultā, 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.

Adūmbrātim, adv. in outline, Lucr.

Adūmbrātiō -ōnis, f. a sketch, Cic.

Adūmbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (adumbro), 1, sketched, imperfect; imago gloriae, Cic.; adūmbratae intelligentiae rerum, imperfect, confused notions, Cic.; 2, shadowy, unreal; opium, Cic.; laetitia, Tac.

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

Adūnōitas -ātis, f. a bending inwards; rostrorum, Cic.

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

Adūrgēo, 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 aduruntur, Cic.; candente carbone sibi capillum, to singe, Cic.; panis adustus, burnt bread, Hor.; of frost or wind, to nip, Verg.; fig., of love, Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

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

Adūstus -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 adveho), 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 Romam, Cic.; ultrices unda advexit rates, Ov.; frumentum Romam, Cic. **II.** Pass., advēhi, to be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.); advecta classis, Verg.; e Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; citato equo in eam partem, Liv.; Coregram 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, Tiberis, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

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

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

adventicius -a -um (advenio), coming from without. **A.** Gen., outward; externus et adventicius tempor, 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 imaginum, Cic. **II.** Transf., malorum, Cic.

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

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

1. **adversus** -a -um, p. adj. (adverto), turned towards. **A.** Lit., fronting, opposite; dentes, the front teeth, Cic.; adversa vulnera, wounds in the front, Cic.; solem adversum intueri, to look straight at the sun, Cic.; adversos concitare equos, to ride towards, Liv.; adversis hostibus occurrere, to meet the enemy, Caes.; adverso colle, on the front of the hill, Caes.; adverso flumine, against the stream, Caes.; venti adversi, contrary winds, Liv.; with prep., in adversum, against, Verg., Liv.; ex adverso, over against, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, opposed, adversus alicui, Cic., adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, against the will of the senate, Liv.; 2, of things, a, unfavourable, unpropitious; adversis aurius, Liv.; valetudo, ill health, Liv.; bellum, cruel, Hor.; proellum, 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** (adverto), opposed to. **I.** Adv., against; nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversus arma ferre, Nep. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of direction, 1, as regards place, towards; adversus clivum, Caes.; 2, of action, etc., against; adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus republicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, to answer to, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munitus adversum aliquem or aliquid, Sall. **B.** Of position, 1, as regards place, over against; adversus aedes publicas, Liv.; 2, of comparison, quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, compared with, Liv.; 3, of behaviour, in the presence of; quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; so of respect to, towards; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.

adverte (advorto) -verti (:vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3, to turn towards. **A.** agmen urbi, Verg.; esp. used of ships, to steer; classem in portum, Liv.; pass., notae advertuntur arenae, they steer to, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., to direct; 1, of the senses, especially the eyes, lumina in quaecunque 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; 3, to direct one's attention to; animos ad religionem, Lucr.; with dat., animos monitis, Ov., followed by ne and the subj., animum animadvertant, ne quos offendant, take care not to, etc., Cic.; absol., Cic.; b, to perceive; aliquem in catione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, animis advertite vestris, Verg.; c, to punish; in aliquem, Tac.; d, to draw the attention of some one else; gemitus et plangtus etiam militum aures oraue advertere, roused the attention of, Tac.

advesperascit -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; maximarum rerum, on the most important points, Cic.; frequentissimae advocaciones, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, legal advice; advocacionem postulare, petere, dare, consequi, Cic.; 2, concr., the bar, Cic.

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

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

advolatus, abl. -ū, m. a flying to, Cic. poet.

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

advolve -volvi -volutum, 3, to roll to; roboris focis, 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. (ἀδύτον = not to be entered). **I.** Lit., gen. in plur., the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, Verg., Hor.; adytis ab imis, from the bottom of a grave, Verg. **II.** Transf., ex adyto tamquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart, Lucr.

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

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

Aeaeë -ēs, f. (Αἰαίν νῆος), *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.

Aeās -antis, m. (Αἶας), *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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aediliofus -a -um (aedilis), *relating to the
aediles*; munus, Cic.; vectigal, *tax paid by the
provinces for the shows of the aediles*, Cic. Subst.,

aediliofus -i, m. *one who has been aedile*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aeēta -ae, m., and **Aeētēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Aeē-
tias** -ādīs, f. *Medea*, Ov. **B. Aetinae** -ae, f.
Medea, Ov. **C. Aestaeus** -a -um, *belonging
to Colchis*; fines, Colchis, Cat.

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

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

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

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

Aegātes -ium, f., and **Aegātae** -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 vulnere,
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, mutinosa, Tac.; animo
magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.;
animo, in mind, Liv.; consiliu, Sall.; 2, of con-
ditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful;
amor, mors, Verg.; aegris oculis, *with envious
eyes*, Tac.

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

Aegimūrus -i, f., and **Aegimōrōs** -i, f.
(Αἰγimωvov and Αἰγimωvov), *an island near Car-
thage, now Al Djamur or Zimbra*.

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

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

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

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

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

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. (Αἶγλη), *name of one of the
Naiads*.

Aegocēros -ōtis, m. (αἰγocεpov), *a sign of the
zodiac, Capricorn*, Lucr.

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

aēnere, Cic., **3**, *unwillingly*; *ferre* aliquid, Cic.; *aegre* ferre, foll. by acc. and infin., to take *at ill that*, etc., Cic.

aegreo, 2. (aeger), to be sick, Lucr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

aegrotus -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, m. an Egyptian, Cic.

aëlinos -i, m. (αἰλινος), a dirge, Ov.

Aemilianus -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 publicus, 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, mearum laudum, Cic.; with dat., dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m.; alicuius, Cic.; esp., a zealous follower of a philosophical system; cuius (Zenonis) inventum aemuli Stoici nominantur, Cic. **B**. Transf., vying near to, approaching to (in excellence, etc.); tibi tuius aemula, Hor. **II**. In a bad sense, zealous, rivaling; Carthago aemula

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

Aemulus = Haemus (q.v.).

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

Aenea -ae, f. (Aiveia), a town in Chalcidice; hence, **Aeneates** -um, m. (Aiveātai), inhabitants of Aenea.

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

Aenēator -ōris, m. (aeneus), a trumpeter, Suet.

Aenēus and **Ahenēus** -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; inurus, Hor.; **2**, aeneae proles, the brazen age, Ov.

Aenīanes -um, m. (Aīnīaves), a Greek race in the south of Thessaly.

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

Aenīpes (Ahenīpes) -pēdis (Aenēus and pes), brazen-footed, Ov.

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

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

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

Aeōlia -ae, f. (Aīolia), **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. (Aīolis), a part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, north of the Hermus, Liv.

Aeōlus (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Aīolos). **I**. son of Helios, myth. founder of the Aeolian race. **II**. son or grandson of Hippolus, 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, Strophus, Ov.; Athamas, Ov.; Salmooneus, 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**); postea, (of Athamas), Ov.; pecus, the golden fleece, Mart.; **2**, belonging to Aeolus (**II**); virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov.; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov.; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov.; procellae, Verg.

aequābilis -e (aequo), like, similar, equal; **1**, praedae partitio, Cic.; **2**, that which is equal to itself, uniform, equable; annis, Cic.; **3**, iuris, just; nihil ea jurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons, cunctis vitas officia aequabilis, Tac.; in suis, equable, 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 stipendius 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 hujus urbis, contemporary with, Cic.; with dat., cui (Ennio) si aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; with genit., Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; memoria aequa illius aetatis, Cic. Subst., **aequalis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age; P. Orbis meus fere aequalis, Cic.; 3, *uniform*; imber lentior aequaliorque accidens auribus, Liv.; nihil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.

aequalitas -ātis, f. (aequalis), 1, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin.; 2, *equality*; similitudo aequalitasque 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*; colli ab summo aequaliter declivis, gently sloping, Caes.; 2, *equally*; distribuere, Cic.; 3, *uniformly*; oratio aequaliter constanterque ingreditur, symmetrically, Cic.

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

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

aeque, adv. (aequus), in like manner, equally. **I.** 1, duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.; aequae dolere, Cic.; with adv., aequae lubenter, Cic.; 2, in comparison, just as, equally with; a, foll. by et, atque, ac si, quam, quam ut, etc.; eosdem 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 essem aequae libenter (sc. ac tecum), Cic. **II.** fairly, justly; societatem conditionis humanae munitive et aequae tuens, Cic.

Aequi (Aequiōli, Aequicōli, Aequiōtiani) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars; hence, a, Aequicus -a -um, *Aequian*; b, Aequiōtilis -a -um, *Aequian*.

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

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

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

aequinoctium -ii, 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 Astolorum,

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

aequor -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat surface. **I.** Gen., speculorum, Lucr. **II.** Esp., 1, the flat surface of a plain (with campi), camporum patentium aequor, Cic.; poet. (without campi), immensum aequor, of a desert, Verg.; 2, poet., the flat surface of the sea, the sea; with ponti or maris, vastum maris aequor, Verg.; 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.

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

aequus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. equal. **I.** equal in itself. **A.** Lit., 1, of the surface of the ground, level; aequus et planus locus, Cic.; ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex 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** -i, n. level ground; facile in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.; 2, of other things, level; aequa frons, milit. t.t., a straight line, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of places, favourable, advantageous; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv.; 2, of character, quiet, contented; concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic.; aequam rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, patiently, with resignation; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with 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 elivibus iure vivere, Cic.; quam aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in aequa laude pōnere, Cic.; aequa pugna, an indecisive battle, Liv.; so

aequo proelio or Marte discedere, to fight an *indiscriminate* battle, Caes.; *aequa manu*, or *aequimanibus*, Tac. and Liv.; adv., *ex aequo*, *equally*; *soli ex aequo* meta distabat utraque, *was equally distant*, Ov.; **2**, of behaviour, etc., *equal, impartial*; **a**, of persons, *fair*; *se 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 sumet officio meo consulere et tempori*, Cic. Subst., **aequum** -i, n. *fairness*; *quid in jure (strict law) aut in aequo (equity) verum aut esset aut non esset*, Cic.; *per aequa per iniqua, by fair means or foul*, Liv.; *gravius aequo, than is right*, Sall.; *aequum et bonum, what is right, fit*; *reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex jure gentium Bomilcar*, Sall.; as a legal formula, *quod or quantum aequius melius, as is more equitable*, Cic.; *so aequi bonique facere aliquid, not to find fault with*, Cic.; **3**, *favourable to others, propitious*; *nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu*, Cic.; *non aequa Pallas*, Verg.; *minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio*, Liv.; *meis aequissimis 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. (*αἴρ*), 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. (*αλπα*), 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 Vettius gave to Clodia*, Cic. **B**. Subst., **1**, **aerarius** -ii, m. gen. in plur., *aerarii*, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment; *aliquem aerarium facere, to degrade*, Liv.; *aliquem in aerarios referri jubere*, Cic.; **2**, **aerarium** -ii, n. **a**, the exchequer, treasury, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept; *pecuniam in aerarium referre, inferre, deferre, redigere*, Cic.; *decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre*, Tac.; *meton., the money in the treasury*, Cic.; **b**, any public treasury, Cic.

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

aeretus -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.

aerifloō, adv. (aes and facio), *skillfully (of work in brass)*, Varr.

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

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

aërius (*αἰρέus*) -a -um (aer), **1**, belonging to the air, airy; *alterum (animantium genus), pennis nigrum et aerium, living in the air*, Cic.; *domus, the heavens*, Hor.; *aeris 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.

Äeröpē -ēs, f. and **Äerōpa** -ae, f. (*Ἀερώνη*), mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

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

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

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

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

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 tempora aureum*, Hor. **II**, Meton., *something made of bronze, etc.* **A**, Gen. (esp. in poets), *a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.*; *aes cavum, kettle*, Ov.; *aera aere repulsa, cymbals*, Ov.; *Corybantia, cymbals used in the service of Cybele*, Verg.; *eius aera refingere, 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 aeriis gravis reos condemnavit*, Liv.; *quingaginta millia aeriis (for assium)*, Liv.; *argentum aere solutum est, three-fourths of the debts were remitted by payment of a (copper) as for a (silver) sesterce*, Sall.; *small change (cf. Engl. coppers)*; *aera dabant olim*, Ov.; **2**, *money generally, gravis aere dextra*, Verg.; *pueri qui nondum aere lavantur (= boys under four years, who use the baths without paying)*, Juv.; *esp., a, aes meum, my property, est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me*, Cic.; *aes alienum, debt; facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno*, Cic.; *solvere*, Cic.; *so aes 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.

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

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

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

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

Aesculāpiūm -i, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

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

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

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

aesculus -i, f. the winter or Italian oak, Verg.

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

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

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

aestas -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn, and aestus), summer. **I.** Lit., ineunte, Cic.; 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 duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. **II.** Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

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

aestimābilis -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

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 philosopher, t. t. (Gr. αἴτια), propria aestimatio virtutis, the absolute worth of virtue, Cic.

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

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

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

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

aestiva -ōrum, n. v. aestivus.

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

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

aestivus -a -um (aestus), relating to summer; tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, summer 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 -i, 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.

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

aestuosē, adv. with compar. (aestuōsus), hotly, Hor.

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

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

aetas -ātis, f. (contr. from aevitas, from aevum), age. **I.** A. lifetime; a, breve tempus aetatis, Cic.; aetatem agere, degere, contere, 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 formae aetatis artificilique habebat, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam senectus est honoratior, Cic.; sometimes, manhood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; b, with narrower meaning, inens aetas, youth, Cic.; so flos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quaestoria, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; ingravescens, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; 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 aeviternus), *eternal*, *immortal*. **I.** *deus*, Cic. **II.** *everlasting*, *lasting*, *undying*; *bellum*, Cic.; *urbis*, *Rome*, Tib.; *amore aeterno*, Cic.; in *aeternum*, *for ever*, Liv.; *so aeternum*, Verg.; *aeterno*, *everlastingly*, Plin.; neut. plur. subst., *aeterna moliri*, *to do deathless deeds*, Cic.

aether -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (αἰθήρ). **I.** *A. the upper air*, Cic.; post., *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*.

aetherius (aethēreus) -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); *vesci aura aetheria*, *to live*, Verg.

Aethiōpes -um, acc. -as, m. (Αἰθίορες), *the inhabitants of Aethiopia*, Cic.; sing., **Aethiopa** -ōpis, m. *a black man*, Juv.; *cum stipite Aethiopo*, *stupid*, Cic.; hence, **1, Aethiopia** -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, Aethiopicus** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3, Aethiopsis** -idis, f. *a plant, a kind of yage*, Plin.

1. Aethra -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). **I.** *daughter of king Pitheus 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. (Αἴτνη). **I.** *Aetna*, a volcano in Sicily, according to one legend, the mountain that *Jupiter* cast on the giant *Typhoeus* (or *Typhon*), or *Enceladus*; so proverb, *onus Aetna 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 *Imbrea*; hence **Aetnaeas** -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 *Meleager* and the hunt of the *Calydonian* boar), Hor.; *arma*, *cuspis* (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 *Coelian* *Locris* and *Acarmania*; **2, Aetolius** -a -um, *Aetolian*; *bellum*, Liv.; **3, Aetollis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*, *Deianira*, daughter of *Oeneus* king of *Aetolia*, Ov.; **4, Aetolius** -a -um, *heros*, *Diomedes*, Ov.

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

aevum -i, n. (αἰών). **I.** *eternity*; in *aevum*, *for ever*, Hor. **II.** *time*. **A.** **1, time of life**; *degere*, Cic.; *perbrevis aevi Carthaginem esse*, Liv.; **2, a generation (thirty years); *ter aevo functus*, Hor.; **3, age**; **a, flos aevi**, *youth*, *Lucr.*; *integer aevi*, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; *primo extingui in aevo*, *in early youth*, Ov.; **b**, esp., of old age, *aevo macieque 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 inascius 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. affectus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (afficio). **A.** *provided*, *furnished with*; *virgite*, *Plaut.*; *virtutibus*, *vitiis*, 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 compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur*, *under what disposition of the stars*, Cic.; **b**, *in-disposed*, *disordered*; *Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram*, Cic.; *valetudine affectus*, *Caes.*; *transf.*, *civitas aegra et affecta*, Cic.; **c**, *near completion*; *bellum affectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum*, Cic.; **2**, of the mind, *disposed*; *eodem modo erit sapiens affectus erga amicum*, *quo in se ipsum*, Cic.

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

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

afficio -feci -fectum, 3. (ad and facio). **I.** *to do something to*; in rhet., *to connect*; *eae res quae quodammodo affectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur*, Cic. **II.** *to influence*. **A.** *aliquem aliqua re, to affect in any way*; *aliquem maxima laetitia*, Cic.; *quanta me molestia affecterit*, 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.; *pilo dolore affectum*, Cic. **B.** *aliquem, to affect the body or mind*: **1.**, *the body, exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum est ut*, etc., Cic.; *aestus, labor, fames, sitis afficiunt corpora, weaken*, Liv.; **2.**, *of the mind, litterae tuae sic me affecerunt ut*, etc., Cic.

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

affigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (ad and figo), *to fasten to*, affix. **I.** Lit., *litteram illam (κ)ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., to brand*, Cic.; *Prometheum Caucasus*, Cic.; *cruci, Liv.*; *of trophies of war, signa affixa delubris*, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.**, *Ithaca illa in aspernibus saxis tamquam nidulus affixa*, Cic.; *alieni 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 assumatque 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.; *hule factiori*, Cic.

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

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

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

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

as true; *quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet*, Liv.; *omni asseveratione tibi affirmus* (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 -ūs, m. (afflo). **I.** *a blowing or a breathing on*; *maris, sea breeze*, Plin.; *depoget afflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.*; *used of the breath of men and animals*, Ov. **II.** *inspiration*; *sine aliquo afflatu divino*, Cic.

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

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

afflicto, 1. (intens. of affligo). **I.** *to strike or beat*. **A.** Lat., *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, jaccens*, 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*; *slatnam*, Cic.; *equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle*, Sall. **II.** *to ill-treat, damage*. **A.** *fusti caput alcuius*, Tac.; *naves quae gravissime afflictae erant*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to weaken, discourage, injure*; *non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflixit*, Cic.; *non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus*, Cic.; *causam 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 afflaret honores*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to breathe on*; *velut illis Cauidia afflasset*, Hor.; *nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis*, Verg.; *of fire and heat, saucii afflatisque incendio, 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 scelere*, Cic.; *ex affluenti, in abundance*, Tac.

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

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

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

affer (ad-for), 1. dep., to accost, address; verbius 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. imper., the infin., and partic.).

afformido, 1. to be in fear, Plaut.

affricco-fricui-fricatum, 1. to rub, Plin.

affriotus-tis, m. (affrico), a rubbing on, Plin.

afulgéo-fulsi, 2. to shene, 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 180 A.C.), contemporary of Terence. II. L. Afranius, dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus.

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

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

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

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

Agathoclēs-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. (Ἀγάθρνα), or **Agāthyrnum**-i, n. (Ἀγάθρνον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

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

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

Agadicum-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-ētis, n. (ἀγμμα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.

Agēnor-ōris, m. (Ἀγίνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agēnore natus, Cadmus, Ov.; hence, 1, **Agēnorides**-ae, m. a son or descendant of Agenor, Cadmus, Ov.; Perseus, us 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.; aenun, 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 funeribus, Liv.; 3, the land opposed to the sea; arx Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv.; 4, in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor. II. the territory of a state, Tusculanus, Cic.

Agēsilaus-i, m. (Ἀγσιλαός), 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.

Agēsimbrotus-i, m. (Ἀγσιμβροτος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.

Agēsipōlis-pōlīdis, m. (Ἀγσιπολις), 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 explere, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. II. 1, a mound, rampart; apparare, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by 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 aggere, Verg.; aggeres Alpini, Verg.; arenae, Verg.; a funeral pile, Ov.

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

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

aggestus-tis, 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, throno to our side, Verg.

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

aggrāvesco (ad-gravesco), 3. *to become sere, 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*; suamam invictiae ejus, Liv.

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

aggrēdiōr-gressus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradior). **A.** 1, *to go to, approach*; ad aliquem, Plaut.; non repellitur quo aggredi cupiet, Cic.; 2, *to approach a person*; a, in a friendly manner, quem ego Romae aggrediar, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, *to address*, Verg.; b, in a hostile manner, *to attack*; eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall. **B.** Transf., *to begin, to undertake, to attempt*; ancipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, *to begin*, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.; with ad and the 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, quibuscunque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes.

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

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

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

Āgis -idis, m. (Aγς), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

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

āgitatio -ōnis, f. (agito). **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., *motion*; anceps 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.

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

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

āgito, 1. (intens. of ago), *to put in constant motion, to drive about*. **I.** Lit., 1, of animals, *to drive*; spumantem equum, Verg.; or *to hunt*; aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; 2, of the wind on the sea, *to agitate, toss up and down*; mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.; 3, *to stir up in any way, to move hastily*; quod pilsu agitur externo, Cic.; corpora huc illuc, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1 *to vex, agitate, harass*; ut eos agitent insectanturque furiae, 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 magni mens agitat mihi, Verg.; b, with de, inferendo bello, Liv.; c, with rel. sent., id plebes agitabat quoniam modo, etc., Liv.; 4, *to practise, exercise*; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus, 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.

Āglāiē -ēs, f. (Aγλαία and Aγλαίη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

aglasplis -idis, m. (ἀγλαή ἀσπίς, *a bright shield*), *soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army*, Liv.

agmēn -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, extremae agmina caudae, 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 rearguard*, Caes.; so fig., ut nec duces samus 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 magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; and so of things personified, venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Verg.; stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov.

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

Agnālia -ium = Agonalia (q.v.).

agnascor 'ad-agnascor) -nātus, 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.

agnātus -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.

agninus -um (agnus), *relating to a lamb*, Plaut. Subst., **agnina** -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.

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

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

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

ago, ēgi, actum (āγω), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit., **A.** to drive, 1, cattle, etc.; boves Roman, 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, drives, 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 aequie 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, to move; 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 ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; 2, to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praecare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person well or badly, Cic.; nihil agere, Cic.; id agere ut oras, to give attention to, to do one's best; id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.; 3, of outward expression, a, of orators, to declaim, agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic.; b, of actors, to play, represent, deliver, nunquam agit Roscius hunc versum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; fabulam, to play in a piece (comedy), Cic.; primas partes, to play leading parts, Ter.; agere aliquem, to represent some character; ministrum imperatoris, Tac.; c, to express gratitude; grates, Cic.; 4, a, of a festival, to keep; festos dies anniversarios, Cic.; b, to keep, observe, pacem, Sall.; c, to keep watch, Sall.; vigilas, 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 alieuius, to take the side of some politician, Cic.; e, in law, agere causam, to plead some one's cause, Cic.; absol., agere, to bring an action, to sue; ex syngrapha, Cic.; non enim gladius tecum sed tabula agitur, 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.; a quo res est or actum est, the transaction is finished, so followed by de, it is all over with; acta ne agamur, 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.

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

agrārius -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., **agrārii** -ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **agrāria** -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. **agricōla** -ae, m. (ager and colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer; agricola et pectarius, Cic.; deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricolae, the gods of the country, Tib.

2. **Agricōla** -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. Ἀκράγας and Lat. Acrāgās), 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 settler or squatter, Cic.

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

Agrippina -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. **I.** A. daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius. **B.** daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. **II.** The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as 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.).

Agrius -i or -bos, m. (Ἀγριεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, Hor.

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

Etruscan town Caere. Adj., **a, Agyllin^{us}** -a -um, relating to *Agylla*, urbs = *Agylla*, Verg.; **b, Agyll^{us}** -bos, m. epithet of *Apollo*, who had a temple at *Agylla*, Hor.

Agyrium -ii, n. (*Ἀγρίον*), a town in *Sicily*, birth-place of the historian *Diodorus*, 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 *Bargano*.

Ahenobarbus, v. *Domitius*.

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

Aiax -acis, m. (*Aias*), the name of two *Homeric* 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 *Locri*.

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

aiō, defective verb. **I.** to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), Plaut. **II.** to say, to assert, to state, Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; ain', 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.

āla -ae, f. (for *ag-la*, from *ago*). **I.** a wing; of birds, galli plausu premunt alas, Cic.; of gods, hic 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 orior alis, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. **II.** Transf., **A.** the shoulders and arms of a man; sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. **B.** Milit. t. t., the cavalry (originally disposed on both sides of the legions like wings); a squadron (generally composed of allied troops), Cic.

Alābanda -ae, f., and -orum, n. (*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**, **Alābandeus** -bos, m. born at *Alabanda*. Plur. Gr. nom., **Alabandis** (*Ἀλαβανδείς*), the inhabitants of *Alabanda*, Cic.

Alābarches (*Arabarches*) -ae, m. (*Ἀλαβάρχης*), a magistrate of *Arabia*, a tax-gatherer, a nickname applied to *Pompey*, who largely increased the revenue by his Eastern conquests, Cic.

Alābaster -stri, m., and **Alābastrum** -i, n. (*ἀλάβαστρος* and -ον), **1**, a pear-shaped perfume vessel, Cic.; **2**, a rose-bud, Plin.

Alācer -cris -cre and (rarely) **Alācris** -e, adj. with compar. **I.** Gen., excited; multos alacres expectare quid statueret, Cic. **II.** quick, cheerful, lively; a, of men, Catilina 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.

Alācritis -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*, *Alēmānni*) -ōrum, m. name of a German confederacy between the *Danube* and the *Rhine*.

Ālāni -ōrum, m. a *Scythian* race, originally from the *Caucasus*.

Ālāpa -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 veniunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr.

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

ālātus -a -um (*ala*), winged, Verg.

Ālauda -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.

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (*ἀλαζών*), a braggart, boaster, Plaut.

Alba -ae, f. (connected with *albus*, *ἄλφός*, *alp*, a high mountain). **A.** *Alba Longa*, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by *Ascanius* on a ridge of the *Mons Albanus*, the mother city of *Rome*, said to have been destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*; hence, **a, Albānus** -a -um, *Alban*; mons, a holy mountain of the *Latins* (now *Monte Cavo*); lacus, the lake at the foot of *mons Albanus* (now *Lago di Albano*); municipium, a later town, not far from the site of *Alba Longa*; **Albanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), name of the villa of *Pompeius*, and afterwards of *Nero* and *Domitian*; **b, Albenses** populi, the people of *Latium*, who kept the *feriae Latinae*. **B.** *Alba Fuentis* or *Albentium* *Alba*, a town of the *Marsi*, afterwards a Roman colony, in *Samnium*; hence **Albensis** -e, belonging to *Alba F.*

1. Albāni, sc. *Alba*.

2. Albāni -ōrum, m. the *Albanians*, inhabitants of *Albania*; hence, **a, Albānia** -ae, f. a country on the west of the *Caspian* sea (now *Daghestan*); **b, Albānus** -a -um, *Albanian*.

albātus -a -um (*albus*), clothed in white, Cic.

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

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

albicoerātus -a -um, or **albicoeris** -e, or **albicoerus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

albīco, **1.** (*albus*), **1**, 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*.

Albinus -i, m. the name of a family of the *Gens Postumia*. *Aulus Postumius Albinus*, consul 161 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.

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

Albius -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; **1**, *Albius Tibullus*, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; **2**, *Statius Albius Oppianicus*, of *Laternum*, whom *Cluentius* was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albiānus** -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. Albūla** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), *old name of the Tiber*; fluvius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv. **II. Albūla** -ae, m. and f., or **Albūlae** aquae, or **Albūlae** -arum, f. *medicinal springs near Tiber (Tivoli)*, now Sol-fatara di Tivoli, or Acqua Zolfia.

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 ἄλφός), *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*; admissio Lucifer 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 (praetoris), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict*; **3.** *album senatorium, the list of senators*, Tac.; *album judicium, the jury-list*, Suet.

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

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

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

Alcāthōus -i, m. (Ἀλκαθόος), *son of Pelops, rebuilder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans*; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

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

alcēdo -ōnis, f. (= alcyon, ἄλκυών), *the kingfisher*, Plaut.; hence **alcēdonia** -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 **Alcēstē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκήστis or Ἀλκήστη), *wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, 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*.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Ἀλκεύς), *son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules*; hence **Alcīdēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Alcēus, 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 Romans with the Achaeans*.

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

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

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκινόος), *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** (Alcūmēo, Alcīmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίων). **I.** *son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad*; hence adj., **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um. **II.** *a Greek philosopher and physician of Crotona, pupil of Pythagoras*.

Alcmān -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), *an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.)*.

Alcmēna -ae, f., and **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f. lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), *wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter*.

Alco and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** *a son of Atreus, Cic.* **II.** *a sculptor of Sicily, Ov.* **III.** *a shepherd, Verg.* **IV.** *a slave's name, Hor.* **V.** *a Saguntine, Liv.*

alcōn, **alcōnia** = alcedo, alcedonia (q.v.).

Alcōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυονή), *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 Publica et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia*), Cic.; **2.** *Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty*; rem in aleam dare, *to risk*, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubiam imperii servitute aleam ire, Liv.

ālēator -ōris, m. (alea), *a dicer, hazard-player, Cl.*

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

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

Alcēto (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλκτώ, or Ἀλληκτώ), *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*; auster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II. Subst.**, *a bird* (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, *the eagle, Ov.*; Phoebeus, *the raven, Ov.*; Daulias, *the nightingale, Ov.*; Junonia, *the peacock, Ov.*; imitatrix, *rara, the parrot, Ov.*; sacer, *the hawk, Verg.*; cristatus, *the cock, Ov.*; Palladis, *the owl, Ov.*; Caystrius, *the swan, Ov.*; ales Maeonii carminis, *a poet of Homeric strain, Hor.* In augury, *bird whose flight was examined* (while oscines = birds whose note was observed), Cic.; hence poet., *a sign, an omen*; so bona or secunda alite with favourable omen, Hor.

ālesco, 3. (alo), *to grow up, Lucr.*

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

Ālēsus, v. Halesus.

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

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

Alexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Pherae, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; 2, Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; 3, Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or -ēa -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. Alexandreus** -a -um. **C. Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

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

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

algēo, alsī, 2 to be cold, Juv.; transf., prohibita laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected.

algescō, alsī, 3. (mch. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. **algidus** -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. **Algidus** -ī, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Compatri); hence, **a. Algidum** -ī, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; **b. Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

algor -ōris, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

algōsus -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

aligus -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

aliā, adv. (alius), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

aliās (sc. vices), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; aliās . . . aliās, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius aliās, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, elsewhere, Cic.; 2, non aliās quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non aliās 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 (hállēa) -ae f. 1, spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

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

ālīcūbī, adv. (aliqus and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

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

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

ālīenātīo -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilia 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 soleant, 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 iam 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, alienius 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.; aes, debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. Subst., **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 proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmæ et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

ālīgēr -gēra -gērum (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 expdire, 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.

ālīmōnīum -īī, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

ālīō, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offendit 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 servendum, born only for slavery, Liv.; 3, to another object; si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

ālīōquī (ālīōquīn), adv. (alius and quol or quī, alius and quoino 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 valens alioquin sperandis honoribus, Tac.

Alloversum and **Alloversus**, adv. (contr. from **Alloversum** (alloversum) and **alloversus** (alloversus), 1, in another direction, elsewhere; mater ancillas jubet **alloversum** ire, in different directions, Plaut.; 2, in another manner, Ter.

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

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

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

Alīquā (aliquis), adv. 1, by some road; evolare, Cic. 2, in some way; nocere, Verg.

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

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

Alīquandō, adv. (aliquis). 1, 1, at any time, at some time, once; sero, verum **alīquandō** tamen, Cic.; si forte **alīquandō**, if by chance ever, Cic.; 2, once; dicendum **alīquandō** est, Cic.; 3, sometimes, occasionally; scribe **alīquandō** ad nos quid agas, Cic. 2, at times, on some occasion; **alīquandō** . . . **alīquandō**, at times . . . at times, Cic.

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

Alīquantisper, adv. (**alīquantus** and per), a moderately long time, Plaut.

Alīquanto, **Alīquantum**, v. **alīquantus**.

Alīquantulus -a -um (dim. of **alīquantus**), little, small. Adv., **Alīquantulum**, a little, Cic.

Alīquantus -a -um (alius and quantus), moderate, not small; timor **alīquantus**, spes amplior, Sall. Subst., **Alīquantum** -i, n. a good deal; nummorum, Cic.; temporis, Liv.; acc. **alīquantum** and abl. **alīquanto**, considerably, somewhat; qui processit **alīquantum** ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards, Cic.; epulamur intra legem et quidem **alīquanto**, not sparingly, Cic.; esp. with comparative, **alīquanto** majorem locum occuparia, Cic.; **alīquanto** post or ante, some time after or before, Cic.

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

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

Alīquīs, **aliqua**, **aliquid**, pron. indef. (**aliquis**), some one, something, any one, anything. 1, 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 **alīus**, **aliquid** **alīud** videbimus, Cic.; 3, by **unus**, **aliquis** **unus** pluresque divitiores, Cic.; 4, partitive with **ex**, **aliquis** **ex** vobis, Cic.; 5, like the Gr. τις (Engl. some), to express an unascertained number, tres **alīqui** aut quatuor, Cic.; 6, **aliquid** with genit. of a subst. or adj., **aliquid** virium, Cic.; **alīa** **aliquid**, Cic.; 7, with adj., **aliquid** divinum, Cic.; 8, with si et nisi, acc. **aliquid**, in any respect; 9, in me

aliquid offendistis, Cic. 11, Esp., 1, some person or other; dixerit hic **aliquis**, Cat.; 2, somebody or something great or significant; si nuna **aliquid** assequi se putant, Cic.; hence, a, esse **aliquem** or **aliquid**, to be somebody, to be something, Cic.; est **aliquid** nupsisse Jovi, Ov.; b, dicere **aliquid**, to say something weighty, Cic.; Vestorio **aliquid** significes, say something agreeable, Cic.

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

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

Alīquōtīes, adv. (**alīquot**), several times; **alīquoties** ex **alīquo** audisse, Cic.

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

Alīter, adv. (from **alīa** = **alius**), 1, otherwise, in another way; non fuit faciendum **alīter**, Cic.; **alius** **alīter**, in different ways, Cic.; in comparisons, **alīter** . . . atque, **alīter** rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.; so **alīter** . . . quam, Cic.; **alīter** . . . atque ut, Cic.; non (or haud) **alīter** . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as, Ov.; non **alīter** . . . nisi, Cic.; quod certe scio longe **alīter** esse, is far from being the case, Cic.; **alīter** evenire, to happen differently, Sall.; 2, otherwise, else; jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim **alīter** jus esset, Cic.

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

Alīundē, adv. (**alius** and **unde**), from some other direction; **ali** **alīunde** coibant, from different directions, Liv.; **alīunde** quam, from a different direction from, Cic.; **alīunde** . . . **alīunde**, Liv.

Alīus -a -ud (genit. **alius**), another, other. 1, Lit., A. Gen., 1, distributively, one, another; **alīud** est maledicere, **alīud** accusare, Cic.; **alī** . . . **alīi**, some . . . others, Cic.; also, **alīi** . . . reliqui, Cic.; **alī** . . . quidam, Liv.; **alīi** . . . pars, Sall.; **alī** . . . **alīi** quidam, Cic.; **alīud** **alīo** melius, one is better than the other, Cic.; **alius** **alīa** via, the one in this way, the other in that, Liv.; **alius** ex **alīo**, Cic.; super **alīum**, Liv.; post **alīum** 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.; **alī** x longe **alīa** est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps, Cic.; **alius** essem atque nunc sum, Cic.; nec quidquam **alīud** philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.; nec quidquam **alīud** libertate quiescere, anything else but liberty, Cic.; tribunatus Sestii nihil **alīud** nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.; 3, plur., **alīa**, subst., si **alīa** desint, Liv.; acc. plur., **alīa**, in other respects; **alīa** clarus, Tac.; 4, **alīud**, subst. with genit., **alīud** commodi, Cic. 11, Esp., 1, of auguries, **alīo** 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; **alīum** facere, to change, transform, Plaut.; **alīum** fieri, to be transformed, Cic.; in **alīa** omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic. 11, Transf., 1, the rest; Divitiaco ex **alīis** (Gallis) maxiam fidem habebat, Caes.; 2, = alter, one of two; **alius** **Arivistus**, a second **Arivistus**, Tac.; duo **Romani** super **alīum** **alius** corruerunt, Liv.

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

Alīābor -lapsus, 3, to glide to, come to, flow to; angues dno ex occulto **alīāpi**, Liv.; with

ant. and acc., antiquis allabimur ora, we land
on, Verg.; fama allabitur aures, Verg.

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

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

allapeus -us, 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.

allaudo, 1. *to praise*, Plaut.

alleo, v. aleo.

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.

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

allēgātus, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), *instigation*, Plaut.

1. **allego** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.** *to send on private business, to commission* (lego of state business); *aliquem ad aliquem or alium*, Cic.; *pārem 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 Scyrothemidi allegant*, Tac.

2. **allego** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. *to choose, to elect*; *de plebe omnes*, Liv.; *with in and the acc., aliquem in senatum*, Suet.

allēvāmentum -i, n. (allevo), *a means of alleviation*, Cic.

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

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

Allia (Alia) -ae, f. *river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, b.c. 389; infaustum Alliae nomen*, Verg. Adj., **Allienus** -e.

alliocēciō, 3. *to entice*, Sen.

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

allido -lisi -lissum, 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.

Allina -ārum, f. *a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Allife in the Terra di Lavoro; hence Allifanus -a -um, *relating to Allifus*. Subst., **Allifāna** -ārum, n. (ec. poculi), *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 proram*, 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, impriane*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *to bind by friendship or obligations; non modo*

beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligat, 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) -livi -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.; *Cicero nem 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.

allōquūm -i, n. (alloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation; benigni vultus et alloquia*, Liv.; *alloquio firmare militem*, Tac.

allōquor -lōcūtus sum, 3. *to address, exhort, encourage*, Cic.; *aliquem benigne, leniter*, Liv.; *patriam maesta voce ita miserit*, Cat.

allūbesco, 3. inch. (ad and lubet), *to begin to please*, Plaut.

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

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 alludebant*, Cat.

allūo (ad-lūo) -lūi, 3. *to wash; used of the sea, alluuntur a mari moenia*, Cic.; *fig., Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, exposed to barbarians*, Cic.

allūviēs -ēi, f. (alluo), *a pool caused by the overflow of a river*, Liv.

allūvio -ōnis, f. (alluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*, Cic.

Almo -ōnis, m. *a small brook on the south side of Rome, now Aquataccio*.

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

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

ālūi, ālūi, altum and ālitum, 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 latrocinis, to live by brigandage*, Caes. **B.** Of things, 1, *of land, etc., to provide means of existence; cum agellus eum non satis aleret*, Cic.; *venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit*, Tac.; 2, *of the earth, to nourish; tellus humida majores herbas alit*, Verg.; 3, *to support; a, plants, gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, Ov.; b, *of rivers, amnis imbre quem super notas aluere ripas, waves swollen*, Hor.; *idem (Libanus mons) amnem 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 spera mollibus sententiis*, Cic.

ālō -ēs, f. (ālōn), *the alce; transf., bitterness; plus alceae 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 -ārum, m. (Ἀλωείδαι), 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. Alpīcus** -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

Alphēus -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alphēas** -ādis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alphēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

Alsiūm -li, 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.

altē, 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 further, 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 dimicant, alteri victorem tinent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si eis videbitur, Cic.; 2, the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; 3, used appellat., another, a second; me sicut alterum parentem diligit, a second parent, Cic.; 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., altercante fibidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

alternō, 1. (alternus). **I.** Trans., to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

Intrans., **A.** Lit., to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, changing sides, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

alternus -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; 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.

altērūter, **altērutra** (altera utra), alter-utrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutiū, 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, Plaut.

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

altisōnus -a -um (alte and sono) **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II.** Transf., high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni, Cic.

altitōnans -tis, thundering from on high, Plin. Lucr.

altitūdo -inis, f. (altus). **I.** heighth, some montium, Cic. **B.** Transf., sublimity, Cic. **II.** depth. **A.** Lit., fluminis, Cic. Transf., altitudo animi, secrecy, Cic.

altiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of altus), too high, Suet.

altivōlans -antis (altus and volare), high, Lucr.

altor -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, father; omnium rerum seminator et alius patens, ut ita dicam, atque educator, Cic. est mundus, Cic.

altrīnsecūs, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

altrix -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother, Cic. terra altrix nostra, Cic.

altrōversum, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

altus -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A.** Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., **altum** -i, n. height; a, aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b, esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; 2, of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; 3, of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; 4, of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; 5, of character or intellect, lofty; te natura excelsum quandam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; 6, ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A.** Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of quiet, etc., deep; somnus altus, Liv.; 2, deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; 3, secret; si altior ista sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg.; 4, depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

alucinātio -ōnis, f. (alucinor), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

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

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

Alumnus -a -um (alo), a nursling, a foster-son. **I.** Masc., **A.** Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnium 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, pacis alumnus, Cic. **II.** A. Fem., foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Plant.; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna cunctis eloquentia, Cic. **III.** Neut., nume. -ium, Ov.

Aluntium (Haluntium) -ii, n. (Ἀλουντίον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Adj., **Aluntinus** -a -um.

Aluta, -ae, f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.

alvearium -i, n. a beehive, Verg.

alveatus -a -um (alveus), hollowed like a trough, Cato.

alveolus -i, m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a small vessel, Cic.

alveus -i, m. (connected with alo), a hollow, Tac. -ation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; 2, a of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; to elect, Cic.

alveus, a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri acc., a stream, Tib.; vitosae ilicis alveus, a tree in which bees settled, Plin.

alleviatus -a -um (alveus), alleviated, Plin.

allē -is, f. (alo). **I.** the belly. **A.** Lit., purgation, Quint. **B.** Transf., 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the hold of a ship, Tac.

allē, a hive, Plin.

Aluātēs -is or -ēi, m. (Ἀλυάτης), king of Alvearii, father of Croesus.

Alveus -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), a small town of Acar-
into a temple of Hercules, now Porto
fearful (amo), amiable, lovable; ama-
amabile Vellia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi,
amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

Amabilitas -ātis (amabilis), amiableness, ut.

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

Amalthēa -ae, f. (Ἀμάλθεια), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amalthēae 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., naturae 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.

amantēr, adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.

Amantia -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Niviza; hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amantia.

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

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

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

amārācus -i, c., and **amārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρακος), marjoram, Verg.

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

amāre, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

amāritudo -inis, f. (amarus). **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. **II.** Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, an excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.

amāror -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.

amārus -a -um, bitter. **A.** Lit., 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg.; **B.** Transf., 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., **amāra** -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amarorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.

Amāryllis -idis, acc. -ida, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς) name of a shepherdess.

Amārynthi -idis, f. surname of Diana, from Amarynthos, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

Amāsēnus -i, m. a river in Latium, now Amaseno.

Amāsēs, acc. -im, abl. -i, -e, or -idē, m. (Ἀμασις), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

amāsius -i, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

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

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

Amāthūs -untis, f. (Ἀμαθούς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence **Amāthūsia**, Venus; **Amāthūsia** -a -um, Amathusian.

amātiō -ōnis, f. (aino), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.

amātor -ōris, m. (aino), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatores hunc (Catoni) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, paramour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

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

amātorīe, adv. (amatorius), amorously, Cic.

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

amātrix -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart, Plaut.

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

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

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

ambādēdo, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, *Plaut.*

ambages, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.), going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit., variorum ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., **A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, *Hor.* **B.** obscurity, ambiguity; ambages canere, of the Sibyl, *Verg.*; inmemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, *Ov.*; **C.** shifts, prevarication; falsi positus ambagibus oris, *Ov.*

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

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

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

Ambibariti -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, impera, 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.*

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

ambiguitas -ātis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, *Cic.*

ambiguus -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, *Ov.*; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, *Ov.*; viri, Centaurs, *Ov.*; ambiguam promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, *Hor.* **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguus 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; oracula, *Cic.* Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, *Cic.* **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; ades, *Liv.*; tribuni, *Tac.*; res possessionis haud ambiguae, with a clear title, *Liv.*; res, insecure, *Tac.*; aequae, changing, *Ov.*

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

ambio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conjug. except imperf. ambibat, *Liv.*). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, *Tac.*; vallum armis, *Tac.* **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, *Liv.*; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, *Cic.*; **B.** to address individuals; reginam affatu, *Verg.*; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, *Hor.*

Amblerix -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 fila cogitatione abstrahabat, *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, restlessness; non puto extimare te ambitione me labi, *Cic.*; 4, striving after something; conciliandas provincias ad novas spes, *Tac.*

ambitiō, 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). **I.** twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, *Hor.*; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, *Hor.*; 2, a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum rati, *Liv.*; b, vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiæ, interested, *Cic.*; inors, 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 eat, *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, castrala lato ambitu, *Tac.* **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, *Cic.*; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., striving after honours, popularity-hunting, *Tac.* **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, *Tac.*

Ambivareti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

Ambivariti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

Ambivius, L. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

ambō -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (utrumque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, *Cic.*

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμπρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, 1, adj., Ambraciensis -e, Ambracian; 2, Ambraciūs -a -um, Ambracian; 3, subst., Ambraciōtēs -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

Ambrōnes -um, m. a Keltic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbr.

ambrosia -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.*

ambrosius -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial; dapes, *Mart.*; comae, anointed with ambrosia, *Verg.*

Ambrysus -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ambulatrix -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 ius, to go to law, *Plaut.*; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambulare

Caesar ut, etc., Cic. ; to travel over, to traverse ; with acc., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, Nilus immenso longitudo spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** to go for a walk, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.

amburo -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 -s -um, partic. of amburo.

amellus -i, m. the purple Italian starwort, Verg.

Amēnānus -i, m. (Ἀμείνανος), a river of Sicily, now Indicello ; also used as an adjunct., Amenana flumina, Ov.

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

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

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

amentum -i, n. (for agimentum). **I.** a strap, thong, Caes. **II.** a shoe-tie, Plin.

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

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

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

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

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

amēthystus -i, f. (ἀμείθυστος), an amethyst, Plin.

amfractus = anfractus (q.v.).

amicē -ae, f. (v. amicus).

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

amicōlo -feui and -ixi -ictum, **4.** **1.** to clothe, wrap round ; amictus toga, haena, pallio, Cic. ; **2.** Transf., to cover, conceal ; nube cava amictus, Verg. ; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur in-opsis, wrapped up in, Hor.

amicōlār = amice (q.v.).

amicōtia -ae, f. (amicus), friendship. **I.** Lit., **A.** friendship between persons ; est mihi amicicia cum aliquo, Cic. ; amiciciam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** in politics, friendship between states ; omni tempora in fide atque amicicia civitatis Aednae fuisse, Oes. ; in amiciciam populi Romani venire, Liv. ; **C.** Of inanimate things, sympathy, Plin. **II.** Meton., friends ; parcat amicicia et dignitati-bus, Cic.

amicōtīes -ei, **2.** = amicicia (q.v.).

Amictus -us, m. (amicōlo). **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.

amicōla -ae, f. v. amictulus.

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

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

amicus -a -um (amo). **I.** friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to. **A.** Absol., amicus amicissimus animus, Cic. ; homines sibi conciliare amicos, 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.** **Amicus** -i, m., a, a friend ; intimus, Cic. ; veritatis, Cic. ; of states, socius atque amicus, Cic. ; b, in plur., the retinue of a Roman governor, Suet. ; the courtiers of the emperor, Suet. **B.** **Amica** -ae, f. a friend or a mistress, Cic.

Amīnaeus -a -um, belonging to Amīnaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine, Verg.

Amīsa -ae. **I.** m. (Ἰ᾿ Ἀμισίας), a river in North Germany, now the Ems. **II.** f. a place at the mouth of the Ems,

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

amissus -ūs, m. = amissio (q.v.).

Amīsus (Amīsōs) -i, f. (Ἀμισός), and **Amīsum** -i, n. a town in Pontus, now Samsun.

amīta -ae, f. a father's sister (opp. matertera, q.v.), an aunt, Cic.

Amīternum -i, n. a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust ; hence adj., **Amīterninus** -a -um, and **Amīternus** -a -um, Amīternian.

amitto -misi -missum, **3.** to send away, to let go. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to give up ; omnes has provincias, Cic. **II.** to let go, to let slip. **A.** Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic. ; occasionem, Cic. ; tempus, Cic. **B.** to lose ; vitam, Cic. ; litem, Cic. ; mentem, Cic. ; fidem, credi, Phaedr. ; esp. to lose by death ; filium consulare, Cic.

Ammīānus Marcellīnus -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.

Ammōn (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., **Ammōniācus** -a -um.

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

amnicōlus -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.** Post., the stream ; secundo amni, down stream, Verg. ; the ocean, Verg. ; a torrent ; ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. ; water, Verg.

amo, **1.** to love from inclination or passion (diligere, to love from esteem) ; me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic. ; **1.** a, aliquem mirifice, Cic. ; b, amare se, to love oneself selfishly, Cic. ; c, aliquem de, or in aliquem 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**, *advola*, 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 wont, accustomed*; **quae ira fieri amat**, Sall.; **2**, *to love passionately, sensually*; **ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, to lust**, Sall.

amoenē, *adv.* (amoenus), *pleasantly*, Plaut.

amoenitas -ātis, *f.* (amoenus). **I.** Gen., *pleasantness*. **II.** Esp., **a**, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur., *amoenitates orarum ac litorum*, Cic.; absol., *pleasant situation*, Cic.; **b**, of other things, vitae, Tac.; as a term of endearment, *mea amoenitas*, Plaut.

amoena -a -um. **I.** Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II.** Esp., **a**, 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.

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

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

āmōr (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.

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

āmōvĕo -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 amotae*, Hor.; 2, *to banish*; in insulam, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to remove something unpleasant*; *ab se culpam*, Liv. **B.** Partic., 1, of things, *sensus doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo*, Cic.; 2, of persons, *to remove from a post*; *Saturnium quaestorem a sua frumentaria procuratore*, Cic.

Amphiarāus -i, *m.* (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermetra, wife of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus, participator against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclymeus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal; hence, a, Amphiarāeus* -a -um, *belonging to Amphiarāus*; **b, Amphiarēiādes** -ae, *m. son of Amphiarāus = Alcmaeon*, Ov.

amphibōlia -ae, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning*, Cic.

Amphictyōnes -um, *m.* (Ἀμφικτυόνες), *the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

Amphiloēchi -ōrum, *m. a people in Acarnania*; hence **Amphiloēchia** -ae, *f. their country*; and **Argos Amphilochium**, or **Amphilochium** -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 *arces Amphionis*, i.e. Thebes, Ov. Adj., **Amphionius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

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

amphisbaena -ae, *f.* (ἀμφίσβαινα), *a kind of African snake*, Plin.

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

amphithēātrālis -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre*; *spectaculum*, Plin.

amphithēātricius -a -um = *amphitheatrialis* (q.v.).

amphithēātrum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*, Tac.

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

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

amphōra -ae, *f.* (ἀμφορεύς). **A.** *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine*, Hor.; hence, *meton.*, *wine*, Hor.; used also for honey, Cic., oil, Cato. **B.** 1, *a measure for liquids*, 2 urnae or 8 congi or 48 sextarii, about 5½ gallons; 2, *measure of the tonnage of a ship*, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds; *naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum*, Cic.

amphōrālis -e (amphora), *containing an amphora*, Plin.

Amphrýsōs -i, *m.* (Ἀμφρυσός), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*; pastor ab Amphrýso, *Apollo*, Verg. Adj., **Amphrýsius** -a -um; *Amphrýsia vates, the Sibyl (beloved by Apollo)*, Verg.

amplē, *adv.* (amplus). **I.** *richly, amply*; *amplissime dare agrum, most liberally*, Cic. **II.** *magnificently, splendidly, exornare triclinium*, Cic.; of oratory, *elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight*, Cic. Esp. in compar., **amplius**, **I.** *more*; *amplius aequo lamentari*, Lucr. **II.** **A.** Of space or time, *more, farther*; *non luctabor tecum amplius*, Cic.; **a**, *amplius pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case*; *quum consules re audita amplius de consili sententia pronuntiavissent*, Cic.; **b**, *a formula in contracts, sales, etc.*, *amplius non peti, that no further claim is made*, Cic.; **c**, esp. of definite measures of time, with nom., acc., abl., genit., generally without quam; *amplius centum cives Romani*, Cic.; *non amplius pedum DC.*, Caes.; *triennio amplius*, Cic.; absol., xvi. *non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more*, Liv. **B.** *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*; **1**, *amb.*

fac.; 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 interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; 5, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

amplexor, 1. dep. (intens. of amplexor); 1, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appian totum me amplexatur, Cic.; 2, to honour, esteem; aequabilitatem juris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, m. (amplector). **A.** a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B.** Transf., terrarum amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

ampliatio -ōnis, f. (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

amplificatio -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I.** Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; **b.** in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

amplificator -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico 1. (amplus and facio), to enlarge. **A.** Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to increase; voluptatem, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio, 1 (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I.** Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a.** to glorify; nomen, Mart.; **b.** legal t.t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under ample II. A.); causam, Cic.

ampliter, adv. = ample (q.v.).

amplitudo -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. **A.** Lit., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; 2, greatness; nominis, Cic.; 3, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; 4, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

amplus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; 2, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare velit, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; 2, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum 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.

Ampsanoti (sc. lacus), or **Ampsanotus** -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, ampulla, ampulla). **A.** a flask, bottle, Cic. **B.** Transf., bombast; projicit 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 disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampyous -i, m. (Ἀμυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Petallos. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampyroides** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampyus, i.e. Mopsus.

Ampyx -pēcis, m. (Ἀμυγξ). **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 Oichus at the wedding of Pirithous.

amuletum -i, n. (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

Amullus -ii, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

amurca -ae, f. (ἀμύργη), 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, Amyclaeae; 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 Neptune, 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.

amystis -idis, f. (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

Amethyston -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων) father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Amethystonius** -a -um, son of Amethyston.

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 laceraverit, 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 diu sperari, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions. **A.** Where both sentences are expressed; **1.** in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea 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 conuenire? Cic.

anābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat. Juv.

Anāchareis -Idis, m. (Ἀνάχαρης), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Anacrēōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559—478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacronēntius** -a -um, an Anacreontic.

anādema -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.

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

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

anancaeum -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plant.

anapaestus -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (— — —), Cic. Subst., **a, anapaestus** -i, m. a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; **b, anapaestum** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

anāphōrā -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. ānas, ānātis, f. a duck, Cic.

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

anātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

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

Anaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀναξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera.

Anaximander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

Anaximēnes -is, m. (Ἀναξίμανης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

anceps -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janus, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** two-edged; securis, Ov. **B.** **1.** coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgeret, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab clive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2.** of two natures; hostes quasi

anceps, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. **G.** **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, hie locus tam anceps, Cic.

Anchīālos (tis) -i, f. (Ἀγχιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Achioli.

Anchīsēs -ae, m. (Ἀγχίσης), son of Cypria and father of Aeneas; hence **1.** adj., **Anchiseus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; **2.** **Anchisiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchisa, 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. anciliorum, Hor.).

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

ancillārīōlus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

ancillārīs -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificum, Cic.

ancillor, 1, dep (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

ancillūla -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv; fig., idcirco istam juris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic.

ancisus -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

Ancōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancōna** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Ancōnitānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancona.

ancōra -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.

ancōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

ancōrārius -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

Ancus (see Marcus).

Ancyrā -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.

andābātā -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 -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

1. Andes, v. Andecavi.

2. Andēs -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremon) king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

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), *syn of Minos and Pasiphae, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.*

androgynus -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.

Andrōmedē -ēs, f., and **-da** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), *daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus* (acc. -au, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

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 Andro; hence adj., Andrius* -a -um, *Andrian; subst., Andria* -ae, f. *the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.*

anellus -i, m. (dim. of anulus), *a little ring* Hor.

anethum -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; iudiciorum*, Cic; **b**, *prolixity*, Cic.

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

angina -ae, f. (ἄγχον), *the quinsy*, Plaut.

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 confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat*, Liv. **II.** *to torment, make anxious; alicuius animum and alioquem*, Cic.; *angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae*, Liv.; *pass., angi animi or animo or simply angi, to be grieved or troubled; alicuius decessu*, Cic.; *de Statuo 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; consilii angoribus*, Cic.

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

anguioōmus -a -um (anguis and coma), *having snakey hair*, Ov.

anguiculus -i, m. (dim. of anguis), *a little snake*, Ov.

angulifer -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.

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

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

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

angūpes -pēdis (anguis and pes), *snake-footed*, Ov.

anguis -is, c. (ango). **I.** *a snake*, Cic.; *prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger*, Verg. **II.** *1, the constellation Draco*, Verg.; *2, the constellation Ophiuchus*, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—angui).

Anguitēnis -entis, m. (anguis and teneo, translation of Gr. Ὀφιοχῆς) *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.

angūlus -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.

angustē, 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** -ārum, 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 stolcorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus*, Cic.; *2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis*, Cic.; *3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris*, Cic.; *absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci*, Cic.; *5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness*, Cic.

angustiolāvius īi, m. (angustus and clavus), *wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune*, Suet.

angustus -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angō, ἄγχω, angulus), *narrow*. **A.** *Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus); pons*, Cic.; *2, of other things, habenas, 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, precarious, critical, uncertain; res angustae*, Cic.; *fides angustior*, Caes.; *5, of character, narrow-minded; alli minuti et angusti*, Cic.; *of perception, sensus*, Cic.; *6, of speech, a, concise; disputationes*, Cic.; *b, petty, narrow, subtle; concertationes*, Cic. *Subst., angustum* -i, n. *difficulty; res est in angusto*, Caes.

anhēlātio -ōnis = anhelitus (q. v.).

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

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

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

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

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

Aniōn -ēnis, v. Anio.

Aniensis, **Aniēnus**, v. Anio.

Anigrōs -i, m. (Ἄνιγρος), *a river in Triphylia (Elis)*.

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

anīlitas -ātis, f. (anilis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

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

ānima -ae, f. (connected with *āw, ānu*). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae lineae 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.; *dam 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 rationis consilii que particeps, Cic.

anīmābīlis -e (animo), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

anīmāversio -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.; vitiatorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

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

anīmāverto (ānīmādvorto), -verti (-vorti), -versum (-vorsum), **3**. (for animum adverto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverto in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadvertant ne callida assentatione capiantur, Cic.; t. t., of the licitor, *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., animadvertant quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quum and the subj., animadversum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicuius evulsus 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.

ānimal -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.

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

ānīmānis -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.

ānīmātio -ōnis, f. (animo). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** Meton. (= animal), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

1. **ānīmātus** -a -um (p. adj. from animo). **1**, *alive, animated*; anteponiuntur animata inanimus, Cic.; **2**, *disposed in mind, inclined*; **a**, morally or politically, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b**, *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

2. **ānīmātus** -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*, Plin.

ānīmo, **1**. (anima and animus), **1**, *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2**, *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

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

ānīmōsus -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** Transf., of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

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

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

ānīmus -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and *ἀνέω*). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, the body, and to anima, the principle of physical life; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1**, animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animis pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2**, *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., transf., *nature*; exierint silvestrem animum, Verg.; **3**, *inclination towards some*

one; bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, **Caes.**; mi anime, "*my dear*," **Plaut.**; **4.** *courage, confidence, spirit*; fac animo magno fortique sis, **Cic.**; neutris animus est ad pugnandum, **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 alium habeo, **Liv.**; est mihi in animo, **Cic.**; avert 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 meritis animus, **Cic.**

Anio -ōnis (or -ēnis from original Sabine form **Aniēn**), m., **poet.**, **Aniēnus** -i, m. *the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber.* **Adj.**, **1.** **Aniēnsis** -e, **2.** **Aniēnus** -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.

annālis -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.**, **annālis** -is, m. (sc. liber) and plur. **annāles** -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.**

annāto, **1.** (ad-nato), **1.** *to swim to*, **Plin.**; **2.** *to swim by the side of*, **Sen.**

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

annecto (ad-necto) -nexti -nexum, **3** *to bind to, connect with.* **I.** **Lit.**, stomachus ad linguam annectitur, **Cic.** **II.** **Transf.**, **1.** *physically*, animos corporibus, **Lucr.**; **2.** *to connect*, in a speech, rebus praesentibus futuras adungere atque annectere, **Cic.**

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

Annibal, v. **Hannibal**.

Annīcērii -ōrum, m. (**Ἀννικέριαι**), *a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers.*

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

annitor (ad-nitor) -nisus or -nixus, **3**, **dep.** **I.** **Lit.**, *to lean upon*; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum, **Cic.** **II.** **Transf.**, *to strive after*; de triumpho, **Cic.**; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, **Liv.**; **fol.** by ut or ne, with the subj., **Liv.**; also by the infin., **Liv.**

Annīus -a -um, gens, *an old plebeian family at Rome*, of which **T. Annius Milo** was a member, v. **Milo**. **Adj.**, **Annīānus** -a -um, *belonging to an Annius or Annia.*

anniversārius -a -um (annus and verto), *recurring every year*; **sacra**, **Cic.**; **arma**, **Liv.**

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

annōna -ae, f. (annus). **I.** *yearly produce, crop*; **1.** **Gen.**, **Col.**; **2.** *means of subsistence, esp. grain*; **annona caritas, dearness**, **Cic.**; **vilitas, cheapness**, **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**, *price of provisions*; **annona salaria, price of salt**, **Liv.**; **esp.** of corn; **annona varietas, fluctuation in the price of corn**, **Cic.**; **esp. high price of corn**; **solutium annonae**, **Cic.**; **annonam queri**, *to complain of the high price of corn*, **Liv.**; **fig.**, **villis amicorum annona**, *friends are to be had cheap*, **Hor.**

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

annōtatio (ad-notatio) -ōnis, f. (annoto), *remark, annotation*, **Plin.**

annōtator -ōris, m. (annoto), *one who remarks, an observer*, **Plin.**

annōtinus -a -um (annus), *a year old, belonging to last year*; **naves**, **Caes.**

annōto (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.**

annūmēro (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.**

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

annus -i, m. (root **AN** connected with **anulus**), *revolution of time, hence year.* **I.** **Lit.**, **exeunte anno**, **Cic.**; **anno superiore**, **Cic.**; **omnibus annis, annually**, **Caes.**; **tempus anni, time of the year, season**, **Cic.**; **adv. phrases**, **1.** **anno**, *a whole year*, **Liv.**; *in each year, yearly*, **Liv.**; **so, in anno, in each year**, **Cic.**; **annum, a full year**, **Cic.**; **in annum, for a year**, **Liv.**; **ad annum, next year**, **Cic.**; **intra annum, within the space of a year**, **Liv.**; **3.** *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 consulere 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*: **ponifer, autumn**; **hibernus, winter**, **Hor.**; **2.** *the growth of a year*, **Cic.**

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

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

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

anquiro -quisivi -quistum (an and quaero), 3. to search carefully, to inquire after. **I.** Lit., omnia quas sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transl., to investigate; mens semper aliquid anquirat 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, haff. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

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 wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

anserinus -a -um (anser), relating or belonging to a goose, Plin.

Antaeus -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

Antandros (us) -i, f. (Ἀντάνδρος), a town of Mysia, now Antandros; hence adj., **Antandrianus** -a -um, of Antandros.

antē (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντι, ἀντην), 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 (= τὰν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, 1, Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic.; 2, Transf., of preference, quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; esp. a, ante annum, a year ago, Plin.; b, ante rem, before the fight, Liv.; ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; c, ante diem, (a) before the day, Ov., (β) before the day fixed by fate, Ov.; d, ante id tempus, up to the present time, Caes.; e, ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; f, so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

antē (ante and abl. eā), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

antēambulo -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

antēcanem (translation of ἀντοκῶν), a star, the little dog, Cic.

antēcapio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. **I.** Lit., to seize beforehand; pontem Moses 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., anteciptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

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

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcedens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecedentia, Cic.

antēcedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui aetate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp. to hasten before, to overtake. **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnatī oppidi famamque, Caes. **B.** Transf., to excel; with dat., quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

antēcello -ēre, no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel; 1, of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; 2, of things, duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

antecessio -ōnis, f. (antecedo), 1, a preceding or going before; quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; 2, the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antecessus -us, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in advance, Sen.

antēcursor -ōris, m. (ante-curro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

antēdo -ivi (and gen.) -ii, -ire (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go before in time; alicui aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si anteissent delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B.** 1, to excel; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself; operibus, by actions, Cic.; 2, to anticipate; damnationem venena Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

antēfero -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagine, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatur, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um, fastened in front; truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antēgrēdiōr -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf. causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

antēhābēo, 2. to prefer, Tac.

antēhāc (old form, antīdhac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

antēlātus -a -um, v. antefero.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēridiānus -a -um, before noon, Cic.

antēmīto, more properly separated, ante and mitto q.v.

Antennae -arum, f. Sabīn. moon at the junction of the Anto with the Tiber; hence, **Antemātes** -iurum, m. the inhabitants of Antemnae.

antenna (antenna) -ae, f. (an = ānd and tendere), a sail-yard; antennae ad malos vestinare, Caes.

Antenor -ōris, m. (Ἀντίνορ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1. Antenorēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2. Antenorides** -ae, m. (Ἀντιπορίδης), a descendant of Antenor.

antepagmentum -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

antepēs -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

antepilāni -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

antepōno -pōndi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to place before; alieui prandium, Plaut. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alieui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

antepōtens -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

Antērōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντίρως), **1.** the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2.** a kind of amethyst, Plin.

antes -ium, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

antesignānus -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) -stiti, 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 "iure antestari?" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent; used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** Lit., **A.** to come before, to get the start of; per trinitas occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B.** to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

antēvorto, antēvorto -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and dep. **antēvortor** -vorti. **I.** Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum antevertebat tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conaret, 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 Lukini.

Anthēmūsia -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -adis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἀνθίας), a sea-fish, Ov.

anthōlōgia, genit. -ōn, n. (ἀνθολογία), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

Antianus, Antias, v. Antium.

Antioātō -ōnis, m. the Antioato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

anticipātio -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

anticipo, 1. (ante and capio), 1. to take or receive before, anticipate; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suet.; 2. to come before, Lucr.

Anticiā -ae, f. (Ἀντίκεια),

daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

anticus -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

Antioyra -ae, f. (Ἀντίκυρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Epiti, Hor.

antidea, antideo, antidihae, v. antea, anteo, antelap.

antidōtum -i, n. (ἀντιδότην), an antidote, Suet.

Antigēnēs -is, m. (Ἀντιγένης) **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 Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II.** daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

Antigōnēa -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a.** a town on the Celydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -e, belonging to Antigonia; **b.** a town in Macedonia.

Antigōnus -i, m. (Ἀντιγονος), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 385 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Paphlagonia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

Antilibānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Schehel Escharhi.

Antilōchus -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

Antimāchus -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

Antinōvus -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 Epiphaphes (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 Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; **2.** mother of the Phorides.

Antipāter -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** name of several Greek philosophers; **a.** Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; **b.** Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

Antipátria -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 Sarpēdon, 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. (Ἀντιπολις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

antiquārius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquārius** -ii, m. and **antiquāria** -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.

antiquitūs, 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 antiquius, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius 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 praeterito, Cic.; **b.** esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

Antissa -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaei** -orum, m. the Antissaean.

antistēs -stītis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

Antisthēnēs -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.

antithēton -i, n. (ἀντιθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

antium -ii, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antianus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antila -ae, f. (ἀντίλιον), 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 Philosophs, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; **3.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

Antōnius -a -um, gens, the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: (1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 88; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. (2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1) despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. (3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (2), born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. (5) Iulus Antonius, son of (4), by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, adj., **Antoniānus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (ἀντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; excusae arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antro, Juv.

Anūbis -bidis, m. (Ἄνουβις, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latratore A., Verg.

anūlarius -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

anūlatus -a -um (anulus), be ringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

ānūlus, **annūlus** -i, m. (1. anulus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cetera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac., anulus equester, 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. ānus -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

2. ānūs -ūs, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumaea, 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. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while angor is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

anxitūdo -luis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquem, 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.; quonam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

Anxūr -īris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejovis; Anxurus Juppiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxūr-nās** -ātis, belonging to Anxur.

Āōn -ōnis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Āōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἄωνες), Boeotian; **2.** **Āōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀωνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; **3. Aōnīdēs** -um, f. the Muses; **4. Aōnius** -a -um (Aōnios) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

Āornos -i, m. and f. (āornos, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

Āous -i, m. (Aōos), a river in Illyria, now Viosa or Vovussa.

āpāgē, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plaut.

Āpāmēa and **-īa** -ae, f. (Aπάμεια), **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., **Āpāmēnsis** -e and **Āpāmēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

Āpellēs -is, m. (Aπελλής), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Āpellēus** -a -um.

Āpenninīcōla -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

Āpenninīgēna -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

Āpennīnus -i, m. (connected with Keltic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

āper, 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.

Āperantī -ōrum, m. (Aπεραντοι), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Āperantia** -ae, f. their country.

āperio -pērī -pertum, 4. (ad-pario, from root PAR, whence panno). **I.** to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. **A.** Lit., caput, to uncover, Cic. **B.** Transf., occulta, to make known, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., 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 uncloze. **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.

āpertō, adv., with compar. and superl. (apertus), a, openly; mentiri, Cic.; b, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

āperto, 1. (Intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

āpertus -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 atrocium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., esse aliquid 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; fasces hinc hostes aggredi, Tac.; b, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; c, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

II. unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible.

A. Lit., a, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpertum** -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.

āpex -icis, m. the top or summit. **I.** Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II.** Eap., **A.** the top of the conical cap of the Roman flamines, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialem alieui 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.

āphaerēma -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grits, Plin.

Āphāreus, -ēi, m. (Aφαιεύς). **I.** a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence **Aphareius** -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.

Āphrōdisia -ōrum, n. (Aφροδισία), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

Āphrōdisias -ādīs, f. (Aφροδισιάς), name of several towns; **1.** a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdisienses** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; **2.** a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

āplācus -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

āplānus -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

āplārius -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

Āpicus -ii, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Aπιδανός), a river in Thesaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpināe -ōrum, f. trytes, Mart.

Āpiōlae -ōrum, f. a town in Latium.

Āpiōn -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

1. āpis -is, f. (ἐμπίς), a bee, Cic., Verg.

2. Āpis -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄρις), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

āpiscor, aptus, 3. dep. **I.** to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; **2.** to attain to (the object of one's desire), cuius (hinc bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominationis.

āplum -ii, n. parsley, Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἀπλουτρον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -ōrum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

āpōlēti -ōrum, m. (ἀποκλητοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

āpōdytērīum -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

Āpollo -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem), to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardinia, now Cape Zibib, Liv.; hence, **A.** Adj., **Āpollināris** -c, sacred

to: **Apollō**; ludī, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic. Subst., **Apollināre** -is, a. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Apollinēus** -um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, *Aesculapius*, Ov.; vates, *Orpheus*, Ov.; ars, *prophecy of medicine*, Ov.

Apollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλώδωρος), 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 Polonija or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Apollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Apollōniensis** -ae, belonging to Apollonia.

Apollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Apollōnidensis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

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.

Apōlōgus -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.

Apōprōgmnēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπρογμνῆνα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmena), Cic.

Apōthēca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

appārātē, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; opipare et appārātē edere et bibere, Cic.

appārātio -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munus, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparo). **I.** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II.** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A.** Gen. tēnticulus, 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 apparator, Cic.

appārēo (ad-pārēo) -ūi -itum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. equus mecum demersus rursum apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullaē apparuit Immo-lanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his subcellis me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B.** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparet and apparet, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II.** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c.; with dat. of person, consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

appārō, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

appārītio -ōnis, f. (apparo, No. II.). **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. apparitores, servants, Cic.

appārītēs -ōris, m. (apparo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

appārō (ad-pārō), 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.

appellātio -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; inanis, 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.; nominatin, 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 to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne isdem 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 viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenice appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos ideo non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsum, 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 Siciliam appulsoos esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classem, 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 Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

appendo (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

appētens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appeto), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

appētētēr, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

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 -i -itum, 3. to reach to. **I.** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A.** Lit., solem manibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt hominibus salutari, appeti, to have their hands

stated, *Ulc.* **B.** Transf., to desire, seek; regnum, *Cic.*; with infin., ut appetat aivinus 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** -adis, f. a, the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, *Ov.*; **b.** Appiades deae, statues in the temple of *Venus*, which stood near this aqueduct, *Ov.*; **3. Appianus** -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian; libido (of the Decemvir App. *Claudius*), *Liv.*

Appietas -atis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by *Cicero* to flatter Appius.

applaudo (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. **I.** Trans., to strike upon, to clap; cavis applauso corpore palmis, *Ov.* **II.** Intrans. to applaud, *Plaut.*

applicatio -onis, f. (applico). **I.** inclination; animi, *Cic.* **II.** jus applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, *Cic.*

applicatus -a -um, p. adj. (from applico), applied to, lying near, *Varr.*

applico (ad-plico), -avi -atum and -di -itum, 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.*; onsem capulo tenus, 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; *Leucas colli applicata*, *Liv.* **B.** Transf., 1, to connect; voluptatem ad honestatem, *Cic.*; 2, se ad and se aliquid, to attach oneself to; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, *Cic.*; se ad alicujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, *Cic.* **II.** to turn or direct towards. **A.** Lit. nautical t.t., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land; naves ad terram, *Caes.*; navem ad aliquem, *Cic.*; absol., to land; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, *Liv.* **B.** Transf., to devote oneself to; se ad eloquentiam, *Cic.*; (perf. applicui, only once in *Cic.*; sup. applicuitum and partic. applicuitus not used by *Cic.*.)

apploro, 1. to lament, deplore, *Hor.*

appono (ad-pono). -posui -positum, 3. **I.** to place near, to put to. **A.** Gen. gladium, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., a, to serve, put on the table; patellam, *Cic.*; apposita secunda mensa, *Cic.*; **b.** in writing, to place near; notam ad versum, or epistolis, *Cic.* **II.** Transf. **A.** a, to appoint; eustodem me *Tullio*, *Cic.*; **b.** to procure, suborn; calumniatores, *Cic.* **B.** to put to, add to; 1, Gen., annos alicui, *Hor.*; vitilis modum, *Cic.*; luero, reckon as a gain, *Hor.*; 2, to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo oppositumque, ut teneretur insula, *Tac.*

apporrectus -a -um (ad and porrigo), extended near, *Ov.*

apporte (ad-porto), 1. to carry, bring to; lapidem, signa, *Cic.*

apposco (ad-posco), 3. to ask in addition, *Hor.*

appositē, adv. (appositus), appropriately, appositely; dicere apposite ad persuasionem, *Cic.*

appositus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appono), placed near. **I.** Lit., situated, or lying near; castellum flumini app., *Tac.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, *Cic.*; **B.** Esp., fit, appropriate, apposite; menses appositus ad agendum, *Cic.*; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, *Cic.*

appotus (ad-potus) -a -um, very drunk, *Plaut.*

appreco (ad-præco), 1., dep. to worship, pray to; rite deos, *Hor.*

apprehendo (ad-præhendo) -præhendi -præhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prændo) -prendi -presum, 3. to seize, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., clavicularia adminicula tamquam manibus, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., to take possession of; Hispanias, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., of discourse, to bring forward, allege; ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, *Cic.*

apprimē (apprimus), adv., by far, above all, exceedingly, *Plaut.*, *Nep.*

apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), to press to; dextram alicujus, *Tac.*

approbatio -onis, f. (approbo). **I.** approbation, approval, assent, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., proof; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, *Cic.*

approbator -oris, m. (approbo), one who approves or assents; profectiois meae, *Cic.*

approbē, adv. (ad and probus), very well; illum novisse, *Plaut.*

approbo (ad-prōbo), 1. 1, to approve of, assent to; consilium alicujus, *Cic.*; esp. of a deity, to bless, approve of; quod actum est dii approbent, *Cic.*; 2, to prove, to establish; propositionem app. et firmare, *Cic.*

appromitto (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name, *Cic.*

appropero (ad-propéro) -avi, -atum, -are. **I.** Trans., to hasten; coeptum opus, *Liv.*; **II.** Intrans., to hasten; appropriate, *Cic.*; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, *Cic.*

appropinquatio -onis, f. (appropinquo), approach; mortis, *Cic.*

appropinquo (ad-prōpinquo), 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 **Apulejus** -i, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Appulejus Saturninus, tribune of the people, 100 B.C.; 2, a Roman writer, born about 180 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, **Apulia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Italy. Adj., a, **Appulicus** -a -um, mare, the Adriatic Sea, *Hor.*; **b.** **Appulius** -a -um, Apulian.

appulus -us, m. (3. appello). **I.** a driving towards. **A.** an approach; quod pars, arum (regionum) appulsi soli exarsit, *Cic.* **B.** in-

fluence 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 *apricum proferre*, to *bring to light*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *loving the sun*; *flores*, Hor.; *mergi*, Verg.; *senes*, Pers.

Aprilis -e (*aperio*), *Aprilis mensis* or subst., the month of April, Cic.

aprinus -a -um (*aper*), *relating or belonging to a wild boar*, Plin.

apruḡnus -a -um (*aper*), *belonging to a wild boar*, Plaut.

Apsus -i, m. (Ἄψος), a river of Illyria, now *Berzatinò*.

aptatus -a -um (partic. of *apto*), *fitted, appropriate*, Cic.

aptē, adv., with compar. and superl. (*aptus*), *fitly, 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., *Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus*, Cic. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., *suitable, appropriate, fitting*; with ad and the acc., *milites minus apti ad hujus 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.

apud (*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* (fig.), 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 honos 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 apa = water), water. **I.** Lit., **A.** water in the broadest meaning of the word; *pluvia*, Cic.; *marina*, Cic.; plur., *aquae dulces*, Cic.; special phrases, a, *aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate*, Plaut.; b, *aquam praebere, to entertain*, Hor.; c, *aqua et ignis, the necessities of life*; *non aqua, non*

igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (a) *aqua et igni interdicare alicui*, Cic.; or *aqua et igni aliquem arcere*, Tac.; to *banish*; (β) *aquam terramque petere* or *poscere* ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, *aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch*, Cic.; e, in *aqua scribere, to write in water*, Cat. **B.** water in a narrower sense; 1, a, *the sea*; ad *aquam, on the sea-coast*. Cic.; b, *a lake*; *Albanae 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.

aquallotulus -i, m. (dim. of *aqualis*), a small water-vessel; hence, *the belly*, Pers.

aquālis -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.

aquatious -a -um (*aqua*). **I.** living in water, *aquatic*; *lotos*, Ov. **II.** full of water, watery; *auster, 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 fern. 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.

Aquilius -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, *Aquiliānus* -a -um, *belonging to Aquilius*.

Aquillo -ōnis, m. (connected with *aquilus*, the black stormy one); 1, the north wind, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, *Aquillo*, as a myth. person, husband of *Orthylia*, father of *Calais* and *Zetes*.

aquilōnālis, -e (*aquillo*), northern, Cic.

Aquilonia -ae, f. a town in the country of the *Hirpini*, now *Carbonara*.

aquilōnius -a -um, 1, northern, Cic.; 2, *belonging to Aquillo* (2); proles, *Calais* and *Zeta*, Prop.

aquilus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut.

Aquinum -i, n. town in Latium, now Aquino. Adj., **Aquinās** -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, Thetis, Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

āra -ae, f. (connected with αἶρω, I raise) 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; 2, ara sepulchri, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 3, plur., arae, rocks, Verg.; 4, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 4, an altar; 5, aram consecrare deo, Cic.; pro aris et focus, for hearths and homes, Cic.; fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; 6, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

Ārābarohēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάριος), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

Ārābes -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Ārabs** -ābis, Arabian; 2, **Ārābia** -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, **Ārābicus** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Ārābius** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Ārābus** -a -um, Arabian.

ārābīlis -e (aro), that can be ploughed, arable. Plin.

Ārachnē, -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider.

Ārādus -i, f. (Ἀραδος), a Phoenician town, now Ruul. Adj., **Ārādīus** -a -um.

ārānea -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. **ārāneus** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **ārāneus** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin.

Subst., **ārāneum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris**, -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saone.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). I. ploughing, agriculture, Cic. II. Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

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; aratrum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro arcessere, Cic.

Ārathus -i, m. (Ἀραθος), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

Ārātus -i, m. (Ἀρατος). I. a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem ἑσπερίεσσα was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Ārātēus** and **Ārātius** -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.

Āraxēs -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

arbitēr -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). I. a witness, spectator, hearer; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. II.

A. Legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator; arbiter litis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquam 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.; Ad-iae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbitēr) a female witness, Hor.

arbitrārius -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

arbitrātus -ūs, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitratu, Cic.; ejus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae 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 juvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitretur, Cic.

arbōr (arbos) -ōris, f. a tree. A. Lit., fici, a fig tree, Cic.; Jovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebi, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. B. Meton., infelix, the galloway, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōrēus -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

arbusum -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

arbutus -a -um, full of trees; ager, Cic.

arbutēus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, Ov., Verg.

arbutum -i, n., 1, the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.; 2, the wild strawberry tree or arbutus, Verg.

arbutus -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

arca -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). I. a chest, box. A. Gen., Cic. B. Esp., a, a coffin, Liv.; b, money coffer, Cic.; meton. = the money in the coffer; arcae nostrae confidito, Cic. II. a cell for close imprisonment, Cic.

Arcaēdia -ae, f. (Ἀρκαδία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcaēdius** -a -um; 2, **Arcaēdius** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arcthusa, Ov.; 3, **Arcaēs** -ādis, tyrannus, Lycaon, Ov. Subst., **Arcaēs** -ādis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcaēdes** -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.

Arcaēs -ādis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

arceo -cui, 2. (root ARC, whence arca). I. to shut in, shut up; alvus arceat et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. A. to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent; opus hostium, Cic.; followed by ne with subj. Liv. with the

acc. and **ab** with the **abl.**, **Aliquem ab urbe, Cic.**; with the **acc.** and **abl.** alone, **hostem Gallia, Cic.**; with **dat.**, **Verg. B.** to protect from; aliquem periculis, **Verg.**

Arceſilās -ae, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος) and **Arceſilāus** -i, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aetolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

Arceſius -ii, m. (Ἀρκεσίος), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

arceſſitor -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, **Plin.**

arceſſitūs, **abl.** -ti, m. calling for, summons; ipſius rogatu arceſſitūque, **Cic.**

arceſſo (**accorſo**) -ivi -itum, 3. (accedo), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I. Gen. A. Lit.**, aliquem litteris Capua, **Cic.**; aliquem in ſenatum, **Cic.**; ſacra ab exteris nationibus aſciſcere et arceſſere, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; argumentum uſque a capite, **Cic.**; hence arceſſitum, ſtrained, ſarfeſhed; 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.**

Archēlāus -i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος). **I.** a Greek philoſopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, huſband of Berenice. **V.** the grandſon of **IV.**, the laſt king of Cappadocia.

archētypus -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), original, **Juv.**

Archīās -ae, m. (Ἀρχίας). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archīācus** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

archigallus -i, m. a high prieſt of Cybele, **Plin.**

Archilōchus -i, m. (Ἀρχιλόχος), a Greek ſatiric poet, inventor of iambic verſe. **Adj.** **Archilōchius** -a -um, Archilochian; appell., ſharp, biting, **Cic.**

archimāgirus -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, **Ov.**

Archimēdes -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philoſopher, killed on the capture of Syracuſe by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

archimimus -i, m. (ἀρχιμῖμος), chief mime or buffoon, **Suet.**

archipirāta -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, **Cic.**

architectōn -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτεκτων), **1.** maſter-builder, **Plaut.**; **2.** a maſter in cunning, **Plaut.**

architector, **1.** dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to deviſe, to prepare, provide; voluptates, **Cic.**

architectūra -ae, f. architecture, **Cic.**

architectus -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), **1.** an architect, maſter-builder; architecti operum, **Cic.**; **2.** Transf., an inventor, author, maker; huius legis, **Cic.**; quaſi arch. beatae vitae, **Cic.**

archōn -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magiſtrates of Athens, **Cic.**

Archytās -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philoſopher of Tarentum (about 400-385 B.C.).

areſtēnens -entis (areus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, **Verg.**, **Ov.**

aret . . . = art . . . q.v.

Arētōs -i, f. (ἄρετος), **1.** the great and little bear, **Verg.**; juncta Aquilonibus Arētōs, the North Pole, **Ov.**; opacum exipere Aratōn, to be towards the North, **Hor.**; **2.** the night, **Prop.**

Arētōus -a -um (ἀρετώος) belonging to the north pole, northern, **Mart.**

Arētūrus -i, m. (ἀρετόρος), **1.** the brighteſt ſtar of the conſtellation Bootes, **Cic.**; **2.** Bootes, **Verg.**

areūātus -a -um (partic. of arcuo), bent like a bow, curved; curtus, **Liv.**

areūla -ae, f. (dim. of arca), **1.** a caſket for money, jewels, or perfums; arcuſae muliebres, **Cic.**; **2.** Transf., rhetorical ornament; omnes (Isocrati) diſcipulorum areūlae, **Cic.**

areūlārius -i, m. a caſket maker, **Plaut.**

arcuō, **1.** to bend or ſhape like a bow, **Plin.**

arcūs -ūs, m. **I.** a bow; **a.** arcum intendere, **Cic.**; adducere, **Verg.**; arcus Haemonii, the conſtellation Sagittarius, **Ov.**; **b.** the rainbow, **Cic.**; **c.** an arch, vault, triumphal arch, **Suet.** **II.** Transf., **1.** anything arched or curved, **Verg.**; **Ov.**; **2.** a mathematical arc, **Sen.**; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, **Ov.**

1. ardēa -ae, f. a heron, **Verg.**

2. Ardēa -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. **Adj.** **a.** Ardēas -ātis, **b.** Ardēātinus -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea.

ardēlio -ōnis, m. a busybody, **Mart.**

ardens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and ſuperl. (ardeo), hot, glowing. **A. Lit.**, lapides, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., **a.** of the eyes, glowing; oculi, **Verg.**; **b.** of colour, glittering; apes ardentem auro, **Verg.**; **c.** of wine, ſtrong, fiery; Falernum, **Hor.**; **d.** of paſſions, &c., burning, eager, hot; odium, **Liv.**; avaritia, **Cic.**; ardentes in aliquem litterae, **Cic.**; ardentes equi, ſpirited, **Verg.**; **e.** of oratory, fiery; orator, **Cic.**; oratio, actio, **Cic.**

ardentē, 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.**; iam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the houſe of U., **Verg.**; ardent altaria, **Verg. II.** Transf., **1.** of the eyes, to glow, **Cic.**; **2.** of colours, to flaſh, ſparkle, glow; ardebat murice laena, **Verg.**; **3.** of feelings, **a.** of the body, quum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, **Cic.**; **b.** of the mind, amore, dolore, furore, **Cic.**; ardere in proelia, eagerly to deſire fight, **Verg.**; eſp. in poets, to burn with love; ardere aliqua or in aliqua or aliquam, **Hor.**, **Verg.**, **Ov.**; ardere invidia, to be heated, **Cic.**; **c.** of conſpiracies, wars, &c., to buſt out; quum arderet conjuratio, **Cic.**; quum arderet Syria bello, be in a ſtate of excitement, **Cic.**

ardēola -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, **Plin.**

ardesco, 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.**

Ardūenna -ae, f. a foreſt in Gallia Belgica, now the foreſt of Ardennes.

ardūus -a -um, adj. with compar. and ſuperl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence area, ἀραι), ſteep. **I. Lit.**, **A.** collis, **Liv.**; aſcenſus difficilis atque arduus, **Cic.** Subſt., **ardūum** -i, n. a ſteep place; per arduum ducuntur, **Liv. B.** Poet., lofty; aether, **Ov.**; nubes, **Hor.**; ſens arduus inſert (Turnus), with proud mind, **Verg. II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reſaſt; res

arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; **arduum** videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. *what is difficult to accomplish*, Hor., Ov.

ārea -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence *arduum* and *ἀραιά*), a high-lying open space, surface. **I.** Gen. *collemque super planissimam campī 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.

ārēficio -fēcī -factum, 3. *to make dry*, L. cr.

Ārēlātē, n. and **Ārēlās** -ātis, f. *town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles*. Adj., **Ārēlātēnsis** -e.

Ārēmōriōus -a -um (from Keltic *are* = *on*, and *mor* = *sea*), *lying on the sea*; *civitates, Gallie states on the coast of the English Channel*.

ārena -ae, f. sand. **I.** Lit., *saxa globosa arenae immixta*, Liv.; *arenae carae, the sands of Pactolus*, Ov.; prov., *arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work*, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, *a sandy place*; *arenam aliquam aut paludes emere*, Cic.; 2, *the sea-shore*; *optata potui 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.

ārēnōsus -a -um, *sandy*, Verg.

ārēns -entis, p. adj. (*areo*), *dry*. **I.** Gen. *rivus*, Verg. **II.** *dry with thirst*; *ora*, Ov.; poet. *sitis*, Ov.

ārēo, 2. **A.** *to be dry*; *aret ager*, Verg. **B.** Esp., *to be dry with thirst*, Liv.

ārēōla -ae, f. (dim. of *area*), *a little open space*, Plin.

Ārēōpāgus -i, m. (*Ἀρείος πάγος*), *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.

ārēscō, 3. (mch. of *areo*), *to become dry*; *auto arescit lacrima*, Cic.

Ārestōridēs -ae, m. (*Ἀρεστορίδης*), *a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son*.

ārētālōgus -i, m. (*ἀρεταλόγος*), *a dabbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon*, Juv.

Ārēthūsa -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, **Ārēthūsais** -idis; 2, **Ārēthūsais** -a -um, *of or belonging to Arēthusa*.

Ārēus -a -um, *relating to Mars*; *judicium, the Areopagus*, Tac.

Arganthōnius -ii, m. (*Ἀργανθώνιος*), *a king of Taressus, who lived to a great age*.

Argēi -ōrum, m. 1, *chaplains 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.

argentēus -a -um, **I.** 1, *made of silver*; *aquila*, Cic.; *nummus*, Varr.; *denarius*, Plin.; or simply *argenteus*, Tac.; 2, *ornamented or covered with silver*; *scena*, Cic.; 3, *of the colour of silver*; *anser*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *belonging to the Silver Age*; *proles*, Ov.

argentifōdina -ae, f. *a silver mine*, Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, *full of silver, rich in silver*, Plin.

argentum -i, n. (*ἄργυρος*), *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. (*ἄργιλλος*), *white clay, potter's clay*, Cic.

argillācōus -a -um, *clayey, of clay*, Plin.

Arginussae (Arginūsae) -ārum, f. (*Ἀργινούσαι*), *islands on the coast of Aeolia, 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., **Argūs** -a -um.

Argonautae -ārum, m. (*Ἀργοναῦται*), *the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo*.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. **I.** *the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese*. Adj., **A. Argōus** -a -um. **B. Argivus** -a -um, *Argive*;

sugur, Amphitarus, Hor.; plur. subst., **Argivi** -orum, and poet. -um, m. *the Argives*. **C. Argōlis** -idis, f. 1, Adj., *Argolic*; 2, Subst., *the district Argolis*; hence adj., **Argōlious** -a -um, *Argolic*. **II.** *Argos Amphiloichium, a town in Epirus*.

argumentātiō -ōnis, f. *the bringing forward of a proof*; *argumentatio est explicatio argumenti*, Cic.

argumentor, 1, dep. **I.** *Intransit. to bring forward a proof*; *quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit*, Cic. **II.** *Transit. to allege as a proof*, Liv.

argumentum -i, n. (*arguo*), 1, *an argument, proof*, Cic.; *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 -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with *ἀργός*), *to put in clear light*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. *to maintain, prove*; *speculatores non legatos venisse*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to betray, prove*; *degeneres animos timor arguit*, Verg.; *laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus*, Hor. **II.** Esp. **A.** *to charge, accuse, expose, convict*; with gen., *summi sceleris*, Cic.; with abl., *hoc crimine te non arguo*, Cic.; with double acc., *id quod me arguis*, Cic.; with infin., *Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem*, Cic. **B.** *to censure, complain of*; *culpa, quam arguo*, Liv.

Argus -i, m. (*Ἄργος*), *the hundred-eyed guard-dog 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 -ārum, 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.

argutulus -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.

argutus -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.; **2**, relating to the mind, **a**, *significant, clear*; of omens, argutissima exta, Cic.; **b**, of the understanding, **a**, in a good sense, *sagacious, acute*; argutus orator, Cic.; **β**, in a bad sense, *sly, cunning*; meretrix, Hor.

argyraspides -pidum, m. (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

Ariadna -ae, & **Ariadnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.

Ariarathēs -is, m. (Ἀριαράθης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Aricia -ae, f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. **Aricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

aridulus -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry, Cat.

aridus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (areo), dry, arid. **I**. Lit., **1**, folia, Cic.; poet. sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg.; **2**, dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; **3**, shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. Subst., **aridum** -i, n. dry ground, naves in aridum subducere, Caes. **II**. Transf., **1**, of manner of living, poor, meagre; vita, Cic.; **2**, intellectually dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.; **3**, avaricious, Ter.

ariēs -ētis, m. (ἄρην, ἄρην). **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.

arietatio -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram, Sen.

arieto, 1. to butt like a ram, Verg.

Ariminum -i, n. town and river in Umbria. Adj., **Ariminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Ariobarzānēs -is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

Arion or **Ārio** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). **I**. Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj., **Arionius** -a, -um, belonging to Arion. **II**, a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

Arlovistus -i, m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar.

Arisha -ae, and **Ārisbē** -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβη), town in the Troad.

Arista -ae, f. **I**. **A**, the point of an ear of corn, Cic. **B**, Meton., the ear itself, Verg. **II**. Transf., bristly hair, Pers.

Aristaeus -i, m. (Ἀρισταίος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

Aristarchus -i, m. (Ἀριστάρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

Aristides -is, m. (Ἀριστίδης), **I**, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. **II**, a poet of Miletus.

Aristippus -i, m. (Ἀριστίππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., **Aristippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

Aristo and **Aristōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., **Aristōneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Aristodēmus -i, m. (Ἀριστόδημος). **I**, a tragic actor at Athens. **II**, a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

aristolochia -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

Aristophānēs -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). **I**, the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., **Aristophānēs** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. **II**, a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Aristotēlēs -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., **Aristotēlēs** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

arithmetica -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.

arithmetica -ōrum, n. arithmetic, Cic.

aritudo -inis, f. dryness, Plaut.

arma -ōrum, n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα), tools, implements. **I**. Gen., arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. **II**, implements of war. **A**. In the broadest sense, Liv. **B**. In a narrower meaning, defensive armour (tela, offensive weapons), **1**, Lit. arma his imperata, gales, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ae xere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or discernere, 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.

armamenta -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.

armamentarium -i, n. an armoury, Cic.

armariolum -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.

armarium -i, n. a cupboard, chest, Cic.

armatura -ae, f. **A**, equipment, armour; Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. **B**, Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.

1 armatus, abl. -ū, m. armour. **A**. Lit., laud dispari armatu, Liv. **B**, Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

2 armatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (armo), armed, equipped. **A**. Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. **B**. Transf., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

Armēnia -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; hence, **Armēnius** -a -um. **A**. Adj., Armenian. **B**. Subst., an Armenian.

armentalis -e, belonging to a herd; equae, Verg.

amentum -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**, armiger -geri, m. an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catillinae, adherent, Cic.; **b**, armigera -ae, f. a female armour-bearer, Ov.

armilla -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women, Cic. Liv.

armillātus -a um, adorned with a bracelet, Suet.; canes, wearing a collar, Prop.

armilustrum -i, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

armipotens -entis, mighty in arms, warlike; Mars, Verg.; diva, Minerva, Verg.

armisonus -a -um, resounding with arms, Verg.

armo, 1., 1, to provide with implemen, 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, transf. to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; se eloquentia, Cic.

armorācia -ae, f. (-cium -ii, n.), horse-radish (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

armus -i, m. (ἀρμός), 1, the shoulder-blade; latos huius hasta per armos tremuit, Verg.; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armu fluit, Ov.; 2, the side of an animal, Verg.

Arnus -i, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

āro, 1. (ἀρώ), to plough. **A.** Lit., 1, arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov., non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; 2, to farm, cultivate, Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor.; absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus 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 -i, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinās** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

arquātus, v. arcuatus.

arra, v. arha.

arrectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arriro), steep, Liv.

arrepo (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.

Arretium -i, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maecenas.

arha -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

arridēo (ad-ridēo), -rīsi -rīsum, 2. to laugh to; 1. to laugh with; ridetibus arrident, Hor. 2. to laugh at, either in approval or ridicule. **A.** Lit., with dat. of pers., vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing, video quid arriseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to be favourable; quum tempestas arridet, Lucr.; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde ariserat, Cic.

arriro -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). 1. to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. **A.** Gen. arma, Liv.; cibum unguium 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.; 2. to seize with violence; a, of diseases, &c., dolor, qui simul arripuit interficit, Cic.; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic.;

c, transf., to satirize; primores populi populumque, Hor.

arrior -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

arrodō (ad-rōdō) -rōsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw at; mures Antii coronam auream arrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrogans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrogo), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutioris iste minas atque arrogans, Cic.

arrogantē, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquid, Cic.; scribere ad aliquem, Cic.; facere, Caes.

arrogantia -ae, f. arrogance, assumption pride, haughtiness; ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia oritur, Cic.

arrogō (ad-rōgō), 1. 1, sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim; sibi sapientiam, Cic.; 2, aliquid aliquid, to claim, confer upon; decus imperius, Hor. 2. 1, to ask, Plaut.; 2, to associate one public officer with another; cui unico consuli dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

arrosor -ōris, m. one who gnaws at, Sen.

Arrūs (Ārūs) -āntis, m. name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus.

ars -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar-mus, ar-tus; Gr. ἄρσ, ἀρτίω, ἀρτην). 1. **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) praeclara, 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 esse vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; 3, plur., artes, works of art, Cic.; 4, Artes, the Muses, Phaed. 2. Transf., 1, conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad; bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; hac arte Pollux attingit arcus igneus, Hor.; 2, absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

Arsacēs -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1, **Arsacides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2, **Arsaciūs** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ac, f., Tac.), capital of Armenia on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes -is, [m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of three Persian kings.

artē (arotē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), narrowly, tightly, closely. 1. Lit. artius complecti aliquem, Cic.; signa artius collocare, Sall.; fig., artius astringere rationem, Cic. 2. Transf., a, fast, soundly; dormire, Cic.; b, shortly; artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short, Ov.; aliquem arte colere, stingily, Sall.

artēria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1, the wind-pipe, Cic.; neut. plur., heterocl. arteria, Lucr.; 2, an artery, Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, Cic. **articulāris** -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

articulātū, adv. **A.** limb by limb, piecemeal; Plaut. **B.** Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulatum distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

articūlus -i, m. (dim. of artus). 1. Lit. 1, a joint; articuloꝝ dolores, gouty or rheumatic

petae, 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 -ficus (ars and facies). **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 ajus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; 3, a *master of any art*; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifex conquiendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate objects, 1, *active, clever, skilled*; artifex 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 divinandi 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 artificisque perfectum, Cic.; b, *deceit, craft*, and, in a bad sense, *cunning, craft*; artificio simulationis, Cic.; c, *work of art*; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

arto (arcto), 1. (artus), 1, *to press together, reduce to small compass*, Lucr.; 2, *to abridge, curtail*; in praemis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artolāganus -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανος), a *cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀρτόπτης), 1, a *baker*, Juv.; 2, a *baker's vessel*, Plaut.

1. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. ἄρτος, whence 2. artus, arma, &c.), *narrow, tight, close*. **I.** Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., *narrow space*; pugna in arto, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, *fast, sound*; somnus, Cic.; b, *oppressed by care*; animus, Hor.; c, *small, meagre*; numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv.; d, *difficult, distressing*; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arto res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., **artūs** -ūm, *the joints*; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artibus contremisco, I tremble in all my limbs, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., *limbs*; salsus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

artula -ae, f. (dim. of ara), a *little altar*, Cic.

arundifer -fēra -fērum (arundo and fero), *reed-bearing*; caput, Ov.

arundinēus -a -um, *reed*; canales, Verg.; carmen, a *shepherd's song*, Ov.

arundinōsus -a -um, *full of reeds*, Cat.

arundo -inis, f. a *reed*. **A.** Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg.; casae ex arundine textae, Liv. **B.** Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, a *fishing-rod*; moderator arundinis, a *fisherman*, Ov.; 2, *timed twigs for catching birds*, Plaut.; 3, a *pen*; tristis, a *severe style*, Mart.; 4, *the shaft of an arrow*, Ov.; poet., *the arrow itself*, Verg.; 5, a *shepherd's pipe*, Verg.; 6, a *stole*, Ov.; 7, a *weaver's comb*, Ov.; 8, a *scare-crow*, Hor.; 9, a *plaything for children*, a *hobby-horse*, Hor.

arvēho = advēho.

Arverni -brum, m. a *Gaulic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne*. Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, *Arvernian*.

arvina -ae, f. *fur, 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*; amisso oppido fugerat 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), beatas arces, Corinthus, 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. (eis), *the whole as unity*, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia i, sextans i, quadrans i, triens i, quincunx i, semis i, septunx i, bes i, dodrans i, dextans i, denum i. **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 i lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, *to lose the last farthing*, Hor.; non assis facere, *not to estimate at a farthing*, Cat.; 2, as a weight, a *pound*, Ov.; 3, an *acre*, Plin.

asbestinum -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβέστινον), *incombustible cloth*, Plin.

1. **Ascānius** -ii, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, Verg.; or of Lavinia, Liv.

2. **Aschānius**, -ii, m. a *river in Bithynia*, now Tschangirha Su.

ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαύλης), a *bag piper*, Mart.

ascendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ad and scandō), *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.; altiorum gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utilis 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 (ad-ascisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) *to receive, admit*. **I.** Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc scelus foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with later, later

patricios, Tac.; with dat., superis ascitus, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to adopt, hanc consuetudinem, Cic. **B.** to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.; **2.** to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. **ascitus** -a -um (partic. of *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

2. **ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, receipt, Cic.

ascōpera -ae, f. (ἀσκήρη), a leather knapsack, Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἀσκρα), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um; **a.** Ascræan, of Ascra; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply Ascræus = 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 Venusiam, 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 incommo-dum, 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.,

Asculānus -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

asella -ae, f. (dim. of *asina*), a little she-ass, Ov.

asellus -i, m. (dim. of *asinus*), a little ass, Cic.

Asia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). **I.** the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II.** The continent of Asia. **III.** The peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamus (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamus; hence, 1, **Asiāgēnes**

-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; Asiatic oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; 4,

Asis -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, litteras doceam, Cic.

Asopus -i, m. (Ἀσωπός). **I.** **a.** a river in Boeotia; **b.** the river-god Asopus; hence, **A. Asopīades** -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Asacus), Ov. **B. Asōpis** -idis, f. 1, **Aegina**, daughter of Asopus, mother of Asacus by Jupiter, Ov.; 2, **Evadne**, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotia.

asōtus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

asparāgus -i, m. (ἀσπάργος), asparagus, Suet.

aspargo, v. aspergo.

Aspasia -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), the most celebrated of the Greek heluæ, mistress of Pericles.

aspectābilis -e, visible, Cic.

aspecto, 1. **I.** to look at earnestly, or with respect; **a.** quid me aspectas, Cic.; **b.** of place, to lie towards, to face; mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II.** to observe, attend to; iussa principis, Tac.

aspectus us, m. **A.** Act. 1, a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; 2, view, limit of vision; orbes qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; 3, power of vision; omnia quas 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 -pūli -pulsus (abs and pello), 3. to drive away, Plaut.

Aspendus -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -era -erum (-pra -prum, Verg.), rough; 1, physically, **a.** to the sense of touch; loca, uneven, Caes.; mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caelo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **as-**

pērum -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, troublous, 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 -persum, 3. (ad and spargo). **I.** to sprinkle; **a.** guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; **b.** to cast upon, mingle with, add; sapores 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 mendaciunculis, Cic.

2. **aspergo** (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa adspargo, Verg.

asperitas -ātis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. 1, to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; 2, to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; 3, to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, severity; frigus, severe cold, Sall.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

aspernor, 1. dep. to despise, condemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicujus, Cic.; with a and the abl., proserptionem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernamini, Cic.

aspéro, 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 -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I.** to look at, behold, see. **A.** Lit., 1, a, of persons, lucem aspicere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; b, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.; 2, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; b, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspicere non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo asperxit, Cic.; 2, to investigate; res sociorum, Liv. **II.** Inchoative, to perceive; simulac Lentulum asperxit, Cic.

aspiratio -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aeris, 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 surae in noctem, towards evening, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, aspirate canenti, Verg.; 2, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; 3, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II.** Transsit., 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 -īdis, 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; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

aspretum -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

Assarāchus -i, m. (Ἀσράχος), 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.

assēcla (assēcūla) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assēclae, Cic.

assēctatio -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

assēctator -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatus assēctatoribusque conflant, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

assector, 1, dep., to follow, attend assiduously (esp. of friends of candidates); quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

assensio -ōnis, 1, assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; 2, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. συγκράσεις), Cic.

assensor -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

assensus -ūs, m. **I.** assent, agreement; assensu omnium dicere, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensum retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; nemorum, Verg.

assentatio -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.; nullam in amicitias pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiae 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.

assentatōriē, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

assentatrix -trix, 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.; Baiae tibi assentantur, woos thee, Cic.

assēquor -cūtus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I.** Lit., Porcius deinde assecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II.** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; a, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; b, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; c, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

asser -ēris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A.** Gen., Caes. **B.** Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

assercūlum -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assēro** -sēvi -sītum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assēro** -sērdi -sertum, 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I.** Legal t. t., A. to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asserui jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B.** to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

assertio -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

assertor -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I.** Lit., A. one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B.** one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II.** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

asservio, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

asservo, 1., a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; b, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

assessio -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

assessor -ōris, m. (assiden), one who sits by the side ~ assist; Lacedaemoni regibus suis augu-

rem assessorem dederunt; esp., *an assistant, a judicial assessor*, Suet.

assessus, abl. -ū, m. (*assideo*), *a sitting by the side of*, Prop.

assēverantēr, adv., with compar. (*asseverans*), *earnestly, emphatically*; loqui, Cic.

assēveratio -ōnis, f. (*assevero*), **1.** *earnestness in action*; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; **2.** *vehement assertion, assertion*; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

assēvero, 1. (*ad* and *severus*), **1.** *to act with earnestness*; bella iromia, si jocaremur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; **2.** *to assert confidently, strongly*, with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with *de* and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

assideo -sēdi, -sessum, **2.** (*ad* and *sedeo*), *to sit near, or by the side of*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to be next door to*; parcus assidet insano, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.*; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidere aegro collegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudicis assidebat, *frequented*, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, *to devote oneself to*, Plin. **B.** Milit. t. t. *to besiege, blockade*; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Caesino, Liv.

assido (*ad* -sido) -sēdi -sessum, **3.** *to sit down*; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberoneum, Cic.; of an orator, *to break down in a speech*; subito assedit, Cic.

assidūē, adv. (*assiduus*), *continuously, without remission*; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

assiduitas -ātis, f. (*assiduus*). **I.** *constant 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, *uninterrupted correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

assiduo = assidue, q. v.

assidūus -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. m. 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.; audiui 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*, umbres, 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 temporis, Cic. **II.** *to seal, Pers.*

assilio -siliū, 4 (*ad* and *salio*), *to leap to, or on*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons *moenibus*, Ov.; b, of water, *to dash up*; assiliens aqua, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to jump to*; neque assilientum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

assimilis -e, *like, similar*; with dat., assimilis spongis 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 assimulae, Cic. **B.** *to compare*, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilavere, Tac. **II.** *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*, anum, 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.

assōno, 1. *to answer with a sound*; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

assuēfācio -fēci -factum, **3.** (**assueo* and *facio*), *to accustom to*; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abi., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi aliusque justis 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., quaeestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinei, Liv. (syncop. perf. forms assuesti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

assuētudo -inis, f. **1.** *custom, use*, Liv.; **2.** *carnal intercourse*, Tac.

assuētus -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.

assulātīm, adv. (*assula*), *in shivers or splinters*, Plaut.

assulōē, adv. (*assula*), *splinter-wise*, Plin.

assulto, 1 (*Intens. of assilio*), *to leap violently upon*. **I.** Gen., feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insantes Bacchae, Tac. **II.** Esp., *to attack, assault*; tergis pugnatum, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

assultus -ū, m. (*assilio*), *a leaping upon, assault*, Verg.

assum (*adsum*), affui (*ad-fui*), *adesse, to be present, to be at*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, **1.** of bodily presence, heri quum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesce, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, *come here*, Verg.; **2.** of the mind, in the phrase adesce animo or animis, *to attend*; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, *to be of good courage*; ades animo et omittet timorem, Cic. **B.** Of things, *to be near, at hand*; frumentum conferri, comportari, adesce, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adesce 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, adesce, 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., comitis, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to witness, Cic.; 2, to be present to help or advise; semper absenti Deiotaro, Cic.; alicujus rebus, Cic.; alicui 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 familiarumque, Tac.; b, of things, aliquid quantum 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 praecipuum laudem assumere, Liv.; 3, to take in addition to, a, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumperit, Cic.; b, logical t.t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptio -ōnis, f. (assumo), 1, choice, adoption, Cic.; 2, the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptivus -a -um (assumo), which derives a defence from an extraneous cause; causa, Cic.

assūo, 3. to sew on; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

assurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; firmissima vina, Timollus assurgit quibus et rex ipse 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 haud 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 areo, as cassus from careo), dried. **I.** Lit., a, roasted, Plaut.; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic.; b, of bathing, sol, basking in the sun without being anointed, Cic.; balnearia assa, a sweating bath, Cic. **II.** Transf., nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, m. the Assyrians.

ast = at, q. v.

Asta -ae, f. (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.

Astapa -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa.

Astoria -ae, f., and -is -es, f. (Ἀστορία). **I.** daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, changed into an island, first called Astoria, afterwards Ortygia, and later still Delos. **II.** (Asterie), a woman's name, Hor.

asterno, 3. to scatter upon; pass. 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.

astipulor, 1, dep. to assent to, Liv.

astitio -tū -tātum, m. (ad and statuo), 3. to put, or place somewhere, Plaut.

asto -stiti, no sup., 1. **I.** to stand by. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astante et inspectante 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. (Ἀστρά), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo.

astrepo (ad-strepo), -strēpti -strēptum, 3., 1, to make a noise at; astrepebat vulgus, Tac.; 2, to applaud; haec dicenti, Tac.

astriote, adv. (astrioteus), of discourse, concisely, briefly, Cic.

astrioteus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together. **A.** Lit., linen, shut, Ov.; non astrioteus soccus, negligent, slatternly 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, conctar; contracta et astricta eloquentia, Cic.

astrifer -fēra -fērum (astrum and fero), starry, placed among the stars, Mart.

astringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** Lit. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together; a, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic.; 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 sempiternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, to commit oneself to, become guilty of, Cic.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), 1, an astronomer, Cic.; 2, an astrologer, Cic.

astrum -i, n. (ἀστρον), a star, a constellation. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; astrum natale, Hor.; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., tollere in astra, to exalt sky-high, Cic.; ex astris decidere, from the highest glory, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astrūo (ad and strūo), -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** Gen. to build to or near, to build in addition; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to add to; formae animum, Ov.

astu (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, n. (ἄστυ), the city (only used of Athens), Cic.

astūpēo, 2, to be astonished at, Ov.

Astūra -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), a river in Latium, still called Astura.

asturoo -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse, Plin.

Astūres -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), the Asturians, a people in Spain; sing. **Astūr** -ūris, m.; hence, a, **Astūria** -ae, f. the country of the Astures; b, **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian.

astus -us, m. cleverness, adroitness, cunning, Verg., Liv.

astūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), cunningly, astutely, Cic.

astūtia -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft, Cic.*
astūtus -a -um (astutus), *adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty, Cic.*

Astýages -is, m. (Ἀστιάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phileus.

Astýanax -actis, m. (Ἀστιάναξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicoero's time.

Astýpalaea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλαια), island near Crete. Adj., **1.** **Astýpalaeanis** -e; **2.** **Astýpaléius** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

Asylum -i, n. (ἀσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum, Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.

asymbólus -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

at (ast), conj., but, moreover. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidaniis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, 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 cognoscebantur 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 respublica, at in aris et focis, Cic.

Atábilius -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the strecco, 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.

atāt, attat, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἀττάται), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., oh! ah! alas! Plaut., Ter.

Atávus -i, m. **I.** the father of the abavus or great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = 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; **Atellānīcus** -a -um.

āter, atra, atrum, black, dark (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nemus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = stratus, clothed in black; lictores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, and, 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.

Athāmanes -um, m. (Ἀθαμάνης), the Athamans, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Athāmanīa** -ae, f. a country in the south of Egypt.

Athāmas -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Leucarchus; hence, **a.** **Athāmantheus** -a -um, surum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b.** **Athāmantīdes** -ae, m. Palaemon, Ov.; **c.** **Athāmantis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

Athēnae -arum, f. (Ἀθήναι), Athens; meton., learning, Juv.; hence, **a.** **Athānæus** -a -um; **b.** **Athēnēnsis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Athēnēnses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

Athēnio -ōnis, m. a Scythian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

Athēos and **Athēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

Athēsia, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθῆσι), a river in Rhaetia, now Aaiga, Elsch.

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 (Ἄθως), 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. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2.** M. Atilius, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Ātillānus** -a -um.

Ātina -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Atina; hence **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to Atina.

Atlās -antis, m. (Ἄτλας), **1.** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2.** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a.** **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur., Atlantes, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b.** **Atlantīcus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c.** **Atlantēus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d.** **Atlantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

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 sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc., negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, 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, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as alter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b.** with comparatives, for quam, arthius atque hedera procera astringitur illex, 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 is, quos nominavi, Cic.; **6.** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1.** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2.** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3.** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4.** with other conjunctions, after et, non minus et vi ac metu, Cic.; after que (Gr. τε . . . καί), submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

atqui, conj. (at and qui = quod = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I.** Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II.** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

atrāmentum -i, n. (ater), **1**, any black fluid; sepiæ, Cic.; **2**, ink, Cic.; **3**, blue vitriol, shoemaker's black; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

atrātus -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

Atrax -ācis ("Αρραξ), **1**, a river in Aetolia; **2**, a city in Thessaly; hence, **a**, **Atrācides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. Hippodamia, Ov.

Atrēbates -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

Atreus -ēi, m. ("Αρρεύς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

atriensis -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, steward, Cic.

atriolium -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.** *fierceness, 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 irrupit, Cic.

ātrocītēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), *severely, harshly, cruelly*; Verri nimis atrociter minitans, Cic.

Atrōpēs -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*; res scelestæ, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculæ, Hor.; of commands, threatening; imperium, Liv.; atrocissimæ litteræ, 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.

attāgēn -ēnis, m. (ἀτταγῆν), a woodcock, Hor.

Attālus -i, m. ("Ατταλος), 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. ("Ατταλῖς), name of a guild at Athens.

attāmēn, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

attat = **atat**.

attāgia -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

attemperātē, adv. (attemperatus), *in a fit or appropriate manner*, Ter.

attemperō (ad and tempero), **1**. to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

attendo (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, **3**. to stretch to; animum, or absol., attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to; with ad and the acc., attendite animos ad ea quæ consequuntur, Cic.; with acc., primum versum legis, Cic.; with acc. and infln., 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 officis legationis attendere, Cic.

attentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), *attentively, carefully*; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.

attentio -ōnis, f. (attendo), *attentiveness, attention*; animi, Cic.

attento (ad-tento), or **attempto** (ad-tempto), **1**. to strive after, to attempt; **1**, ut praeferri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, Cic.; **2**, to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; **3**, to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquem vi, Tac.

attentus (ad-tentus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of attendo and attineo. **II.** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attendo), **1**, *attentive*; animum, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; iudex, Cic.; **2**, *careful after one's property*; attentus quaesitus, Hor.; paterfamilias, Hor.; attenta vita et iustitica, Cic.

attēnuātē, adv. (attenuatus), *simply, without ornament*; dicere, Cic.

attēnuātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), *made weak*; of discourse, abbreviated; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic.; over-refined; ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.

attēnuō (ad-tēnuō), **1**. to make thin. **A.** Lit., **1**, corpus, Ov.; **2**, of number, to lessen, legio proelii attenuata, Caes.; **3**, of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attenuatae, Liv.; **4**, of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B.** Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.

attēro (ad and tēro) -trivi (-tēruī) -tritum, **3**. **A.** Lit., **1**, to rub against; leniter caudam, Hor. **2**, to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B.** Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquem, Sall.

attestor (ad and testor), **1**. dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phaedr.

attexo (ad and texo) -texi -textum, **3**. to weave or plait on or to. **A.** Lit., loricas ex cratibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. ("Αθῖς), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., f. **1**, Attica, Lucr.; **2**, nightingale or swallow, Mart.; **3**, name of a friend of Sappho, Ov.

Attica -ae, f. ("Αττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

Atticē, adv. (Atticus), in the Attic or Athenian manner, dicere, Cic.

atticiſſo, **1**. (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plaut.

Atticus -a -um ("Αττικός), **1**, belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Cane-phoros, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; **2**, Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilus, simple, Cic.; aures, delicate, Cic.; hence Attici = the Athenian orators, Cic.

Atticus, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attineo -tēnuī -tentum, **2**. (ad and teneo). **I.** Transl., 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 quae ad cogendam vitam attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquem or aliquid, *in respect to*; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellein viverent, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, *it is of no use*, Cic.

attingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad an -ango), to touch. **A.** Lit., 1, digito se caelum attigisse putare, Cic.; 2, to arrive at a place; Italian, Cic.; arces igneas, 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 praeda 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.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; b, to glance at cursorily; librum strictum, 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, molens, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, to rise, appear, Verg. **II.** Transf., to raise, elevate; a, vocem, Quint.; b, to elevate, exalte, 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 -tōnū -tōnitum, 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 alliciat et attrahat, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to drag, tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to attract; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat 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 attrectatur, 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.

attribūo -ūi -tūm, 3. to allot to, assign to.

A. Lit. 1, servos, pastores armat atque in 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 Rhodis attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to add, give, cause; summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque 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 accession or attribute, Cic.

attributum, -i, n. (attribuo), the predicate, Cic.

atritus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A.** rubbed away, worn out, Cic. **B.** Transf., frons, shameless, Juv.

Attus Navius, a celebrated augur of the time of Targunnius Priscus

Atys (Attys) -yos, abl. -ye, m. ('Ατys, 'Ατρυς). **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.; proponere, to announce publicly, Quint.; proferre, to put off, Cic.; 2, that which is sold by auction; auctionem vendere, Cic.

auctionārius -a -um (auctio), relating to an auction; atrium, auction-room, Cic.

auctionor, 1. (auctio) to hold an auction, Cic.

auctio, 1. (freq. of augeo), to increase very much, Tac.

aucto, 1. = auctio, Plaut., Lucr.

auctor -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** originator, causer, doer; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp., 1, the producer of a work of art, artist; templi, architect, Liv.; 2, the founder of a family, ancestor; praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; 3, writer, author; carminis, Hor. **B.** the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alieuius, Cic., with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicias ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendum (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendum auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend, semper senatui auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic. **C.** the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth; a, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; b, an authority; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; non sordidus auctor naturae verique, investigator, Hor.; c, an author of note; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to answer for, state positively; nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flaviū scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., 1, auctor legis or senatus

consulti, *proposui*, Liv.; 2, *supporter of a law*, *sanctum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor*, Cic.; 3, *auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law*, Cic.; 4, *defender, protector*; *praeclarus 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.; 4, *aliquis auctoritatem sequi*, Cic. B. *the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid*; *omnis 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 perscriberetur*, Cic. D. *authorisation, full power*, *legatos cum auctoritate mittere*, Cic.; hence, *power, might, command*; *manere in alicuius auctoritate*, Liv. II. *influence, authority*; 1, of a person, 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.

auctor, 1. (auctor). I. *to hire for money*; *refl.* *auctorare se*, or *pass.* *to hire, engage oneself*, Hor. II. *Transf.* *to bind oneself*; *eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est*, Liv.

auctumnalis -e (auctumnus), *autumnal*, Liv.

1. **auctumnus** -i, m. (augeo), *autumn*, Cic.; *meton.*, *septem auctumni = seven years*, Ov.

2. **auctumnus** -a -um (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.; *luminum*, Tac.; *imperii*, Tac.; *maximis auctibus crescere*, Liv.

aucupatio -onis, f. (aucupor), *bird-catching, Quint.*

aucupatorius -a -um (aucupor), *relating to bird-catching*, Plin.

aucupium -i, n. (auceps), *bird-catching, fowling*. I. A. *lit.*, *vitam propagare aucupio*, Cic. B. *Meton.*, *the birds caught*, Cat. II. *Transf.* *hunting after anything*; *delectationis, after pleasure*, Cic.; *aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling*, Cic.

aucupor -i, dep. (auceps). I. *lit.* *to catch birds*, Varr. II. *Transf.* *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*; *verbe*, 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*, Bell.; 2, *audacity, impudence, temerity*; *audacia et impudentia*

fretns, Cic.; *alicuius audaciam debilitare*, Cic.; *frangere*, Liv.; *contundere et frangere*, Cic.; plur. *audaciae, audacious deeds*, Cic.

audaciter, and **audaciter**, 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 amen- tissimus*, 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 av- dus), *to dare, venture*; *audeo dicere, I venture to assert*, Cic.; with acc., *tantum facinus*, Liv.; *proellum, aciem*, Tac.; with in and the abl., *ausurum se in tribunia, 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 Caesari acceptum referre possunt*, Cic.; *adversus Neronem ausus*, Tac.; *audere in proelia*, Verg.

audiens -entis, I. Partic. of audio (q.v.).

II. Subst. u. *hearer*, Cic.

audientia -ae, f. (audio), *hearing, listening, attention*; *alicui audientiam facere, to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence*, Cic.; Liv.

audio, 4. (connected with auris), *to hear*. I. *to have the power of hearing*; *audiendi sensu carere*, Cic. II. *to hear something*. A. *clamorem*, Caes.; *galli cantum*, Cic.; with double acc., *te, ut spero, propediem censoriem audiemus*, 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 audiverunt*, 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*; *nilil 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 Cra- tippum*, 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 fol- low*; *aliquem amicissime monentem*, 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 liben- tius audis*, Hor.; *bene audire, to be well spoken of*; a propinquus, Cic.

audire -ōnis, f. 1. (audio), *hearing, listen- ing*; *aliquid multa lectione atque auditione asse- qui*, Cic.; 2, *hearsay report*; *levem auditionem habere pro re comperta*, Cic.; plur., *factae audi- tiones*, Cic.

auditor -ōris, m. (audio), *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.; *circus of listeners*, Plin.

auditus -us, m. (audio). I. Gen., *hearing*; *the sense of hearing*, Cic. II. Esp., *hearing*, Tac. **aufero**, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, 3. (ab and fero). I. *to carry away, carry off, remove*; the

Lit., inter manus e convolio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alienius, 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 palam domum, Cic.; auriculum mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem at' tollit, Hor. **B. Transf.**, 1, illa autem, quae coherariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i.e. to gain, obtain; tantum abetuli quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Luor.

Aufidena -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afulena*.

Aufidius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Aufidus -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

auffugio -fugi, 8. (ab and fugo), to flee away, Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Ἀὐγή), daughter of *Aleus* and *Necera*, mother of *Telephus* by *Hercules*.

Augēas and **Augias** -ae, m. (Ἀγέας), 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*.

augeo, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with *αἰδέω*), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram augeit imbribus, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; annis nimbis hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth, hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento *Augustae*, Tac.

augeo, auxi, 3. (finch. of *augeo*), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et succo terrae et calore solis augeoens primo est peracorba gustu, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quum hostium res tantis augeoere rebus cerneret, Liv.

augmēn -inis, n. (*augeo*), an increase, growth, Luor.

augur -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annosa cornix, prophetess of rain, Hor.

augurālis -e (*augur*), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augurale** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

auguratio -ōnis, f. (*auguro*), divining, soothsaying, Cic.

auguratus -ūs, m. (*auguro*), the office of an augur, Cic.

augurium -i, n. (*augur*), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I. A. Lit.**, augurium capere, Liv.; saluti, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute republicae), Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, any kind of prophecy; o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiments; inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum 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.

augurius -a -um (*augur*), relating to an augur, Jaa, Cic.

augūro, 1. (*augur*). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locus augurator, 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.

augūrōr, 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.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, pericūle homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** name of several towns named after the emperor, *Augusta Taurinorum* (Turin), *Augusta Praetoria* (Aosta), *Augusta Treverorum* (Trèves), *Augusta Emerita* (Merida), *Augusta Vindelicum* (Augsburg).

Augustalis -e (*Augustus*), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor *Augustus*.

augustē, adv. with compar. (*augustus*), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustodūnum -i, town of the *Aedui* in Gaul, now *Autun*.

1. **augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*augeo*) 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

2. **Augustus** -i, m. surname of *Octavianus* after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

3. **Augustus** -a -um, relating to *Augustus*; pax, Ov.; mensis, *August*, formerly called *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 Eburovices*, in modern Normandy; b, *Auleri Cenomani*, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe; c, *Auleri Bravonices*, on the Loire; d, *Auleri Diablintes* or *Diabluti*, in Modern Dép. de la Maine.

aulicus -a -um, (αὐλῖς), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Ἀλῆς), a port in *Boeotia*, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλοῖός), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near *Tarentum*.

Aulularia -ae, f. the title of a comedy of *Pseudus*.

aura -ae, old genit. aural (αὔρα), air. **A. 1.**, the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aerae client mare, Liv.; **2**, meton., plur. aerae, a, the heavens; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; **b**, the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3**, transf., breath, sign; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4**, the air that we breathe; auras vitalibus vesci, 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.; numinus, 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.).

auricōmus -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II.** Transf., golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

auriōla -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I.** Lit., auricula infima, Cic.; auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic.; praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II.** Meton., plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; annis, Cat.

aurifex -ficiēs, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

aurifōdīna -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

aurīga -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.

Aurigēna -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

aurigo, 1. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A.** Lit., aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviculis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insusurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servare alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B.** Meton., a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures taretas et religiones,

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.

aurōra -ae, f. (αὔρω, ἄως, ἥως), the break of day, redness of morning. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Verg., Liv. **B.** Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II.** Meton., the east, Ov.

aurum -i, n. gold. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the colour or glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

Aurunci -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Auruncus** -a -um, Auruncian.

Ausci -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto); **1**, a listening, Sen.; **2**, obedience, Plaut.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

ausculto, 1. (for ausculito, from auscula = auricula). **I.** to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II.** Esp., **A.** to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.** to obey; mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

Ausētāni -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausētanus** -a -um, Ausetaman.

Ausōnes -um, m. (Αὔσωνες), 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., **Ausōnii** = Ausones, Verg. **C.** **Ausōnidae** -ārum, 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; latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** favourer, protector, leader; Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. **B.** a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (παράνυμφος), Cic.

auspicatō, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspico), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

auspicātus -a -um (auspico), **1**, consecrated by augures, Cic.; **2**, favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

auspicium -ii, n. (for avispicium), divination by means of birds. **I. A.** Lit., in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praeesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices, praetores 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.

auspico, 1. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

auspicio, 1. dep. (auspex), 1, to take the auspices; auspiciari oblitus est, Cic.; **2**, to begin under good auspices, Tac.; **2**, to begin, Suet.

auster -stri, m. **I.** the south wind, Cic. **II.** Meton., the south, Verg.

austērē adv. (austerus), severely, gravely, austere, Cic.

austērītas -ātis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. **II.** Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.

austērus -a -um (αὐστηρός). **I.** sour, harsh in taste, Plin. **II.** Transf. 1, strict, severe, austere, illo austero more ac mox, Cic.; 2, sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.

austrālis -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, 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. (αὐτῇ), but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = did I say? num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

authepsa -ae, f. (αὐτός and ἔψω), a cooking-stove, Cic.

autógráphus -a -um (αὐτόγραφος), written with one's own hand, Suet.

Autólycus -i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

autómātus (ós) -a -um (-όν), adj. (αὐτόματος), self-acting, Petr. Subst., **autómáton** -i, n. an automaton, Suet

Autómédōn -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), the charioteer of Achilles, appell., a charioteer, Cic

Autónōē -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), mother of Actaeon. Adj., **Autónēlus** -a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov

autumnus, etc., v. auctumnus.

autūmo, 1 (orig autumo, from aio), to say, assert, Plaut., Ter

auxiliāris -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., auxiliaries, (sc. milites, cohorts), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac., hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxiliana stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius -a -um (auxilium), 1, helping, auxiliary, Plaut., 2, milit. t. t., milites, auxiliary troops, Cic.

auxiliātor -ōnis, m. (auxilior), a helper, assister, Tac.

auxiliātus -ūs, m. (auxilior), help, assistance, Lucr.

auxilior, 1. dep. (auxilium), to help, assist, support; alicui, Cic., especially used of medical aid, Ov.

auxilium -i, n. (augeo), help, aid, assistance. **I.** Gen., adungere sibi auxilium, Cic.; arcessere alicuius auxilio, to help, Caes.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus alicuius auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; consuli 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.; alicuius auxilio nutre, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxiliis uti, Cic.

II. Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilia, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

āvārē, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), avariciously, covetously, Cic

Avāricum -i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

āvāritēr, adv. (avarus), greedily, Plaut.

āvāritīa -ae (āvāritīes -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., **avarus** -i, m. the avaricious man, Hor.

āvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry off, bear away, Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off, Liv.

āvello -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsu (volsum), 3. to tear away, pluck away. **I.** Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secutur 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., alicuius convicio ab errore, Cic.

āvena -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.

āvenāceus -a -um (avena), eaten; farina, Plin.

āvenārīus -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Plin.

Āventīnum -i, n. and **Āventīnus** -i, m. the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome, Cic. Adj., **Āventīnus** -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, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

Āvernus -a -um (ἄερος), without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **Āvernus** -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **Āvernus** -a -um, **Āvernālis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

āverrunco, 1. to turn away, avert; iram deorum, Liv.

āvērābīlis (aversor), that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.

1. **āvērōr**, dep. (averto). **A.** to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to repel, turn away, avoid, shun; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; alicuius ut patricidam liberum, Liv.

2. **āvērōr** -ōris, m. (averto), an embezzler; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āvērūs -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** turned away, backward, behind (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quendam actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere,

avē, *aversos boves in speluncam traxit*, Liv. Plur. subst., **āvērſa** -orum, *n. the back parts; urbis*, Liv. **B.** *disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from; aversus a vero*, Cic.; with dat., *aversus mercaturis*, Hor.

āvērto (**āvorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn away, turn off, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. *Lepidus se avertit*, Cic.; *aliquid ab oculis*, Cic.; *flumina, divertit*, Cic.; *iter*, Caes., Liv.; *hence, 1, pass., averti (as middle), aversus ab suo itinere, turning away*, Liv.; **2, active, as reflexive, prona avertit, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, *to drive away by violence; barbaros a portis castrorum*, Caes.; **2, to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embeszie; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; *hereditatem*, Cic.; *quattuor tauros a stabulis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, *to keep off something dangerous; pestem ab Aegyptis*, Cic.; *quod omen dii avertant*, Cic.; **2, to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one; qui me a tanta infamia averterit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to turn away, divert (thoughts or wishes, etc.)*, *Antonii furorem a pernicie reipublicae*, Cic.; *cogitationem a miseris*, Cic.; *aliquem a consiliis pacis*; **2, to estrange; alicuius animum a se, Cic.********

āvīa -ae, f. (avus), *a grandmother*, Cic.

āvīārius -a -um (avis), *relating to birds; rete*, Varr. Subst., **āvīārium** -i, n., **a, a place where birds are kept, an aviary, Cic.; **b, the haunts of wild birds in the woods, Verg.****

āvīdē, adv. (avidus), *greedily; expectare, appetere, arripere*, Cic.

āvīditas -ātis (avidus), f. **A.** Gen., *vehement desire, avidity; cibi, pecuniae, for food, money*, Cic.; *legendi*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *desire of money, avarice*, Cic.

āvīdus -a -um (1. aveo), *vehemently desiring, greedy*. **I.** a, *with genit., cibi, Ter.; laudis*, Cic.; *novarum rerum*, Liv.; *belli gerendi*, Sall.; **b, with infin., Verg.; c, with in and the acc., Liv.; d, with ad and the acc., Liv.; e, with in and the abl., in pecuniis 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.**********

āvīs -is, f. (connected with *ἀἴψα*). **I.** Gen., *a bird*, and coll. *the whole race of birds*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; avibus bonis* Ov.; *secundis*, Liv., *with good omens*; *avi mala*, Hor.; *sinistra*, Plaut.; *adversa, with bad omen*, Cic.

āvītus -a -um (avus), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral; bona paterna et avita*, Cic.; *merum, very old*, Ov.

āvīus -a -um (a and via). **I.** out of the right way, *untrodden; avil saltus montesque*, Liv. Subst., **āvīum** -i, n. *a by-way, a solitary place; avia dum sequor*, Verg. **II.** Poet., **A.** out of the way, *wandering, remote; in montes se avius abdidit altos*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *straying, wandering; a vera ratione*, Lucr.

āvōcātio -ōnis, f. (avoco), *a calling away from; a cogitanda molestia*, Cic.

āvōco, 1. *to call away, or off*. **A.** Lit., *populum ab armis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to withdraw, remove, divert; Socrates videtur prius a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam*, Cic.; *senectus avocet a rebus gerendis*, Cic.; **2, to relieve; luctum lusu, Sen.**

āvōlo, 1. *to fly away*. **A.** Lit., Cat. **B.**

Transf., *to hasten away; experiar-certe utinam avoilem*; so of the dying, *hinc avolare*, Cic.

āvumōlūs -i, m. (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, uncle (patruus, a father's brother); magnus, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

āvus -i, m. *a grandfather*, Cic.; generally an ancestor, Hor.

Āxōnus (ἄξενος, 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 ἄστυς, ἄσμα), *a board, plank*, Caes.

Āxōna -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).

bābāe (βαβαί, or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, *wonderful!* Plaut.

Bābūlo -ōnis, m. *a Babylonian; appell. = a nabob*, Ter.

Bābūlōn -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), *a city of Asia on the Euphrates. Hence, A. Bābūlōnia -ae, f. *a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital. B. Bābūlōnius -a -um, *Babylonian; Babylonica peistromata, embroidered tapestry*, Plaut. **C. Bābūlōnius** -a -um; *numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted*, Hor.; *Babylonii, inhabitants of Babylon. D. Bābūlōniensis -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.

baccār (baccār) -āris, n. and **baccāris** -is, f. (Βάκκας), *the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus; also called nardum rusticum, a plant which yielded a kind of oil; Celtic Valerian*, Verg.

baccātus -a -um, *set with pearls*, Verg.

Baccha -ae, f. *a Bacchant, Ov.; Bacchi aliquid initiare, to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.

Bacchanāl -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchanālī**; *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, B.C. 186; Bacchanalia vivere, poet., to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.

Bacchanātio -ōnis, f. 1, *the celebration of the Bacchanalia*, P. Aug.; **2, Bacchanalian revelling, Cic.**

Bacchēus -a -um, *belonging to Bacchus; dōna*, Verg.

Bacchēus -a -um (Bacχαιος), *belonging to Bacchus; sacra*; Ov.; *ululatus, of the Bacchantes*, Ov.

Bacchīdae -arum, m. (Bacχιδαι), *the Bacchidae, 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 voluptate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitratetur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in arto, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II.** Transi., **A.** to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Eyoe, Cat. **B.** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels, bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.

Bacchus -i, m. (Bάκχος). **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 audito, Verg.

baccifer -féra -férum, 1, bearing berries, Sen.; 2, bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

Bacœnis -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 tutor's staff, Cic.

Bactra -ōrum n. (Bάκτρα), the chief city of Bactria, now Balk, hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Bactria; **Bactria** -ae, f. the country of the Bactri; **Bactriānus** -a -um, **Bactrinus** -a -um, Bactrian.

baculum -i, n. and **baculus** -i, m. (connected with βακτρον, from βάω, βάω, to go), a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

bādissō, 1. (βαδίζω), to walk, march, Plant.

Baebius -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus, hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

Baetula -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

Baetis -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis, **Baeticōla** -ae, living near the Baetis, **Baeticus** -a -um, relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada, **Baetici** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Baetia, **Baeticatus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

Bāgōus i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Bάγως), a eunuch of the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Bαγράδας), a river near Carthage.

Bājao -ārum, f. **I.** a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths. **II.** Meton., any watering place, Cic. Adj., **Bājānus** -a -um, belonging to Bajae.

bājūlo, 1. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

bājulus -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

bālaena -ae, f. (βάλανα), a whale, Ov.

bālānātus -a -um (balanus), anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pers.

bālānus -i, f. rarely m. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, Plin.; 2, any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Plin.; a date, Plin.; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the 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.

balbō, 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, Cornelia, etc.

balbūtio, 4. (belbus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to stammer, stutter, Cels. **B.** Transf., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II.** Transi., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor.

Bālēares -ium, f. (Βαλαιοίς), insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Bālēaris** -e, **Bālēarius** -a -um.

bālīneum or **balneum** -i, n., **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclitic pl. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum (Βαλανεῖν), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balneo 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.** Transf., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

ballistarium -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

balnēae, v. balineum.

balnēarius -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; iui, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst., **balnēaria** -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

balnēator -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

balnēōlium -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

balneum, v. balineum.

bālo, 1. to bleat, Plant.; partic. balantes -ium and um, f. = oves, Verg.

balsānum -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, utilis, 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. (Bάντια), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantius** -a -um

Baptae -arum, m. (Bάπται = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotylto, Juv.

baptistērīum -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

barāthrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), **A.** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; barathro donare (to squander), Hor. **B.** Transf., barathrum maselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

barāthrus -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.** Transf., of plants nucum, Plin.

barbārē, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; 2, cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

barbāria -ae, f. and **barbārīes**, acc. -eum, 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 Britannia, 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 barbatus videtis, Cic.; si quem delectet barbatus, 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, -gērum (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 Hamilcar; hence, adj., **Barcīnus** -a -um, *Barcine*.

Barcoē -ēs, f. (Βάρκην), town in Cyrenaica; **Barcoē** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barce.

Bardaei -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria. Adj., **Bardaeius** -a -um, calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion, Juv.

bardocollus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool, Mart.

1. **bardus** -a -um (βαδύς), *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.** **Bargyllae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargylliae; **b.** **Bargylliticus** -a -um, relating to Bargylliae

bāris -idos, f. a small Egyptian skiff, Prop.

barītus v. barritus.

Bārīum -īi, n. (Βάριον), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic.

bāro -ōnis, m. a blockhead, simpleton, Cic.

barrio -ire (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.

bascauda -ae, f. a basket, Mart., Juv.

basiātio -ōnis, f. (basio), *kissing, a kiss*, Cat.

basiātor -is, m. (basio), a kisser, Mart.

basillicōs, adv. (basillicus), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

bāsillicus -a -um (Βασίλικός). **I.** Adj. *royal, kingly, princely*, Plaut.; *vitis*, a kind of vine,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A.** **bāsillicus** -i, m. (sc. jactus), the best cast of the dice, Plaut. **B.** **bāsillica** -ae, f. (Βασίλική sc. οἰκία or στάδι), 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.** **bāsillicum** -i, n. a splendid dress, Plaut.

basillicus -i, m. (Βασίλικος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, Plin.

bāsio, **1.** to kiss, Cat, Mart.

bāsio -is and ēos, f. (βάσις), **1.** a pedestal, base; statue, Cic; **2.** foundation, wall; villae, Cic.; **3.** mathemat. t.t., trianguli, base, Cic.

bāsium -īi, n. a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Cat.; basia jactare, to throw kisses, Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (Βασσαρεύς, from Βασσαρά, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), a name of Bacchus, Hor.; hence, **Bassāricus** -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassāria** -idis, f. a Bacchante, Pers.

Bastarnae and **Basternae** -ārum, m. a German people near the mouth of the Danube.

Bātāvia -ae, f. the peninsula Batavia, Holland; **Bātavi** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Batavia; **Bātāvus** -a -um, *Batavian*; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac

bātillum (vatillum), -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

bātiōla -ae, f. a small drinking-vessel, Plin.

battūo (bātuo), **3.** to beat, knock, Plaut

Battus -i, m. (Βάρρος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence **Battiādes** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

baubor, **1.** dep., to bark, Lucr.

beātē, adv. (beatus), *happily*; bene et beate vivere, Cic.

beātitas -ātis, f. (Peatus), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

beātītudo -īnis, 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 intelligi quid requirit, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor.; **2.** of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. 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, possessions, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** *beatorum insulae, the islands of the blest*, Cic.

Bebrycēs -um, m. (Βέβρυκες), people in Bithynia. Adj., **Bebrycius** -a -um, *Bebrycian*.

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), *skewed in carrying on war, stilius, a pugnacious, controversial style*, Plin.

bellātrix -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior*; poet., adj., *warlike*; *diva, Pallas*, Ov.; *Roma*, Ov.; *ira*, Cic

bellātulus -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), *pretty*, Plaut.

bellē, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, really*. **I.** Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, *politely*, Cic.; *bellissime navigare*, Cic.; *praediola bello aedificata*, Cic. **II.** *belle se habere, or esse, to be in good health*, Cic.

Bellērōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellērōphōntēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimaera*. Adj., **Bellērōphonteus** -a -um, equus, *Pegasus*, Prop.

belliōsus -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose*. **A.** *gentes immanes et bai barae et bellicosae*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *differe sibi consulatum in belliōsiorem 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., **1**, *vigorous, fiery (of style), alter (Thucydides) in ditionis fectur 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 esse possit*, Cic.

bellipōtens -entis (bellum and potens), *mighty in war*. Poet., subst. = *Mars*, Verg.

bello, **1**, (bellor, dep., Verg.) **A.** *to wage war*; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *adversus aliquem*, Nep.; *bellare bellum*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to fight*, *pictis armis*, Verg.

Bellōna -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war*, Verg.

Bellōvāci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais*.

bellūa, v. belua.

bellūlus -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, conflare, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; nuntiare, denuntiare, indicare, *to declare war*, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; indicare, Cic.; aliquid 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.; impendit, 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 indicere philosophis*, Cic. **III.** Fig., *contention, fight*, Sall.

bellus -a -um (concr. from benulus, dim. of bonus, 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.

bēlūa -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and θῆρ), **1**, *any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale*; quantum natura hominis pseudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; *belua fera et im-*

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; **2**, *as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast*; taetram et pestiferam beluam, Caes.

bēlūnātus -a -um (belua), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry*, Plin.

bēlūōsus -a -um (belua), *full of monsters*; Oceanus, Hor.

Bēlus -i, m., Myth. *an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus*; hence, **A.** *Bēlis* -idis, f., gen. plur., **Bēlides** -um, *the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides*, Ov. **B.** **Bēlides** -ae, m. *Ilynceus, 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 (εὐφημεῖν)*, Plaut.; **c**, *to speak well of a person, to commend*, Cic.; absol., Hor.; **4**, *bene facere*; **a**, *to do well*, Cic.; hence, *bene facta, famous deeds*; **b**, *med., to be of good effect*, Cato; **c**, *bene 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**, *aliquid, 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 vocat, 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 pentus, Cic.; bene mane, Cic.

bēnēdictum -i, n. (benedico), *praise*, Plaut

bēnēfācio -fēci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

bēnēfactum -i, n. v. bene.

bēnēficiētia -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence*, Cic.

bēnēficiārīus -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour, Sen.* Subst., **bēnēficiārīi** -ōrum, m. *soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers*, Caes.

bēnēficiūm -i, n. (bene and facio), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service*. **I.** Gen. aliquid beneficium dare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre, Cic.; apud aliquem collocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficium afficere, complecti, ornare, *to do any one a service*, Cic.; beneficium accipere, *to receive a kindness*, Cic.; beneficium tueri, *to be mindful of a service*, Cic.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficio loco, *beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service*, Cic.; *beneficio tuo, by your kindness*, Cic.; *deorum beneficio, sortium beneficio*, Caes. **II.** In political life. **A.** *a favour, grant, distinction, promotion*; populi, *favour of the people*, Cic.; *centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures*, Suet.; *quum suo magno beneficio esset, since he owed much to his recommendation*, Cic.; *used of military promotions, tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia*, Liv.; *in beneficiis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion*, Cic. **B.** *privilege, exemption*; liberorum, *exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children*, Suet.

bēnēficius -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), *kind, generous, obliging*, Cic.

Bēnēventum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in*

Sanctum, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Bēnevētānus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Bēnevētānī** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

bēnēvōlē, adv. (benevolus), *benevolently, kindly*, Cic.

bēnēvōlens -entis. **A.** Adj. *well-wishing, benevolent, obliging*, Plaut. **B.** Subst., *friend, patron*, Plaut., Ter.

bēnēvōlentia -ae, f. (benevolens), *good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence*; alicui praestare, conferre, C.c.; colligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), *kind, obliging*; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, *a faithful slave*, Cic.

bēnignē, adv. (benignus), **1.** *kindly, obligingly, willingly*; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attentaque 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.

bēnignitas -ātis, f. (benignus), **1.** *kindness, mildness*, Cic.; **2.** *liberality, generosity*, Cic.

bēnigniter = benigne, q.v.

bēnignus -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.

bēo, **1.** (connected with bonus, bonus), *to bless, make happy*; beas or beasti, *that pleases me, I'm glad of it*, Ter.; **2.** *to make rich*; aliquem munere, Hor.

Bēreocynthus -i, m. *a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*; hence adj., **Bēreocynthus** -a -um, mater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, *the flute used at the festivals of Cybele*, Hor.

Bēreniōs -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*.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βέροια) *a town in Macedonia*. Henos, **Bēroecaeus** -i, m., and **Bēroecensis** -is, m. *an inhabitant of Beroea*.

bēryllus -i, c. (Βήρυλλος). **A.** *a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India*, Juv. **B.** Meton., *a ring set with a beryl*, Prop.

Bērytus -i, f. (Βερύτης). *an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, in modern Beyrout*. Adj., **Bērytius** -a -um, and **Bērytensis** -e.

bēs, bessis, m. (for be -is = binae partes assis), *two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts*. **A.** Lit., **a.**, of a pound, *eight ounces*, Plin.; **b.**, of the as (as a coin), *senus ex triente* Id. Quint. factum erat 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.

bessālia -e (bes), *containing the number 8*.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσι), *a people in Thrace*. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. *satrap of Bactria who murdered Darius Codomanus*.

bestia -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belus 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 (laeto, bito), **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*.

bībliōpola -ae, m. (βιβλιοπώλης), *a bookseller*, Plin.

bībliōthēca -ae, f., and **bībliōthēcō** -i, f. (βιβλιοθήκη), **1.** *a collection of books, a library*; **2.** *the place where books are kept*, Cic.

bībo, bībi, bībitum, **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 πῖε ἢ ἀπέε), 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.

Bibraetē -is, n. *a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern Mount Beubray*.

Bibrax -actis, f. *fortress of the Remi in Gaul*.

bībūlus -a -um (bibo), *fond of drinking*. **I.** Act., *fond of drinking*; **1.** with genit., Falerni, Hor.; **2.** of inanimate things, lapis, sandstone, Verg.; lana, Ov.; nubes, Ov.; charta, blotting paper, Plin. **II.** Pass. *drinkable*, Falernum, Hor.

biceps -cipitis (bis and caput), *having two heads, two-headed*. **A.** Lit., puer, Cic.; Janus, Ov. **B.** Poet., Parnassus, *double-peaked*, Ov.

biclinium -i, n. (bis and κλινῆ), *a dining sofa for the use of two persons*, Plaut.

bicōlor -ōris (bis and color), *of two colours*, equus, Verg.; myrtus, Ov.

bicorniger -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bicornis -e (bis and cornu), *two horned*, Ov.; poet., luna, *the new moon*, Hor.; furcae bicornes, *two-pronged forks*, Verg.; Rhenus, *with two mouths*, Verg.

bicorpor -ōris (bis and corpus), *having two bodies*, Cic. poet.

bīdens -entis (bis and dens), *having two teeth*; forfex, Verg.; ancora, Plin. Subst., **a.** m. *a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods*, Verg.; **b.** f. *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete*, Verg., Ov.; and esp., *a sheep*, Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (bīdens), *a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bīdens), and enclosed*, Hor.

Bidis -is, f. a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse. Hence, **Bidius** -a -um, belonging to Bidia.

bīdium -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in his operibus consiliisque bīdium consumitur, Caes.; aliquem bīdium cibo tectoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. bīduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo bīduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; bīduo aut summum trīduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; bīduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.; bīduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Caes.; bīdū iter abesse, to be two days' march distant, Caes.; eo bīdū by itself (itself understood), castra quae aberant bīdū, Cic.

biennium -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abī 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 cacta sunt, Liv.

bifer -fēra -fērum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

bifidus -a -um (bis and fido), split into two parts, Ov.

bifōris -e (bis and foris); 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvae, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforem dat tibia cantum, the hanging 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.

bīgae -ārum, f. and P. Aug. **bīgae** -ae, f. (contr. from bīguae or bīguae), a pair of horses, Liv., Verg.

bīgātus -a -um (bīgae), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bīgātī** -orum, m. sc. nummi, silver denarii so marked.

bījūgis -e, v. bījūgas.

bījūgas -a -um (bis and jugum), yoked two together; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. Subst., **bījūgi** -ōrum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

bīlībra -ae, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two pounds weight, Liv.

bīlībris -e (bis and libra), 1, weighing two pounds; offae, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; cornu, Hor.

bīlinguis -e (bis and lingua), having two tongues; a, speaking two languages; canusini more bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, treacherous, Verg.

bīlis -is, f. gall. **bīl.** I. Lit., Cic.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; commovere, Cic.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile—i.e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

bīlix -leis (bis and lileum), only acc. sing. bilicem found, having a double thread, Verg.

bīlustris -e (bis and lustrum), lasting ten years, Ov.

bīmāris -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bīmārītus, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

bīmātēr -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bīmātus -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 -um (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

bimūsus -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix bimūsus 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.

bini -ae a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.), two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apiece, sometimes simply two; unienique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two; bina castra, Cic.; binae 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.

binocitium -ii, n. (bis and nox), a space of two nights, Tac.

binōminis -e (bis and nomen), having two names; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Biōn -ōnis, m. (Bios), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaic, then of the Stoic school; hence **Biōnēus** -a -um, sermons, witty, caustic, Hor.

bīos -ii, m. (Bios, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

bīpalmis -e (bis and palmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

bīpartio, or **bīpartitio** (-ivi), -itum, f. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

bīpartitō, adv., from partic. of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes.

bīpātens -entis (bis and patens), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bīpātentibus, Verg.

bīpēdālis -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; trabes, Caes.

bīpēanifer -fēra -fērum, armed with a two-edged axe (bīpennis), Ov.

bīpennīs -e (bis and penna), 1, having two wings, Plin.; 2, transf., double-edged; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bīpennīs** -is, f. (so. securis), a double-edged axe, Verg., Hor.

bīpēs -ēdis (bis and pes), having two feet, bīpēs, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bīpēdum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

bīrēmīs -e (bis and remus). I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **bīrēmīs** -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. (Βίστορες), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnius** -a -um, *Bistonian* or *Thracian*; tyrannus, Diomedes, Ov.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucan; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst., **Bistōnia** -ae, f. *Thrace*; **Bistōnis** -idis, f. a Thracian woman = Bacchante, Hor.; ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet.

bisulcis -e (bis and sulcus), cloven. **A.** bisulci lingua (anguis), Pac. **B.** Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.

bisulcus -a -um (bis and sulcus), split into two parts; lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. Subst., **bisulca** -drum, n. animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solidipedes), 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** -drum, m., Plin.; **Bithyni** -drum, m. the Bithynians, Tac.; **Bithynis** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

bitūmen -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

bitūminēus -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

Bītūriges -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

bivium -ii, n. a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in bivio distineri, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.

bivius -a -um, having two ways or passages, Verg.

blaesus -a -um (βλασός), *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, flattering*; 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), *flattering, fair-spoken*, Plaut.

blandimentum -i, n. (blandior). **I.** *flattery*; usually plur., blandimentis 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 ad per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcar, 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 favoured his undertakings, Tac.; voluntas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blan-

diente inertia, *taleness 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 blanditis et assentando colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. **B.** that which is alluring or attractive; blanditiae praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

blanditiēs -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

blandus -a -um, *flattering, fondling, caressing*; 1, blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimae dominae, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv.; 2, of things, enticing, alluring, tempting; litterae, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive, Liv.

blātōro, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. to talk idly, babble; nugas, Plaut

blatta -ae, f. a cockroach, chafer 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., **blitēus** a -um, insipid, silly, Plaut.

bōarius, and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.

Boccar -aris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

Bocchus -i, 1, king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; 2, a plant named after him, Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοιβή), a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence **Boebēis** -idis and **idos**, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēius** -a -um.

boeotarchēs -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.

Boeōti -drum, m. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōtīl** -drum, m. the inhabitants of Boeotia, proverbial for their dulness, hence **Boeōtia** -ae, f. a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; **Bōeōtīus** -a -um, *Boeotian*; **Boeōtis** -idis, f. Boeotia. **Boeōtius** -a -um, Boeotium; moenia, Thebes, Ov.; **Boeōtus** -a -um, Boeotian.

Bōethius -ii, 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.

Bōgud -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 -arum, f., plur., a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.

Bōji (Bōi), and **Bōi** -drum, m. a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., **Bōius** -i, m. one of the Bōi; **Bōia** -ae, f. a woman of the Bōi; hence, a, **Bōia** -ae, f. the country of the Bōi; b, **Bōiohaemum** -i, n. (Germ. Böhmen), the land of the Bōi (hence modern Bohemia).

Bōla -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence **Bōlānus** -a -um, relating to Bōla.

Bolbitinē -ēs, f. (Βολβιτινή), town in Upper

Egypt, now Rosetta; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of *Bolbitine*; ostium, the *Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin.

bōlētus -i, m. (βωλήτης), the *best kind of mushroom*, Plin.

bōlus -i, m. (βόλος), a *throw* (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence 1, *what is caught at one throw*; bolum, emere, juot.; b, fig. a *good haul, gain*; is -imus bolu st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere aliquem, to *cheat a man of his game*, Plaut.

bombax, interj. (βόμβαξ), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; *is it possible?* Plaut.

bombycīnus -a -um (bombyx), *silken*, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycina** -ōrum, n. *silken garments*, Mart.

bombyx -ycis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). **I.** the *silkworm*, Plin. **II.** *silk, silk-stuff*, Prop.

Bōna Dēa, the *good goddess*, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the *Roman women*.

bōnitas -ātis, f. (bonus), *goodness, excellence*. **I.** Of material things, agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. **II.** A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. **B.** Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (Βονωνία), 1, a *town in Cisalpine Gaul* (now Bologna); hence adj. **Bōnōniensis** -e; 2, a *port in Gallia Belgica* (now Boulogne); 3, a *town on the Danube* (now Banostor).

bonum -i, n. *good, material or moral*; 1, material, generally plural, **bōna** -ōrum, *property*; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the *supreme good* (in philosoph. 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.

bonus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), *good*. **I.** Physically and mentally, 1, *good in itself*; nummi boni, *genuine coin*, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, *good things = jests*, Enn.; bona 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.; jaculo, *good at hurling the javelin*, Verg.; hence, subst., **bōni**, *able men*, Cic.; d, in war, *brave*; vir paca belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, *good as regards the sensations, position, etc.*; a, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bono animo, of *good courage*, Cic.; b, of physical qualities, color, *good complexion*, Lucr.; aetas bona, *youth*, Cic.; of the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; c, *pleasant to the senses*; bonae res, *good things, delicacies*, Nep.; d, of news, bona fama, *good news*, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a *good voyage*, Cic.; mors, a *happy death*, Plin.; bona gratia, in *all kindness*, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, *good fortune*, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to *take in good part*, Cic.; f, of time, *lucky* (poet.); dies, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspiciū, Cic.; bona verba, *auspicious words*, Ov.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, Cic.; h, *good, with regard*

to some object; aetas tironum *plurimumque* melior, Cic.; with ad, ad proelium boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatibus suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. **II.** Morally, *honest, faithful*. **A.** Gen., viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting, O bone! my good fellow, Hor. **B.** Esp. a, with regard to the state, *patriotic, loyal*; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = *conservatives, the supporters of the existing system*; b, *chaste*; femina, Cic.; c, *kind*; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, *gracious gods*! Cic.; with dat., tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; d, name of Jupiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.

bōo, 1. (βόω), to *shout, roar*; of places, to echo, redde meum! toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bōotes -ae and -is, m. (Βούτης, 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. **C.** 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.

Bōrysthēns -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dniester); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -itae -ārum, m. *dwellers on the Borysthēnes*; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthēnes.

bōs, bōvis, c. (βός), 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic.; Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi clitellas imponere, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cic.; 2, a *kind of flat fish*, Ov.

Bospōrus (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), 1, Bosphorus Thracicus, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosphorus Cimmerius, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenuka); hence a, adj., **Bospōranus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, **Bospōrius** and **Bospōrēus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.

Bostra -ae, f. capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence **Bostrēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.

Bottiaea -ae, f. (Βοττιαία), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

Bōviānum -i, n. (Βοβιανόν), town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., **Bōviānius** -a -um.

bōvile = bubile (q.v.).

Bōvillae -ārum, f. 1, town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., **Bōvillānus** -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.

bōvillus -a -um (bōs), an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; givē, ap. Liv.

brābeuta -ae, m. (Βραβεύτης), 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). **I.** Lit., wearing breeches. **II.** Transf., **A.** foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic. **B.** Aegeograph.

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.

braccas, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

brachialis -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

brachiolum -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

brachium -i, n. (βραχίον). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm. **A.** Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, 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 oburgare, 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 Piraeus, 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. (Βράχχος), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραρχίδαί), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

Bratuspantium -i, n. town in Gallia Belgica, now ruins of Bratuspante, near Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος), **1.** leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 489; **2.** leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj. **Brennicus** -a -um.

brevisiarius -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brevisarium** -i, n. short summary, report, epitomes; imperii, statistical report, Suet.

brevidulus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

brevilocus -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

brevilloquentia -ae, f. (breviloquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

brevis -e (βραχύς). **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., **brevis** -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, illium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romaniamores, short-lived, Tac.; **3.** of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; **4.** of discourse or writing, short, concise; 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.

brevis -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, diel, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; **b.** of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

brevisiter, 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.

Brīareus -ī, m. (Βριάρεύς), also called Aegaeon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Brīareus** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland, hence adj., **Briganticus** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Cīvīlus.

Brigantia -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, Brigantine.

Brimo -ūs, f. (Βρομώ), 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. (Βριτόμαρτις), 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.

brocchitās -ātis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

brochus, (brochus, brōchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

Brōmīus -ī, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

Brucri -ī, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevma, 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., **Brundisius** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (Brūtīi, Brittīi) -ōrum, m. the *Bruttii*, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore), hence adj., **Bruttius** -a -um, *Bruttian*.

1 **brūtus** -a -um (connected with βαρύς, *βαρύς*), 1, heavy, immovable; pond'ry, Lucr., 2, dull, insensible, without feeling or reason, aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.

2 **Brūtus** -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman gens Junia 1, L. Junius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned adrocy, 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., **Brūtinius** -a -um, belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus; consilia Bruti, Cic.

Būbastis -i, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

būbile -i, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

būbo -ōnis, m. (βυας, βύζα), the screech owl, Verg.

būbulcītor, 1. dep., and **būbulcīto**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

būbulous -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.

būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen, caro, Plin. Subst., **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. capro), beef, Plaut.

būcaeda -ae, m. (bos and caedo), one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.

bucca -ae, f. the cheek; esp. when puffed out. I. Lit., buccas inflare, 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. buccina, etc.

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a bubbling foolish fellow, Plaut.

buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); 1, the cheek, Plaut., 2, the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked, Plaut.

Bucēphālās -ae, acc -an, and -us -i, m. (Macedonian Βουκεφάλας, Gr Βουκέφαλος), the horse of Alexander the Great. **Bucēphāla** -ae, f. and **Bucēphālē** -ēs, f. (Βουκεφάλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

bucērōs -ōn, and **bucērīus** -a -um, Lucr. (Βουκερώς), having ox's horns, Ov.

bucīna -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano, or contr. from buccina, from bos and cano). I. a crooked trumpet, a, the shepherd's horn, Prop.; b, a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad tertiam buccinam (= vigiliam), Liv., c, the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. II. Triton's horn, Ov.

bucīnātor -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

bucīnum -i, n. 1, the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; 2, a shell fish, Plin.

bucōlicus -a -um, and -ōs -ū -ōn (Βουκολικός), relating to shepherds, rural; modī, Ov.

bucūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg.,

būfo -ōnis, m. a toad, Verg.

bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

būleuterion -ii, n. (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

bullā -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble. I. Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvio per lucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. II. Transf., A. a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. B. bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the toga virilis was put on; hence dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). I. inflated, bombastic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. II. Transf., 1, furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.

bullō, 4. (bulla), to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.

Bullis (Byllis) -īdis, f. an Illyrian town and district between Dyrrhacium and Apollonia; hence **Bullidenses** -um, m. inhabitants of Bullis, also **Bullenses** -ium, m. and **Bullinī** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.

Būra -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Būris** -is, f. a town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

Burdigāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.

Būsiris -īdis, m. (Βούσιρς), an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.

bustirāpus -i, m. (bustum and rapio), a robber of tombs, Plaut.

bustūrius -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned, gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for uro). I. the place where corpses were burned, Lucr. II. a grave, sepulchre. A. Lit., Cic. B. Fig., tu bustum republicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Tereus who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtūm -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρωτόν and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

būthysia -ae, f. (Βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium, now Bruciano.

Buxentūm -i, n. a town in Lucania, now Policastro.

buxifer -a -um (buxus and fero), producing the box-tree, Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (βύξος). I. 1, the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood, Verg. II. Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Prop.

Byrsa -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium -ii, n. (Βυζάντιον), *Byzantium*, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Constantinople). Adj., **Byzantinus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um, *Byzantine*.

C

C c, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.

cāballinus -a -um, belonging to a horse; fons (in jest) = Hippocrene, Pers.

cāballus -i, m. a pack-horse, nag, Hor., Juv.

Cābillonum -i, n. a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône.

Cābiri -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.

cāchinnātio -ōnis, f. a violent laughing, cachinnation, Cic.

1. **cāchinnō**, 1. (cachinnus), to laugh aloud; ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

2. **cāchinnō** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), one who laughs heartily, a jester, Plaut.; scoffer, Pers.

cāchinnus -i, m. (καγχαρμός), loud laughter, jeering; cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., the splashing of the sea, Cat.

cāco, 1. (κάκω), 1, to void the excrement, Hor.; 2, to defile with excrement, Cat.

cācōēthes -is, n. (κακώθης), an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion; scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

cācula -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, Lact.

cācūmīno, 1. (cacumen), to point, make pointed, Ov.

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), son of Vulcan, an Italian cattle-robber slain by Hercules.

cādāver -ēris (cado), n. a dead body, carcass, of men or animals. **I.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti exspectabam, Cic. **II.** Transf., of the ruins of towns, cadavera oppidum, ap. Cic.

cādāvērōsus -a -um (cadaver), like a corpse, cadaverous, Ter.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia. Adj., **Cadmēus** -a -um, Thebae, Prop.; hence subst., **Cadmēa** -ae, f. the citadel of Thebes, Nep.; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus, Ov.

cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3. to fall. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, of lifeless things, arma alicui cadunt de manibus, Cic.; of weapons, levius, with less violence, Caes.; of thunderbolts, caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice, ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails, vela cadunt, are furlled, Verg.; of rain, snow, tears, and other liquids, guttae cadentes, Cic.; of shadows, altis de montibus, Verg.; of things which naturally fall—e.g. fruit, leaves, &c.: in otis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; barba cadit, Verg.; of the sun, stars, the day, etc., to set; sol cadens, poet., the west; iuxta solem cadentem, Verg.; of winds, to be lulled; cadente jam euro, Liv.; of words, to fall from the mouth; verba cadentia tollit, Hor.; grammat. and rhet. t. t., to come to an end; verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.; 2, of living things, si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de equo, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of payments, to fall due; in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto

debentur, Cic.; 2, of perception, to fall to the notice of; sub oculos, Cic.; 3, to fall under a certain class; in idem genus orationis, Cic.; 4, to fall under; in unius potestatem, Cic.; 5, to agree with, be consistent with; non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.; 6, to happen; si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad oi in irritum, to become of no effect, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, etc., Cic.; 7, to fall, in power, honour, etc., tam graviter, Cic.; to lose or be cast in a law-suit, in iudicio, Cic.; causa, Cic.; to lose courage; non debemus ita cadere animis quasi, etc., Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to be destroyed; non tota cadet Troja, Ov. **B.** Of persons, to be killed; pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; sua manu, to commit suicide, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice, ovis cadit deo, Ov.

cādūcēātor -ōris, m. (caducēus), a herald, Liv.

cādūcēus -i, m. a herald's staff, Cic.; the wand or staff of Mercury, Suet.

cādūcifer -fēri (caduceus and fero), he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury, Ov.; absol., Ov.

cādūcus -a -um (cado), that which has fallen or is falling. **I.** **A.** Lit., bello, fallen in war, Verg. **B.** Transf., legal t. t., bona, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer, Cic.; legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv. **II.** **A.** Lit., inclined or ready to fall; 1, gen., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; 2, esp., destined to die, devoted to death; juvenis, Verg. **B.** Transf., frail, perishable, transitory; res humanae fragiles caducaque, Cic.

Cāduri -ōrum, m. a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures; hence **a**, adj., **Cādurus** -a, -um; **b**, subst., **Cādurcum** -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.

Cādusi -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιοι), a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.

caecias -ae, m. (κακίας), a north-east wind, Plin.

caecigēnus -a -um (caecus and gigno), born blind, Lucr.

Caecilius -a -um, name of a celebrated plebeian gens, the most important family of which was the Metelli; of these the most illustrious were: 1, Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor B.C. 148, surnamed Macedonicus, for his conquests in Macedonia; 2, his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul B.C. 123, surnamed Balearicus for his victories over the Balears; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balearicus, the mother of the tribune Clodius; 4, C. Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius, died about 168 B.C. Adj., **Caecilius** -a -um, Caecilian, lex (de ambitu), Cic.; **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., largitioes mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure, Cic.

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus** ager, a district in Latium, famed for its wine; hence adj., **Caecūbus** -a -um, Caecuban; vinum Caecūbum and simply Caecūbum, wine of Caecūbum, 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*; dr̄vus, 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 expectatione, 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; bidentium, Hor. **B.** Meton., a, the persons slain; caedis acervi, Verg.; b, blood shed in slaughter, (currus) respersus fraterna caede, Cat.

caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3. to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, strike, beat. **I.** **A.** januam saxis, 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.

caelātor -ōris, m (caelo), a chaser, graver, or carver, Cic.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Quint.; meton., an engraving, Suet.

caelebs -libis, unmarried, single (of the man). **I.** **A.** Lit., se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv. **B.** Meton., vita (of an unmarried man), Hor. **II.** Transf., of trees, platanus, to which no vine is trained, Hor.

caelēs -itis (caelum), heavenly; regna, Ov. Subst., a god, Ov.; oftener in plur., **caelites**, the gods, Cic.

caelestis -e (caelum), a, belonging to heaven, heavenly; corpora, Cic.; hence subst., **caelestia** -ium, n. things in heaven, the heavenly bodies, Cic.; b, coming from the heavens or seen in the heavens; aqua, Hor.; spiritus, Cic.; c, belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine, dii, Cic.; sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, whom they almost deified, Liv.; hence subst., **caelestis** -is, f. a goddess, Tib.; plur., m. and f. the gods, Cic.; transf. for what is excellent, glorious, superhuman; ingenium, Ov.

caelibātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), celibacy, Suet.

caelicōla -ae, m. (caelum and colo), a dweller in heaven; poet., a god, Verg.

caelifer -fēra -fērum, bearing the heavens; Atlas, Verg.

Caellius -a -um. **I.** name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Caellius Caldus, 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.** Caellius 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 Gr. κοῖλος hollow), 1, the heavens; caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, Liv.; caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum aratro, to do something impossible, Ov.; hence, a, of a great height, it caelo clamor, Verg.; juncta caelo montium juga, Liv.; minari in caelum, Verg.; b, fig., as the height of joy, renown, etc., esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliquid ferre ad or in caelum, Cic.; 2, the heavens, a, as the home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere (of meteors), Liv.; caelum discedit, light, Cic.; iectus e caelo, Cic.; b, the air, caelum liberum, Cic.; of climate, gravitas huius caeli, unhealthiness, Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; 3, heaven as the home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid me caelum sperare jubebas, marriage with a god, Verg.

Caelus -i, m. = Caelum personified as a god, son of Aether and Dies.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), rough stone from the quarry, Cic.

Caeneus -ēi, m. (Καενεύς), originally a maiden, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy and then into a bird.

Caenina -ae, f. (Καινίνα), town in Latium; hence adj., **Caeninensis** -e and **Caeninus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), mudily, Juv.

caenum -i, n (connected with in-quino), mud, dirt, filth; male olera omne caenum, Cic.; as a term of reproach, labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. an onion, Hor.

Caepio -ōnis, m. the cognomen of a patrician branch of the gens Servilia.

Caerē, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis or -ētis, f. a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence, **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, belonging to Caere; subst., **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, m. the inhabitants of Caere; Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni = deserving of civic degradation, Hor.

caerimōnia -ae, f. **I.** holiness, sacredness; deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II.** 1, holy awe, reverence; summa religione caerimoniaque sacra conficere, Cic.; 2, religious usage, sacred ceremony (gen. in plur.), Cic.

Caerōesi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxemburg or Lutlich.

caerūlūs (poet. **caerūlus**) -a -um (connected with caesius). **I.** dark-coloured, dark blue, epithet of the sea and sky; a, of the sky, caerulea caeli, or simply caerulea, the azure of the sky, Lucr., Ov.; b, of the sea, aquae, Ov.; **caerūla** -orum, n. the sea, Enn.; of sea-gods, deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; c, of rivers, Thybris, Verg.; d, of other things, augues, Verg.; Germanorum pubes, blue-eyed, Hor. Subst., **caerūlūm** -i, a blue colour, Plin. **II.** Poet., dark green, Ov.; dark, Verg.

Caesar -aris, m. a Roman family name of the gens Julia, the most famous of which were, 1, C. Julius Caesar, who conquered Pompeius, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.; 2, his nephew, Octavius, who took his name, with the addition of Octavianus, and established the empire. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar with the title Augustus,

till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj., **A. Caes-āreus** -a -um, *belonging to Julius Caesar*; sanguis, Ov. **B. Caesāriānus** -a -um, *Caesarian*; subst. Caesariani, the partisans of Caesar. **C. Caesāriensis** -e, *Mauritania, the east part of Mauritania*. **D. Caesārinus** -a -um, of (Julius) Caesar; celeritas, Cic.

Caesarēa -ae, f. (Κα.σαρεία), name of several towns, **1**, in Palestine; **2**, in Mauritania Caesariensis; **3**, in Cappadocia; **4**, in Phoenicia.

caesāriātus -a -um (caesaries), *long-haired*, Plaut.

caesāriēs -ēi, f. a bushy head of hair, Verg.; barbae, the hair of the beard, Ov.

caesivi, 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; caesios 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 exstruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur., gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, a hut of turf, Hor.; b, an altar of turf, Hor.; c, a clump of plants, Verg. **II.** Transf. grassy sward; gramineus, Verg.

1. caestus -ūs, m. (caedo), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, Cic.

2. caestus -i, m., v. cestus.

caeterus, etc. . . . v. ceterus, etc.

Cāicus -i, m. (Καίκος), a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Elicticus.

Cājēta -ae (and -ē -ēs), f. **I.** the nurse of Aeneas. **II.** a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaeta.

Cājus (poet. Cāius), -i, m., and **Cāja** -ae, f., **1**, a common praenomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said ubi tu Cajus, ego Caja; **2**, the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century.

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 ἀκτή), a town on the north coast of Sicily; hence, **Cālactinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

Cālāgurris -is, f. a town in Spain, now Loharre; hence **Cālāgurrītāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Calagurris.

Cālāis, acc. -in, abl. -i, m. (Κάλαις) son of Boreas and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies.

Cālāmis -midis, m. (Κάλαις), one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias

cālāmister -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** a curving-iron for the hair; frons calamistri notata vestigiis, Cic. **B.** Transf. excessive ornament or flourish in discourse; ineptis fortasse gratum fecit, qui volent illa calamistris inuere, Cic.

cālāmistrātus -a -um, curled with the curving-iron; coma, Cic.; satiator, Cic.

cālāmītas -ātis, f. **A.** damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, Cic. **B.** Transf. misfortune, damage, calamity, loss; calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur., calamitates republicae; especially misfortune, reverse in war; Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.

cālāmītōsē, adv. (calamitosus), *unfortunately*; vivere, Cic.

cālāmītōsus -a -um (calamitas), **1**, act., causing loss, destructive; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic. **2**, pass., suffering great loss, miserable; agri vectigal, oppressore, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis 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.

cālāthiscus -i, m. (dim. of calathus), a small wicker basket, Cat.

cālāthūs -i, m. (κλάθος), **1**, a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers, Verg.; for spinning, Ov.; **2**, a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a cheese-basket, Verg.; a wine-bowl, Verg.

Cālātia -ae, and **Cālātiae** -arum, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Cālātīnus** -a -um, Calatine.

cālātor -ōris, m. (l. calo), a servant, attendant upon priests, Suet.

cālāutica -ae, f. a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, Cic.

calcanēum -i, n. the heel, Verg. (?)

calcar -āris, n. (calx), a spur. **I.** Lit. equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov., addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur the willing horse, Plin. **II.** Transf. stimulus, incitement; 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.)

calcēo, **1.** to shoe, provide with shoes; homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calceōlārīus -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker, Plaut.

calceōlius -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a half shoe, Cic.

calcēus -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.

Calchedōn -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Χαλκηδών), town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium. Adj., **Calchedōnīus** -a -um, Calchedonian.

calcio = calceo (q.v.).

calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Plin.

1. calcitro, **1.** (l. calx). **A.** Lit. to strike with the heel, kick, Plin. **B.** Transf. to oppose perversely and obstinately, Cic.

2. calcitro -ōnis, m. (l. calcitro), a kicker, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer, Plin.

calco, 1. (1. calx), to tread, to tread upon. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to trample under foot, conquer; anorem, Ov.; b, to mock, insult, Prop. **II.** Esp. **A.** to tread upon (grapes) in the wine-press, uvas, Ov. **B.** to stamp, compress. Verg. **C.** to visit (a place); viam, Hor.

calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, Mart.

calculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. calx), a little stone, pebble. **I.** Gen., Cic.; collectively, gravel, Verg. **II.** Esp. a, a piece used in the Roman game of Iatruceuli or Duodecim scripta, calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic.; b, a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative; album calculum adicere errori nostro, Plin.; c, a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation; ad calculos vocare aliquem, to subject to a strict reckoning, Cic.

caldus = calidus (q.v.).

Cālēdōnes -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence **A. Cālēdōnia** -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. **B.** Adj., **Cālēdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

calēfacio (calfacio) -feci -factum, 3., pass. **calēfio** (calfio) -factus sum -fieri. **A.** Lit., to make warm, heat, 1, of things, balneum callieri jubeo, Cic.; 2, of animals, corpus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disturb, excite; Gabinum ad populum luculente calefecerat Munus, Cic., calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

calēfacto, 1 (intens. of calefacio), to make warm, heat, Hor.

Calēndae (Kālendae) -ārum, f. (from calare, to call, the calends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal. Februariae, the first of February; femineae Calēndae, the first of March, the day of the Matronalia, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno, Juv.; on the calends, interest of money was paid, hence tristes Calēndae—i.e., for debtors—Hor.; as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad Graecas Calēndas solvere = never to pay, Suet.; 2, month, Ov.

Cālēnus, v. Cales.

calēo -ui, 2 (connected with καλώ), to be warm, hot, to glow. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of physical heat, ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo tunc calent arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. **B.** Of animal heat, os calet tibi, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited, caebat in agendo, he was all fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; 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 get warm, fresh of interest, illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, Cic.

Cālēs -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine, now Calvi. Adj., **Cālēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales.

calesco, 3. (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot; calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, 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. aqua), warm water, Plin.; b, **callidum** -i, n. warm wine and water, Plaut. **B.** 1, hot, fiery, passionate, violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenia, Hor.; consilium callidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy, Plaut.

callēndrum -i, n. a head-dress of Roman women, Hor.

caliga -ae, f. (connected with calceus and calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, Cic.

caligātus -a -um, wearing the caliga; calligatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. Subst. m., a common soldier, Suet.

caliginōsus -a -um (1. caligo). **I.** Lit., foggy, misty, caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. **II.** Transf., dark; nox, the unknown future, Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. **I.** fog, mist, vapour; fulvae nubes caligo crassa, Verg. **II.** Meton., darkness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, mental darkness, dullness, haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloominess, sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (1. caligo). **I.** to spread a dark mist around, Verg.; meton., caligantes fenestrae, making dizzy, Juv. **II.** Lit., to be dark; caligans lucus, Verg. **II.** Esp., of the eyes, to be misty; caligant oculi, Lucr.; transf., to be in darkness, Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

Calligūla -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a little soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the third Roman Emperor, so called because when a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed as a common soldier.

calix -icis, m. (κάλιξ), 1, a goblet, drinking vessel, calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vessel, Ov.

Callaeci (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people in the north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaecia** (Gallaecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci; adj., **Callaecus** -a -um and **Callaecius** -a -um.

callēo, 2. (callum) **I.** to be thick-skinned, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Intransit., to be clever, experienced, ap. Cic.; usu alicuius rei, Liv. **B.** Transit., to know by experience, understand; Poenorum jura, Liv.

Calliorātidas -ae, m. (Καλλικρατίδας), a Spartan commander, killed at the battle of Arginusae.

Calliōula -ae, f. a small hill in Campania.

callidē, adv. (callidus), in a good sense, cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

calliditas -ātis, f. **I.** In a good sense, expertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep. **II.** More frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice, scientia quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stratagem in war, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

callidus -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, sly, cunning; a, absol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a connoisseur in art, Hor.; b, with ad and the acc., ad fraudem, Cic.; c, with in and the abl. in dicendo vehementer callidus, Cic.; d, with the genit., rei militaris, Tac.; e, with the abl., homines callidi usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or slyly devised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida juris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.

Callisae -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.

Calliōpolis -is, f. (Καλλιόπολις). **I.** a town on the Thracian Chersonese, now Gallipoli. **II.** a town in the Tauric Chersonese.

Callirrhōē -ēs, f. (Καλλιρρόή), 1, daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcmaeon; 2, a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

callis -is, m. and (in prose, gen.) f. a narrow track, footpath, cattle track; Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic.

Callisthēnēs -is, m. (Καλλισθένης), a philosopher of Olynthus, who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia, and died a violent death there.

Callistō -ūs, 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; calcementum callum solorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., insensibility; ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduxerat, 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-mential, 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 acquieveram, 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.

calumnia -ae, f. (Old Lat. calvère, connected with carpere), trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; a, Gen., inimicorum calumnia, Cic.; religionis calumnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calumniam adhibere, Cic.; in hac calumnia timoria, etc.,

giving caused by ill-grounded fear, Cic.; b, esp., false accusation, malicious prosecution; calumniam litium alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calumniari jurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic.; meton., action for false accusation, calumniam privato iudicio non effigere, Cic.

calumniator -ōris, m. (calumnior), an intriguer, pettifogger; scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritateque defendere, Cic.

calumnior, 1. dep. (calumnia), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifice; jacet res in controversiis isto calumniant biennium, Cic.; calumniari 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.

calvities -ei, f. (calvus), baldness, Suet.

calvitius -ii, n. (calvus), baldness, Cic.

calvor, 3. dep. to form intrigues, deceive, Plaut.

calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, Plaut.

Calvus, the name of a family of the gens Licinia, v. Licinius.

1. **calx** -cis, f. the heel; certare pugnis, calcibus, Cic.; calcem terere calce, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; calces remittere, to kick, Nep.; prov., adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

2. **calx** -cis, f. and (rarely) m. (χάλιξ), a stone. **I.** a pebble used as a counter in various games, Plaut. **II.** lime, chalk; lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa convehere, Cic.; as the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, meton. = a goal, end (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. (Καλυδών), a very ancient city in Aetolia. Hence adj., 1, **Calýdōnius** -a -um, Calydonian; heros, Meleager, Ov.; annis, the Achelous, Ov.; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy, Ov.; sus, aper, the boar slain by Meleager, Mart.; 2, **Calýdōnis** -idis, f. Calydonian; subst. = Deianira, Ov.

Calýpsō -tis, acc. -o. f. (Καλυψώ), a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in the island of Orygia, and kept him there seven years.

camāra = camera (q. v.).

Camārīna (Cāmērīna) -ae, f. (Καμάρίνα), town in the south-west of Sicily, now Camerina or Camarano.

Cambūnī montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Cambýses -is, m. (Καμβύσης), 1, husband of Mandane, father of Cyrus the Elder; 2, son and successor of Cyrus the Elder.

camēlla -ae, f. (dim of camera), a kind of goblet, Ov.

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.

cāmēra (camara) -ae, f. (καμέρα), 1, a vaulted

chamber, vault, Cic.; **2**, a kind of flat covered boat, Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -li, n. town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cāmēria.

Cāmillus -i, m. cognomen of several men. Jers 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.

cāmīnus -i, m. (κάμινος), **1**, a forge, Ov.; prov., semper ardente camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv.; **2**, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire; luculentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammarus -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, Juv.

Campānia -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of Central Italy, the capital of which was Capua, now Terra di Lavoro. Adj., **Campānus** -a -um, Campanian; via, a by-road connected with the via Appia, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in Campania, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the Savo (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, relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is, n. (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the comitia; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

campus -i, m. (connected with κῆρος), **1**, a flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragrarē, Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosusque, Liv.; field of battle, Liv.; poet., a level surface of any kind, the sea, Verg.; so of the level surface of a rock, Verg.; **2**, the Campus, or Campus Martius at Rome, the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence meton., the comitia, fors domina campi, Cic.; also used as a place of exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.

Camulōdūnum -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, now Colchester.

cāmūr -a -um (connected with κάμνω), hooked, curved, Verg.

Cānācē -ēs, f. (Κανάκη), daughter of Aeolus.

Canne -ārum, f. a coast town in Aeolis, now Kanot-Koet.

cānālis -is, m. (orig. adj. of canna, in the shape of a reed), a waterpipe, channel, canal, Verg., Caes.

cānārinus -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine, Plin. Adj. prop. **Cānāria** (insula), one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic; plur. **Cānāriæ**, 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 -cri, m. (connected with καρκινος). **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. (Κανδαρία), a mountainous district of Illyria.

candēfacio -feci -factum (candeo and facio), to make of a shining white, Plaut.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo), **1**, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; candelam apponere vaivis, to set the house on fire, Juv.; **2**, a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay; fasces involuti candella, Liv.

candēlābrum -i, n. (candela), a candlestick, candelabrum, Cic.

candēo -ūi, 2. (from caneo as ardeo from areo). **A.** to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter; candet ebur solis, Cat. **B.** Esp., to glow with heat; candente carbone, Cic.

candescō, 3. (inch. of candeo), **1**, to begin to shine, Ov.; **2**, to begin to glow with heat, Lucr.

candidātōrius -a -um, relating to a candidate; munus, Cic.

candidātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white, Plaut. Subst., **candidātus** -i, m. a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

candidē, adv (candidus), **1**, in white, Plaut.; **2**, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

candidūlus -a -um, (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white). **I.** Lit., a, lilia, Verg.; tunicae linteae, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence subst., **candidum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candidum ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hair or beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.; c, of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of dazzling beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the stork, Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly beauty, Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; luna, Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of candidates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida sententia, an acquittal, Ov.; (β) a sign of a lucky day; candidiore or candidissimo calculo notare diem, Cat. **II.** Transf., a, of time, happy; hora, Ov.; b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus dicendi, Cic.; c, of character, honest, straightforward; pauperis ingenium, Hor.

candor -ōris m. (candeo), dazzling white colour. **I.** Of paint, fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic. **II.** As a quality, whiteness, lustre. **A.** candor marmoreus, Lucr.; **1**, of the body, candor huius et proceritas, Cic.; **2**, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov. **B.** Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; animi, Ov.

canens -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

candēo -ūi, 2. (from canus, as albeo from albus), to be white or hoary; temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

cānēphōros -i, f. (καμφόρος), a basket-bearer, and plur. **cānēphōræ** (καμφόραι), statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets.

cānesco, 3. (inch. of caneo), to become white or hoary. **I.** canescunt aquora, Ov. **II.** Transf., to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra jam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis). **I.** **A.** a little dog, Plin. **B.** Appell., a violent woman, Plaut. **II.** **A.** the dog-star, Sirius; canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. **B.** the worst throw upon the dice, all aces, Pers.

cāninus -a -um (canis). **A.** relating to a dog, canine; lac, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, littera, the letter R, Pers.; **2**, of character, snarling, spiteful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

cānis -is, c. a dog. **I.** Lit., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, de-

ware of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov., *cane pejus* et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Transf., *a*, as a term of reproach, *a malicious, spiteful person*; of accusers, Cic.; *a parasite, hanger-on*; Clodius canis, Cic.; *b*, as a star, canis major, Verg.; canis minor, Ov.; *c*, the *sea-dog*, Plin.; canes, the *dogs of Scylla*, Verg.; *d*, in dice, the *worst throw*; canes damnosi, Prop.

cānīstra -ōrum, n. (κάνιστρα), *a bread, fruit, or flower basket*, Cic.

cānītēs, 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. (κάννα). **A.** a reed; palustris, Ov. **B.** Meton., a reed-pipe, Ov.; a small boat, Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάνναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābum** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

Cannae -ārum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Aupdas, 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, cecinī, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **A.** 1, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicinem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; 2, of animals, of the cock, to crow, Cic.; of frogs, to croak, Plin. **B.** to play; 1, of men, fidibus, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; 2, of instruments, tubae cornu-ae cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum cant, 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 fiunt canere dii immortales viderentur, 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., **Cānōpus** -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., profuens 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. (Καντάβοι), a people in the north of Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus. Sing., **Cantāber** -bri, m. Cantabrian; hence, **Cantābria** -ae, f. (Καντάβρια), the country of the Cantabri; adj., **Cantābricus** -a -um, Cantabrian.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), incantation, Prop.

cantātor -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

cantērinus (canthērinus) -a -um (canterius), relating to a horse, equine, Plaut.

canterius (canthērius) -i, m. (perhaps κανθαίριος), a beast of burden, a gelding, nag, Cic.;

cantherius in fossa, a person in a helpless condition, Liv.; meton., an impotent person, Plaut.

canthāris -īdis, f. (κανθαρίς), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

canthārus -i, m. (κάνθαρος), 1, a large goblet with handles, a tankard, Plaut.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

canthus -i, m. (κανθός), the tire of a wheel; meton., a wheel, Pers.

canticum -i, n. (cano), 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.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano), 1, a song, Plaut.; 2, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

cantito, 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.

cantiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a flattering, enticing song; si cantiunculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -āvi -ātum -are (intens. of cano), to sing or play. **I.** Intransit. **A.** Of the voice, to sing; 1, of men, ad manum histriion, 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, bucina cantat, Ov. **C.** to sing an incantation, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing or play; 1, with cognate object, carmina, Hor.; doctum Catullum, the songs of Catullus, Hor.; 2, to celebrate in singing; convivis, Hor.; cantari dignus, worthy to be celebrated in song, Verg.; so to praise; nam ut scis, jampridem 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 -tis, m. (cano). **I.** song, melody, poetry, Lucr. **II.** Concrete, a song, a melody. **A.** Gen., *a*, of persons, Sirenum, Cic.; *b*, of animals, avium, Cic.; *c*, of an instrument, playing, music; bucinarum, Cic. **B.** Esp., *a*, prophecy; veridici cantus, Cat.; *b*, incantation, Ov.

Canulējus -i, m. name of a Roman plebeian gens, to which belonged C. Canulejus, tribune of the people 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.

Cānūsium -ii, n. a town of Apulia (now Canosa). Adj., **Cānūsīnus** -a -um, Canusian; lana, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated, Plin.; hence, **Cānūsina** -ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool, Mart.; **Cānūsīnātus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

cāpācitas -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, roominess, Cic.

Cāpāneus -ēi, acc -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπα-
νεύς), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes,
killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

cāpax -ācis (capio), able to hold. **I.** -it.,
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.

cāpēduncūla -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, **Cāpēn-
us** -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 -itum, 3. (desider. of
capio), to seize, lay hold of eagerly. **I. A.** Lit.,
arma, Verg.; cibum oris hnatu et dentibus (of
animals), Cic. **B.** Transf., to take to, to gain.
a. fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic. **b.**, to take in
hand, busy oneself with; rempublicam, to enter
public life, Cic., so magistratus, imperium,
honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv. **II.**
to strive to reach, to hasten, to make for; omnes
mundi partes medium locum capessentes, Cic.;
animus superiora capessat necesse est, aims after,
Cic.; Melitam, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., se
in altum, Plaut. (perf. mihī, capessisse, Liv.).

Cāphāreus and **Cāphēreus**, or **Cāpō-
reus** -ēi and -ēos, acc -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφή-
ρεός), a dangerous promontory on the south coast
of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from
Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cāphāreūs** -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. se cimus)
A. the hair of the head or of the beard (erinis,
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., collem, Caes.; to arrive at,
esp. of ships, portum, Caes.; to select a place,
locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so
of augures, templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. **B.**
Transf., **a.**, of acts, to take in hand, to be-
gin; fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; **b.**, of an
opportunity, satis scite et commodè tempus
ad aliquem adeundi, 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 flammam, as a flamen, Liv. **C.** to take
possession of by force, in a hostile manner; 1, lit.,
a., lubido reipublicae capiundae, Sall.; **b.** in
war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.;
(b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium,
Cic.; (c) to take prisoner; belli nefarios duces, Cic.;
partic. as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; **c.**, to take animals; pisces, Cic.;
2., transf., **a.**, to seize, take possession of, ad-
minutio, metus capit aliquem, Liv., nos post
reges exactos servitutis obliquo ceperat, Cic.;
b., esp., to attack, to injure, pass. capi, to be
injured or diseased, oculis et auribus captus,
blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted,
Cic., **c.**, to deceive, adolescentium animos dolis,
Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua
humanitate, Nep. **II.** to take, receive. **A.**
Lit., **a.**, with the hand, per aliquem aut hon-
ores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money
by force or bribery; per vim atque injuriam, Cic.;
legal t. t., to take as heir, ex hereditate nihil,
Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc., stipendium jure belli,
Caes.; **b.**, to receive into one's body, cibum,
Sall. **B.** Transf., to receive, suffer, undergo, som-
num capere non posse, Cic., aliquid detrimenti
(esp. in the formula, videant consules ne quid
respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic., laetitiam,
Cic. **III.** to contain. **A.** Lit., una domo capi
non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to allow of, to
comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quam
non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

cāpis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel,
used in sacrifices, Liv.

cāpistro, 1. (capistrum), to fasten with a
halter, Cic.

cāpistrum -i, n. a halter, Verg.

cāpital -ālis, n. (capitalis), sc. facinus, a
capital crime, Cic.

cāpītālis -e (caput), 1, relating to the head,
relating to life, that which imperils a man's life,
or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in
Rome); esp. used of capital crimes, res, Cic.;
mimicus, a deadly enemy, Cic., odium, mortal
hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic., 2, first,
chief, distinguished; Siculus ille capitalis,
creber, acutus, Cic.; ingenium, 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, **Capitoline**,
ludi, 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.

Cappādōces -um, m. (Καππάδοκες), 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., **Cappādōcius**
and **Cappādōcus** -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.

cāprēa -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.;
prov., prius jumentur caprae lupus quam, etc.
(of an impossibility), Hor.

Caprēae -arum, 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.

cāpricornus -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac,
Capricorn, Hor.

cāprifrons -i, m. the wild fig-tree and its
fruit, Pers.

caprigenus -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. **capsa** -ae, f. (capio), a box or case for books, Cic.

2. **Capsa** -ae, f. (Κάψα), a town in Byzacium, now Kapsa (south of Tunis); hence, **Capsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsa.

capsarius -i, m. (capsa), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, Suet.

capsula -ae, f. (dim. of capsa), a little chest, Cat.

captatio -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching; verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic.

captator -ōris, m. (capto), one who eagerly seizes; 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 captionis 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, sophistical, captious, insidious; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic. Subst., **captiosa** -ōrum, n. sophistries, Cic.

captiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of capto), fallacy, quibble; omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity, Tac.; urbium, conquest, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), taken, captured. **I.** taken in war, captive; a, of persons, cives Romani, Cic.; gen. subst., **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -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; sermonem alioqui, Plant.; 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) **I.** 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 capulū, 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 operto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alioqui auferre, abscondere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, to go over head and heels, Cat.; nec caput nec pedes (habere), prov., of a business which one does not

know how to begin with, Cic.; supra caput esse, of enemies, to threaten, Cic.; caput extollere, to raise one's head again, Cic.; b, meton., a person; caput liberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg. and Hor.; in counting numbers, capitum Helvetiorum milia cclxiii., Caes.; exactio capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; of curses, quod illorum capiti sit, may it fall on their heads, ap. Cic.; c, life, existence; conjunctio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; esp. in Rome, a man's political and social rights; iudicium capitis, a sentence involving loss of caput—i.e., not necessarily of life, but of citizenship, e.g., exile; so capitis damnare, Cic.; capite damnari, Cic.; capitis minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput, Hor.; so capite 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, jumentū, Nep.; belua multorum es caputū, 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 concitandorum, Cic.; 2, a, of things without life, the chief, principal; cenae, the main dish, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, leading principle, Cic.; b, in laws and writings, the most important part; legis, Cic.; c, of money, capital, de capite ipso demere, Cic.; d, of places, the capital; Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

Cāpys -yis, acc. yn, abl. -ye dr -y, m. (Κάπυς), 1, son of Assaracus, father of Anchises; 2, king of Alba; 3, a companion of Aeneas; 4, a king of Capua.

Cārāles -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.

carbāsēus -a -um (carbasus), made of canvas; vela, Cic.

carbāsus -i, m. (κάρπασος), plur. heterocl. gen., **carbāsa** -ōrum, fine Spanish flax; gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail, Verg.

carbātīnus (carpatinus), -a -um (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. carbonem pro thesauro invenire, to find something of little value, Plaut. **II.** cognomen of the Peperii.

carbōnārius -ii, m. (carbo), a charcoal burner, Plaut.

carbunculus -i, m. (dim. of carbo). **I.** Lit. a little coal, Plaut. **II.** Transf. **A.** a kind of stone, Plin. **B.** a carbuncle, Plin.

carcer -ēris, m. (connected with arceo and Gr. ἔρκος), 1, a prison, jail, cell; in carcerem ducere, condere, concludere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; fig., qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; meton., the prisoners confined in a jail; in me carcerem effudistis, you have emptied the prison on me, Cic.; 2, gen. used in plur. carceres, the starting-place of a racecourse (opp. meta, calx); e carceribus emitti cum aliquo, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic.

carcerārius -a -um (carcer), belonging to a prison, Plaut.

Carchēdonius -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, Plaut.

carochēsum -ī, n. (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, Verg.

cardāces -um, m. (Persian cards, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; of persons, suffering from a disease of the stomach; amicus, Juv. Subst., **cardiācus** -ī, m. one who so suffers, Cic.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδία, καρδία, 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.

cardiūs -ī, m. a thistle, Verg.

cārē, adv. (carus), dearly, at a high price; aestimare, ap. Cic.

cārectum -ī, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedgy spot, Verg.

cārēo -īl -ītūrus, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want; gov. the abl. **I.** Gen. **A.** of persons, dolore, febris, Cic. **B.** of things, lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to make no use of; tenueto, 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. **Cāri-ous** -a -um, Carian. Subst., **Cārica** -ae, f. (sc. ficus), a kind of dried fig, Cic.

cārex -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

cārēs, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. rottenness, decay, Ov.

cārīna -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., **Cārīnae** -arum, f. a spot in Rome on the Esquiline where Pompey's house stood.

cārīosus -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious, dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

cārīs -idis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

cārīstia - charistia (q.v.).

cārītas -ātis, f. (carus), dearthness, high price. **I.** Lit., nummorum, scari city 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.; complecti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic.; benevolentia devincere homines et caritate, Cic.; olivum, 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. carmen, 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., **Carmenta-lia** -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.

carnarium -ī, 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 -ficis, m. (2. caro 'and facio'), the public executioner, hangman, Cic.; used also as a term of reproach, tormentor, carnifex civium sociorumque, Cic.

carnificina -ae, f. (carnifex), 1, the hangman's office, Plaut.; 2, place of torture, Liv.; transf., torture, Cic.

carnifico, 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. **cāro**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

2. **cāro**, carnis, f. flesh. **I.** Lit. **A.** lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur., carnes viperae, Ov. **B.** Meton., used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. **II.** Transf. the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin (old nom. caruis, Liv.).

Carpāthus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. Adj., **Carpāthius** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

carpentum -ī, n. 1, a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum invehī, Liv.; 2, a baggage waggon; carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.

Carpetāni -ōrum, m. the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Estremadura, with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).

carpo -psi -ptum, 3. (connected with κάρπω, ἀρπάσσω), 1. to pluck, pluck off. **A.** Lit. 1, with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmita, Verg.; pensum, to spin, Hor.; 2, with the mouth, a, to take something as food; gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.; b, to tear, pull to pieces; cibum, Ov. **B.** Transf. 1, to pluck off; a, to select, choose out; flosculos, Cic.; 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; aliquem 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; dimiss' carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carves food, Juv.

carrūca -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet.

carrus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-waggon, Caes.

Carsōli (Carsōli) -ōrum, m. (Καρσόλοι) a town in Latium, now Arsolet; hence, **Carsōlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carsoli.

Cartēja -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartējānus** -a -um, 2, town of the Olcaes in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island Cea; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -um, and **Cartheus** -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 Carthagera. Adj., **Carthāginiensis** -e, Carthaginian.

cārunōla -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, Cic.

cārus -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.

Cārŷae -ārum, f. (Κάρῃαι), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cārŷatides**, acc. -idas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruv.

Cārystōs -i, f. (Κάρυστος), 1, town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble, hence adj., **Cārysteus** -a -um, and **Cārystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Arginians.

cāsa -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, Cic.; barrack, Caes.

cāsēolus -i, m. (dim. of caseus), a little cheese, Verg.

cāsēus -i, m. (**cāsēum** -i, n., Plaut.), a cheese, caseum premere, to make cheese, Verg., collect., villa abundat caseo, Cic.

cāsia -ae, f. (κασία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, Verg.; 2, the sweet-smelling mezerion, Verg.

Cāsīlinum -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Cāsīlinātes** -um, and **Cāsīlinenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Cāsīlinum.

Cāsīnum -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cāsīnas** -ātis, of or belonging to Cāsīnum.

Caspium mārē or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspīus oēānus** (τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαιος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspīus** -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, **Cassandreus** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Cassandrea; b, **Cassandreus** -ēi, m. (Κασσανδρεὺς) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea, Ov.

cassē, adv. (cassus), in vain, without result, Liv.

cassīda -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

1. **Cassīōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassīōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Corycra.

1. **cassī** -īdis, f. **A.** a metal helmet, Caes. 2. Meton., war, Juv.

2. **cassī** -is, gen. plur. **cassēs** -ium, m. a net. **I. A.** a hunter's net; cassēs ponere, Ov. **B.** Transf., a trap, a snare, Ov. **II.** a spider's web, Verg.

cassītērū -i, n. (κασσιτέρος), tin; hence **Cassītērīdes** -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; lumine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, Verg. **II.** Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; in cassum, in vain, Liv.

Castālia -ae, f. (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castālius** -a -um, and **Castālis** -īdis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, Mart.

castānea -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, Col.; 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuxes, Verg.

castē, adv. (castus). **I.** purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II. a.** innocently, chastely, Cic; b, piously, religiously; caste ad deos adire, 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.

castellātīm, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipati, 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.

castērīa -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, Plaut.

castīgābilis -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, Plaut.

castīgātio -ōnis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

castīgātōr -ōris, m. (castigo), one who re-proves or punishes, Liv.

castīgātōrius -a -um (castigo), correcting, Plin.

castīgātus -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., pueros 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.

castīmōnia -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, mēcastor, By Castor! a common form of oath in Rome.

castōreum, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), pertaining to a camp, Cic.

castro, 1, to castrate, Plaut.

castrum -i, n. (root CAS, whence casa). **I.** Sing., a castle, fort, fortress, Nep.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui in Latium. **II.** Plur., **castra** -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, ceres castra, Verg. **C.** Meton., 1, a day's march; teutis castris pervenit, Liv., 2, martial service, magnum in castris usum habere, Caes

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθαρός) **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, Cassil castissima domus, Cic. **C.** of religion, pius, religious, holy; hac casti manent in religione nepotes, Verg; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic

cāsula -ae, f. (dim of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin

cāsus -ūs, m (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., a, misis, Liv; b, of a season, end; extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg; c, in grammar, case, casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, full, quum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.; b, occasion, opportunity, aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence, novi casus temporum, Cic; abl casu, by chance, evenire non temere nec casu, Cic; d, disaster, mishap; meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc, Cic; republicae, Sall. **II.** destruction, ruin; a, of things, urbis Trojanae, Verg; b, of persons, violent death; Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur), Caes.

Cātābathmōs -i, m. (Καταβαθμός), a valley on the borders of Africa and Asia, now the valley of Akabah.

cātādrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος) a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

Cātādūpa -ōrum, n. (Κατάδουπα), the Nile cataracts on the Ethiopian frontier, now cataracts of Wady Halfa.

cātāgelāsīmus -a -um (καταγελάσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), painted, parti-coloured, Cat.

Cātāmitus -i, m. the Latin name for Ganymedes.

Cātāōnia -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

cātāphractes -es, m. (καταφράκτης), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj., **cātāphractus** -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), the arrival of a ship; hence meton., a ship that is arriving, Cic.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, Liv.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

cātāracta (catarr.) -ae, f, and **cātāractes** -ae, m. (καταράκτης), 1, a waterfall, esp a cataract of the Nile, Sen; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin; 3, a porticulus, Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

cātē, adv (catus), skilfully, cleverly, Cic.

cātēja -ae, f a kind of dart, Verg.

1 **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2 **cātella** -ae, f. (dim of catena), a little chain, Liv.

cātellus -i, m (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

cātēna -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence cassis), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv; aliquem in catenas conicere, Liv; aliqui catenas injicere, Cic; in catenis tenere, Caes; fig., restraint, legum catenae, Cic; 2, a chain, series, Lucr.

cātēnāsus -a -um (catena), chained, bound; Britannus, Hor, labores, unremitting, Mart.

cātēra -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.

cātērvārius -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

cātērvātīm, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall, Lucr.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα) **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

Cātīlina -ae, m, L. Seignus, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, and was killed in battle at Faesulae, B.C. 62; hence adj., **Cātīlinārius** -a -um, Cātīlinian.

cātīllo, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut

1. **cātīllus** -i, m (dim of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Cātīllus** -i, m. son of Amphuratus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cātīna -ae, f. (Κατίνη), and **Cātānē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Cātīnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cātīnum -i, n. and **cātīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

Cāto -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., **Cātōniānus** -a -um, Cātōnian. Subst., **Cātōnī** -ōrum, m. the party of the younger Cato. Plur., **Cātōnes**, 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.

cātōnīum -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.

cătăla -ae, f. a little bitch, Prop.

cătălinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog; caro, Plaut.; or subst., **cătălina** -ae, f. dog's flesh, Plin.

Cătullus -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Cătullianus** -a -um.

1. **cătălus** -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. **Cătălus** -i, m., the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. I. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 242, who brought the First Punic War to a close by the victory of Aegusa, B.C. 241. II. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, B.C. 102, defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae; perished in the proscription of Sulla, B.C. 87. III. Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul, B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

cătus -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp. stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense, Hor.

Caucăsus -i, m. (Καυκάσος), mountains separating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucăsius** -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 Verructus, with a play on the word verres (bear).

caudăus -a -um, made of rushes, Plaut.

caudex (codex) -icis, m. the stem or trunk of a tree, Verg.

caudicălis -e (caudex), relating to wood, Plaut.

caudicărius, 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.

Caulôn -ônis, m. and **Caulônia** -ae, f. (Καυλόν), Italian town in Bruttii.

Caunus (Caunós) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town in Caria. Adj., **Caunus** or **-ius** -a -um.

caupo -ônis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, Cic.

caupôna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn, Cic., Hor.

caupônus -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper, Plaut.

caupônor, 1. dep. (caupo), to trade in anything, Enn.

caupônula -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn, Cic.

caurus (côrus), -i, m. the north-west wind, Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason, motive, inducement. A. 1, magna, levis, justa, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit., causa

belli, Cic.; with infin. (poet.), quae causa fuit consurgere in arma, Verg.; ob eam causam quila, etc., Cic.; quidnam esse causae cur, etc., Cic.; propter hanc causam quod, etc., Cic.; ea est causa ut (with subj.), Liv.; quid est causae quin (with subj.), Cic.; eis causis quominus (with subj.), Caes.; in causa haec sunt, Cic.; afferre causam, Cic.; alicui inferre causam, Cic.; alicui causam alicuius rei dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; causam alicuius rei sustinere, to bear the blame, Cic.; 2, excuse; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pretext; 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 fiunt, Cic.; 2, situation, condition; erat in meliore causa, Cic.; 3, side, party; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic.; 4, point in an argument, subject; causam disserendi, 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.

causărius -a -um (causa A. 4), sickly, diseased, Sen.; hence subst., **causării** -orum, m. milit. t.t., invalided, discharged on account of illness, Liv.

causia -ae, f. (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, Plaut.

causidicus -i, m. (causa and dico), an advocate, barrister, used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from orator, Cic.

causifcor, 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., **caustium** -i, n. caustic, Plin.

causula -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little law suit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr.

cautē, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully; caute pedetemptimque dicere, Cic.

cautes (côtes) -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Caes., Verg.

cautum, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully, Ter.

cautio -ônis, f. (contr. from cavito, from caveo). I. caution, care, foresight, precaution; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; hence, res cautionem habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, allows of foresight, Cic. II. Legal t.t., security, bail, bond, Cic.; chiographi, written, Cic.

cantor -ôris, m. (caveo), 1, one who is on his guard, Plaut.; 2, one who gives bail for another, Cic.

cautus -a -um (caveo), 1, a, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect; parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiora, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic.

căvădium -i, n. = cavum aedium, the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, Plin.

căvăa -ae, f. (cavus). I. a hollow place, cavity, Plin. II. Esp. A. an inclosure, a den for wild animals, Luc.; esp. a, a birdcage, Cic.; b, a beehive, Verg. B. a, the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre; prima, the first tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; media, summa, less distinguished seats. Cic.; b, the whole theatre, Cic.

cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2 *to be on one's guard*, **I.** *to guard against, beware, avoid*; absol., nisi cavetis, Cic.; with ab, ab aliquo, Cic.; with acc., aliquem, *to be on one's guard against*, Cic.; pass., cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, *we must be on our guard against*, Cic.; with infin., in quibus cave vereri ne, etc., Cic.; with ne, ut ne, and the subj., quod ut ne 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 praeditis populo, Cic. **2**, *to get security*; ab sese caveat, Cic.; **3**, *to provide for in writing, to order*; **a**, by will, heredi velle cavere, Cic.; **b**, in a treaty, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; **c**, in a law, cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, etc., Cic. (Imper cāvē sometimes in poet.)

cāverna -ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place, grotto, cavern*, Cic.; navis, *the hold*, Cic.; coeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), *empty jesting, raillery, scoffing*, Plaut.

cāvillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), *raillery, jesting, irony*, Cic.

cāvillātor -ōris, m. (cavillor), *à jester, joker, humourist*, Cic.

cāvillor, 1. dep. (cavilla), *to jest, joke, satirise, make game of*, **1**, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; aliquis praetextam, Cic.; tribunos plebei cavillans, Liv.; **2**, *to make captious objections*; cavillari tribuni, Liv.

cāvillūla -ae, f. (dim. of cavilla), *a little jest*, Plaut.

cāvo, 1. (cavus), *to hollow, make hollow, excavate, naves ex arboribus*, Liv.; oppida cumculis, *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. (Κάιστρος), *a river in Lydia, famous for its swans*, hence adj., **Cāystrius** -a -um, *Caystrian*; ales, *the swan*, Ov.

cē, an inseparable particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hīce, Cic.

Cēa -ae, f and **Cēos**, acc. Cēo (Κέως), *one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides*. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, *Cean, Camenae, the poetry of Simonides*, Hor.

Cebenna (Gebenna) mons, m. *a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes)*.

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), *a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperie*. Hence, **Cēbrenis** -idis, f. *the daughter of Cebren, i.e., Hesperie*, Ov.

Cēcrops -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), *the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens*; hence, **a**, **Cēcropsides** -ae, m. *descendant of Cēcrops*, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. *the Athenians*, Verg.; **b**, **Cēcropsis** -idis, f. *a female descendant of Cēcrops*, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cēcrops, Ov.; Procne and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.; **c**, **Cēorōpius** -a -um, *Cecropian*, arx, Ov.; and subst., **Cēcropsia** -ae, f. *the citadel of Athens*, Plin.; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

1. cedo, cessi, cessum, **3.** **I.** Gen., *to go, proceed*. **A.** Lit., per ora, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to come to something, to turn out, to happen*; alicui male, Ov.; **2**, *to fall to the lot of*; ut etiam is quaeustus hūc 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.; horas cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic.; e vita or vita, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.; with dat. of the person before whom one retreats, infenso hosti, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to submit, yield*; minis alicuius, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; precibus alicuius, Cic.; **2**, *to be inferior to*; alicui virtute, Caes.; **3**, *to give up a right or some property*; with abl. and dat., alicui possessione bonorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de jure, Cic.; permulto aliqui iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. cēdō and plur. **cettē** (contracted from cedito and cedite), **1**, *here with ut! give here*; cedo aquam manibus, Plaut.; cedo ut bibam, Plaut.; **2**, *out with ut! let us hear, tell us*; also, cedo dum, Plaut., Ter.; **3**, *to call attention, see here*; cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furius, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος). **I.** *the cedar, or juniper tree*, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** cedar-wood, Verg. **B.** cedar oil, carmina linenda cedro, *worthy of immortality* (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaenae -arum, f. (Κελαίναί), *a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander*, Liv. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, *Celaenae*.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελαϊνώ). **I.** *daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades*. **II.** *one of the Harpies*. Appell., *a covetous woman*. Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), *a concealer*, Lucr.

cēlēber -bris -bre and **cēlēbris** -e, *numerous*. **I.** Of places, meetings, etc., **A.** Lit., much frequented, portus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *honoured*, funus fit 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; clarissimorum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri, Liv. **II.** *often repeated*; vox celeberrima, Ov.

cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. (celebro), **1**, *a numerous assembly, quae celebratio quotidiana*, Cic. **2**, *numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration*, ludorum, Cic.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), *one who praises or extols*, Mart.

cēlēbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from celebrō), **1**, *numerously attended*; **a**, of places, much frequented; forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; **b**, of festivals, kept solemn, festive; dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Liv.; **2**, *known*; **a**, res celebratissimae omnium sermonum, Cic.; **b**, *praised, honoured*; eloquentia, Tac.

cēlēbritas -itatis, 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*; celebratē 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 consulem Murenam nuntii intersequē

celebrassent, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egres-
sum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen
alicuius scriptis, 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, κέλω, κέλες), 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.

cēléré, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plaut.

Cēlēres -um, m. (connected with κέλες),
the name of the body-guard of the Roman kings,
Liv.

cēlērīpes -pēdis (celer and pes), swift-
footed, Cic.

cēlērītās -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness,
celerity. I. Lit., equorum, Cic. II. Transf.,
orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animoi, Cic.

cēlērītér, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

cēléro, 1. (celer). I. Transf., to make quick,
hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. II. Intransit.,
t. hasten, Lucr., Cat.

Cēléus -i, m. (Κελεός), king in Eleusis, who
hospitably entertained Ceres, and was taught by
her agriculture and the mysteries of her worship.

cella -ae, f. a room. I. In a Roman house.
A. Of a town-house, 1, a room for persons, esp.
the servants' rooms, Cic.; 2, a storehouse; with or
without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare,
emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house,
Cic. B. Of a country-house, 1, storehouse;
penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for
wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum
Campani agri, Cic.; 2, place for keeping birds,
Col. C. In a lodging-house, a mean apartment,
Mart. II. In a temple, the shrine of the god's
image, Cic. III. the cell of a beehive, Verg.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-
room, Plaut. Subst., **cellārius** -i, m. a store-
keeper, cellarer, Plaut.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little cham-
ber, or cell, Ter.

cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; senten-
tiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing
concealed and acc. of person from whom it is
concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli,
Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de in-
siditiis te celare noluit, Cic.

cēlox -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift
vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plaut.

1. **celsus** -a -um (from *cello, lit. driven
up on high), high, upright. A. Lit., natura
homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos con-
stituit, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of rank, eminent;
celatissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; 2,
morally, lofty, elevated; celsus et erectus, Cic.;
3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi
Ramnes, Hor.

2. **Celsus** -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer
on medicine.

Celtae -arum, m. the Celts. Adj., **Celticus**
-a -um, Celtic.

Celtiberi -orum, m. the Celtiberians, a race
in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Ibe-
rian blood. Adj., **Celtiber** -ā -arum and
Celtibericus -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst.,
Celtiberia -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

cēna -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans,
taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon,
dinner, supper. I. Lit., cena recta, a complete

dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the
chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, at dinner-time, Cic.;
invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire
cenam, itare ad cenam, Cic.; cenam alicui dare,
to give any one a dinner, Cic.; venire ad cenam,
Cic.; redire a cena, Cic. II. Meton., a, the
courses at a dinner; prima, altera, tertia, Mart.;
b, the company invited; ingena cena sedet, Juv.;
c, the place where the dinner is given, Plin.

cēnācūlum -i, n. (ceno), 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 sublatā atque sus-
pensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κηναίων ἄκρον), the north-
western promontory of Euboea, on which was a
temple of Jupiter; hence, adj., **Cēnaeus** -a
-um, of Cēnaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

cēnāticus -a -um (cena), relating to dinner;
spes, Plaut.

cēnātio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, 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.

Cenchreæ -arum, f. (Κεγχραί), port of the
Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cen-
chreus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

cēnito, 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.

Cenomani -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.
Adj., **Cenomānus** -a -um, Cenomanian.

censō -sui -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; cen-
sores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuni-
asque censento, Cic.; capite censl, 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 censco, Cic.; tibi igitur
hoc censco, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.;
with the subj. alone, magno opere censco de-
sistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in urbis
censco, 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 jubere
for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus cen-
suit uti, etc., Caes.

censio -ōnis, f. (censco). A. an assessment,
estimate, esp. the censor's estimate, Plaut. B.
Transf., in jest, bubble, a scowling, Plaut.

censor -ōris, m. (censco), the censor. I. Lit.,
a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected,
originally at intervals of five years, afterwards
of one year and a half. Their business was: a,
to hold the census; b, to punish persons for
offences against morals by degradation to a

lower rank; **c**, to look after the roads and bridges, public buildings, and the revenues of the state. **II**. Transf., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer, Cic.; castigator censorque innotum, 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 -ūs, 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.; censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, Liv.; censum perficere, Liv.; censum accipere, Liv.; censum alicuius augere, extenuare, Cic. **B**. Meton., a, the censor's list, Cic.; b, the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank; senatorius = 800,000 sesterces, Suet.; equester = 400,000 sesterces, Suet.; homo sine censu, a poor man, Cic; dat census honores, Ov.

centaurēum -ēi, n. and **centaurium** -ī, n. (κενταύρειον), 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.

centēsimus -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth; lux ab interitu Clodii, Clē. Subst., **centesima** -ae, f. (se pairs), 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), binae centesimae = 24 per cent.; quaternae, Cic.; perpetuae, compound interest, Cic.

centiceps -cipitis (centum and caput), hundred-headed; belua, Cerberus, Hor.

centiens or **centiēs**, adv. (centum), a hundred times; HS. centies (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, Cic.

centimānus -a -um (centum and manus), hundred-handed, Hor., Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento -ōnis, m. (κέντρων), patchwork, a covering of rags; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, Caes.

centum, indecl. numer., 1, a hundred, Cic.; 2, hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, Hor.

centumgēminus -a -um, hundred-fold; Briareus, hundred-armed, Verg.

centumpondium -ī, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, Plaut.

centumvīr -ī, m., plur. **centumvīri** -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.

centumvirālis -e, relating to the centumviri; causa, heard before the centumviri, Cic.

centunōlus -ī, m. (dim. of cento), a little patch, or patchwork, Liv.

centūplex -īdis, a hundred-fold, Plaut.

centūria -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100;

1, a company of soldiers, originally 100, afterwards 80, 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.

centūriatim, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies, Caes., Cic.

1. **centūriātus** -ūs, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, Liv.

2. **centūriātus** -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the centurion's office, Cic.

1. **centūrio**, 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. **centūrio** -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion, Cic.

centūriōnātus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, Tac.

Centūripae -ārum, f. and **Centūripa** -ōrum, n. (τα Κεντόριπα), a town in Sicily, now Centorbi; hence, **Centūripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa.

centussis -is, m. (centum and as), a hundred asses, Pers.

cenūla -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, Cic.

cēnum, v. caenum.

Cēos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

Cēphallēnia -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia); hence, **Cēphalēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephalenia.

Cēphaloedis -idis, f. (-ium -ī, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphalōeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis.

Cēphēnes -um, m. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Aethiopia, hence adj., **Cēphēnus** -a -um, Cephenaean.

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.; **Cēphēus** -a -um, Ethiopian, also, **Cēphēis** -idos, f. Andromeda, Ov.

Cēphissus, or **Cēphissus** -ī, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισός). **I**. a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence, **Cēphissus** -ī, 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., mollissima, Cic.; ceras excludere (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.

Cērāmīous -ī, m. (Κεραμειός), 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.

cērārium -ī, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, Cic.

cērastēs -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, Plin.

1. **cērāsus** -ī, f. (κέρασος), 1, a cherry-tree, Ov.; 2, a cherry, Prop.

2. **Cērāsus** -untis, f. (Κερασούς), a town in Pontus, whence came the cherry.

cēraunius -a -um (κεραύνιος), ceraunia gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -i, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

Cēraunī montes, and alone **Cēraunīa** -ūrum, n. mountains in Epirus.

Cerbēros and **-us** -i, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cerbēreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

Cercina -ae, f. (Κερκίνα), a large island off the African coast, now Kerkīne or Cherkara or Zerbi.

ceroōpithēos and **-us** -i, m. (κεροπιθήκος), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

ceroūrus -i, m. (κέρουρος), **1**, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; **2**, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Cercyō -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cercyōneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyō.

cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a handicraftsman, artisan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

cērebrosus -a -um (cerebrum), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

cērbūrum -i, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; **b**, anger, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creō). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cereri has nuptias iacere, i.e., without wine, 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.; papaver, 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.

cērēus -a -um (cera). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cērēus** -i, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; **2**, flexible like wax; cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērīntha -ae, f. (κηρίνθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κήρινος), wax-coloured, Plin.

cerno, cerni, cernūm, 3. (Root CRE, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence κρῖνω, 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; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.; **2**, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; **3**, as legal t.t., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

cernūus -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.

cērōma -ātis, n. (κήρωμα). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; **b**, wrestling itself, Mart.

cērōmāticus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the cērōma, Juv.

ceritus -a -um (contracted from cerebritus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

cerus -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

certāmen -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; **a**, in gymnastics; gladiatorium 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.

certātīm, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

certātio -ōnis, f. (2. certo), a contest; **a**, in games, corporum, Cic.; **b**, in words or actions, virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; **c**, a legal contest; multae poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.; **d**, emulation; certatio honesta inter amicos, Cic.

certē, adv. (certus). **I.** a, certainly, assuredly; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt, Cic.; **b**, certe scio, certainly, I know it, Cic. **II.** at least, at all events; mihi certe, Cic.; certe tamen, Cic.

1. certō, adv (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil isti exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. certo, 1. (Root CER, whence cerno and cretus), to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry). **A.** Lit., de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, in words, verbis, oratione, Liv.; **2**, of law, to dispute; inter se, Cic.; **3**, to vie with; officis inter se, Cic.; foll. by infin., vincere, Verg.

certus -a -um (cerno). **I.** Lit., separated, Cato. **II.** Transf., **A.** certain, definite, fixed, decided, **1**, certum est mihi consilium, Plaut; certum est (mihi, etc.), I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudicis causisque discedere, Cic.; **2**, of persons, certus moi, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg. **B.** **1**, certain, fixed; certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; certi homines, certain men, Cic.; **2**, secure, to be depended on; bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; **3**, true, undoubted, sure; argumentum 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 affutura 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 redigere, 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, certiores facere aliquem; with genit., sui consilii, Cic.; with de, de Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituisse, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particl.), paulisper intermitterent proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

cērūla -ae, f. (dim. of cera), a little piece of wax; miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, criticisms, Cic.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

cervārius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

cervical -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

cervicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

cervinus -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag, 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 cervicem alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervicem secum subicere, Cic., fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempiternum 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. (κεράς), a stag. **A.** Lat., 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. (cesso), **1**, a delaying, Plaut.; **2**, inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, idleness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessator -ōnis, m. (cesso), one who loiters and lingers, cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litibus, Cic.

cessio -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t. t., in jure cessio, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

cesso, **1**, (freq. of cedo) **I.** Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease, si tabellari non cessavit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to loiter, to be idle; **a**, quid cessaret, 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 Letoides aras, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow, alternis cessare novales, Verg.

cestrosphendōnē -es, f. (κεστροσφειδόνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

cestus -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart

2 cestus -ūs, m. v. caestus

cetārius -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac. **II.** Subst. **A.** cetārius -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter. **B.** cetāria -ae, f. and cetārium -ii, n. (κητεία), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

cête, v. cotus.

cēterōqui or **cēterōquū**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

cēterus -a -um (= ἕτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetera classis, Liv.; nom. sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. **cēteri** -ae -a; omnes ceterae res, Cic.; et cetera or simply cetera, and so on, Cic.; adv. ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetera, besides, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetera, Liv.

Cēthēgus -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethegus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

cētra -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

cētrātus -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

cette, v. cēdo.

cētus (κητος), -i, m. and cētos, plur. cēte, n. (κηtea, contr. κήτη), any large sea-fish, the whale, dolphin; used esp. of the tunny-fish, Verg.

ceu, adv. (contr. from ce-ve, as neu from neve), as, like as, ceu quum, as when, Verg.; ceu si, as if, Verg.; esp. in comparison, as if, per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Verg.

Centrōnes -um, acc. -as, m. **1**, a people in Gallia provincia, **2**, a people in Gallia Belgica.

Cēyx -ycis, m. (Κήνξ). **I.** king of Trachin, husband of Alcyone, charged with her into a king fisher, Ov. **II.** Plur., appell. **cēyces** -um, m., the mute kingfishers, Plin.

Chaeorōnēa -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Plutarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.

Chalcioecōs -i, f (Χαλκιοίκος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, the temple of Minerva.

Chalciope -ēs, f (Χαλκίπη), daughter of Aeetes, 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, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.;

Chalcidensis -e, Chalcidian.

chalcitis -idis, f (χαλκίτις), copper ore, Plin

Chaldaea -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the south-west part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence, **a**, **Chaldaeus** -a -um, Chaldean, subst, **Chaldaei** -orum, m. (Χαλδαίοι), soothsayers, Cic, **b**, **Chaldaei** -a -um, Chaldaic.

chalýbēus -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

Chalýbes -um, m (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

chalýbes -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.

chamaeleōn -ōnis and -ontis m. (χαμαιλέον), the chameleon, Plin.

Chāōnes -um, m. (Χάόνες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chāōnius** -a -um, Epirote, pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāōnis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov., arbores, the oak, Ov. **Chāōnia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

chāōs, 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. (Χάρμις), 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, 109 B.C.).

Chāron -ontis, m. (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx.

Chārondās ac, 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.; ne 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, voraginem potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

Chatti (Catti, Catti) -orum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

Chauci -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.

Chelidoniāe insulae, islands on the coast of Iyrcia (lit. swallow islands), facing the Chelidonium or Chelidonium promontorium.

chēlydrus -i, m. (χελύδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

chēlys, acc. -ym and -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυς), 1, the tortoise, Petr.; and hence, 2, the tyre made of its shell (pure Latin, testudo), Ov.

Cherrōnēsus and **Cherrōnēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόνησος), 1, a peninsula, Cic.; 2, Thracia, the Thracian peninsula on the Hellespont, Cic.

Chērusci -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. (χίμαιρα), 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 -fēra, -fērum (Chimaera and fero), producing the Chimaera, an epithet of Lycia.

Chione -ēs, f. (Χιόνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence **Chionides** -ae, m. = Eumolpus, Ov.; 2, mother of Autolycus by Mercury.

Chios or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scio), famous for its wine; hence adj., **Chius** -a -um, Chian; vinum, Plaut.; or subst., **Chium** -i, n. Chian wine, Hor.; **Chii** -orum, m. the Chians, Cic.

chiragra -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

chirogrāphum -i, n. (χειρογράφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; allicuius chirographum imitari, Cic.

Chirōn, 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** -ōnis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονόμων), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery; fig., sed ego diacta curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, violent remedies, Cic.

chlamydatūs -a -um (chlamys), clothed in the chlamys, Cic.

chlamys -ydis, f., and **chlamyda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

Chlōris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

Choerilus -i, m. (Χοίριλος), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

chōragium -ii, n. (χορήγιον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

chōrāgus -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραύλης), 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 **chōrēus** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — o, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

chōrōcitharistēs -ae, m. (χοροκιθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara, Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός). **I.** a dance in a circle, a choral dance; agitare, exerceere, 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 juvenutis, Cic.

Chrēmes -mētus, 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. (Χρυσή), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

Chrysās -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dit-tatno.

Chrysēs -ae, m. (Χρύσης), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysēis** -idos, f. (Χρυσήϊς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

Chrysippus -i, m. (Χρύσιππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

Chrysis -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.

chrysōphrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

chryseos -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

chus, v. conigus.

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.

cibātus -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

cibo, 1. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

cibōrium -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, batti, fallax, Ov. **II.** Transf., sustentance; quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κίβυρα), a town in Pisidia; hence, **A.** **Cibyratēs** -ae, c. of Cibyra. **B.** **Cibyraticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

cicada -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, Verg.; expectate cicadas, summer, Juv.

cicātriciōsus -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, Plaut.

cicatrix -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice; adversae or exceptae corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, Cic.; the marks of incisions in plants, Verg.; the patch upon an old shoe, Juv.; fig., refricare obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem, Cic.

ciccum -i, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless, ciccum non interdum, Plaut.

cicer -ēnis, n. a chick-pea, Hor.

Cicero -ōnis, m. name of a family of the gens **Tullia**, to which belonged, **1.** M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born A.C. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antonius A.C. 43; **2.** Qu. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Cicerōnianus** -a -um, Ciceronian.

Cicōnes -um, m. (Κίκωνες), 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.

cicūta -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, cistum, 2 (connected with *civō*, *civew*), to cause to move, to move, shake. **I.** a, natura omnia ciens et agitant motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; b, legal t.t., heretum ciere, to divide the inheritance, Cic.; c, pugnam ciere, to give new impulse to the battle, Liv.; d, to disturb, agitate, mare venti et aurae cient, Liv.; e, to summon to battle; aliquem ad arma, Liv.; f, to summon to help; nocturnos nanes carminibus, Verg. **II.** a, to excite, to arouse; procellas proelia atque acies, Liv.; seditioes, 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, *ayron*, Ov.; **2.** **Cilicofus** -a -um, Cilician. Subst., **Cilicofum** -fi, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

cillum -fi, 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 -ōrum, m. (Κίμβριοι), 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.

Cimēnus -i, m. and **Cimēnius** lacus, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

Cimēriū -ōrum, m. (Κίμῆριοι). **I.** a

Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. Adj., **Cimērius** -a -um, Cimmerian. **II.** a mythical people, living in the extreme west in darkness and mist. Adj., **Cimērius** -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.

cināedus -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste, Plaut.

cināedus -i, m. (κιναιδός), one who indulges in unnatural lust, a, Plaut., Cat. Adj., **cināedus** -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. **cinēinnātus** -a -um (cinēinnus), having curled hair, Cic.; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cinēinnatas vocant, Cic.

2. **Cinēinnātus** -i, m. the name of a patrician family of the gens **Quinctia**, to which belonged L. Quinctius Cinēinnatus, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, consul 460 B.C., in 458 B.C. called from the plough to be dictator.

cinēinaus -i, m. (κινιννος). **A.** curled hair, a lock of hair, Cic. **B.** Transf., artificial rhetorical ornament, Cic.

Cinēius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Cinēius Alimentus, annalist at the time of the Second Punic War. **II.** M. Cinēius Alimentus, tribune of the people, 205 B.C., author of the lex Cinēia forbidding advocates to receive pay.

cinētūra -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Suet.

cinotus -ūs, 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.

cinotūtus -a -um (cinctus), girdled, Hor.; Ov.

cinēfactus -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, Lucr.

cinērarius -ii, m. (cinis), a slave who heated in hot ashes the irons for the hair-dresser, Cat.

Cinga -ae, m. a tributary of the Iberis in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinca.

Cingētōrix -rigis, m. **I.** a prince of the Treveri in Gaul. **II.** a prince in Britain.

cingo, cingi, cinctum, 3 to surround. **I.** in a narrow sense, **1.** to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; pass. cingi, as middle, to gird oneself, a, cincta conjux Dialis, Ov.; b, to gird oneself with a weapon; ense, Ov.; gladio, Liv.; poet. with acc., inutile ferrum cingitur, Verg.; hence cingor, to be prepared, ready, Plaut.; **2.** to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown; cinge tempora lauro, Hor.; anuli cingunt lacertos, Mart. **II.** in a wider sense, to surround, encircle; **1.** of localities, to surround, inclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, 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 alium latus, 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 arms, a zone, Cic.

cinisio -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cinis -dis, 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. huius sermo cinerem haud quaeritat, Plaut. **B.** Esp., 1, the ashes of a corpse after being burned; cinis atque ossa alii-cuius, 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 acerbis cinis, the grave, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. the name of a family of the Cornelii and Helvii. **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 **cinnānum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωνον), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Cinyphs -ŷphis, m. (Κίνυψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence adj., **Cinýphus** -a -um, 1, relating or belonging to the Cinyphs, Verg.; 2, African, Ov.

Cinýras -ae, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinýreus** -a -um, Cinyrean; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

Cios and **Cius** -ii, f. (ἡ Κίος), a town in Bithynia, now Ghio; hence, **Ciāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cios.

cippus -i, m. 1, a tombstone or small tomb, Hor.; 2, plur. milit. t. t., palisades, Caes.

circā (contr. for circum ea). **I.** Adv., round about; gramen erat circā, 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 et 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 = circiter, about; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv.; 4, about, in respect to; circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -ii, n. = pomoerium (q.v.), Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (Κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circeji, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence adj., **Circaeus** -a -um, Circean; poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circeji, Ov.

Circēji -ōrum, m. the town of Circeji on a promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj., **Circejensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeji.

circensis -e (circus), belonging to the circus; ludi, the games in the circus, Cic. Subst., **circenses** -um, m. (sc. ludi), the circus games, Sen.

circino, 1. (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., easdem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

circinus -i, m. (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

circiter, adv. (circus). **I.** Of place, about, near, Plaut. **II.** Transf., 1, of time, a, adv.

with abl., media circiter nocte, Caes.; b, prep. with acc., circiter Calendas, Cic.; 2, of number, about; circiter CCXX naves, Caes.

circulus = circulus (q.v.).

circūeo, v. circumeo.

circūitio and **circūmītio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), 1, a going round; milit. t. t. patrol, Liv.; 2, a roundabout way of speaking or acting; quid opus est circumitione et amfractu, Cic.

circūitus (circūmītus), -ūs, m. (circueo = circumeo), a going round in a circle, circuit, revolution. **I.** Abstract., **A.** Lit., circuitus orbis, Cic. **B.** Transf., miri sunt orbis et quasi circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum et vicissitudinum, Cic. **II.** Concrete, 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 milia passuum tenebat, Caes.

circūlātīm, adv. (circulor), circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

circūlor, 1. dep. (circulus), a, to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; b, to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

circūlus (synecp. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circulus), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; hence, the orbit of a planet; stellae circulos suos orbisque conficiunt 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 aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari, Cic.

circum (prop. acc. of circulus = κύκλος, in a circle). **I.** Adv. round about, around; quae circum essent, Caes.; circum sub moenibus, Verg.; circum undique, round about, on all sides, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** round about; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** round about, near, in the vicinity of, around, circum aliquem esse, to be in any one's company, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall.; circum hanc 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 circumegit, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A.** Lit., equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, Liv. **B.** Transf., quo te circumagas? how wilt thou evade the difficulty? Juv. **III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A.** Lit., huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nihil opus est te circumagi, follow me about, Hor. **B.** Transf., to drive about, distract, mislead; rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro, to plough round, Liv.

circumcaesūra ae, f. the external outline of a body, Lucr.

circumcīdo -cidi -cisum, 3. (circum and caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A.** Lit., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. **B.** Transf., to make less, by cutting, diminuish, cut off; multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

circumcitrōā, adv., *all round about*, ap. Cic., Plaut.

circumcisus -a -um, p. adj. (from circum-cisio), of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*, saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

circumclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. 1. *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 circumclusus, 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 subpicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in tmesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. B. Transf. *to supply*, paci egregiam famam, Tac. C. *to build or place round*; murum, Caes.; equites comibus, Liv. II. *to surround something with something else*; with acc. and abl. A. Lit. *annum corpore*, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. B. *to surround in a hostile manner*; omnem aciem suam redis et carris, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. C. Transf., exiguus quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

circumdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. I. *to lead round, move or drive round*. A. exercitum, Plaut., *anatum* (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 circumducent, *he marches round*, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *to lead astray, deceive*, Plaut.; b, of discourse, *to extend, amplify*, Quint. II. *to lead round about, to take round*, aliquem omnia sua praesidia circumducere, atque ostentare, Caes.

circumductio -onis, f. (circumduco), *cheating, deceiving*, Plaut.

circumductus -a -um, partic. of circumduco

circumfēo (circufo) -ivi or -i -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round. I. A. Gen., 1, *in a circle*; flagiantes aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; 2, a, *to go round in a curve*; metam ferventi rota, Ov.; b, transf., (α) *to cheat*, Ter.; (β) *to express by circumlocution*; Vespasianum nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumfabant, *avoided mentioning*, Tac. B. *to enclose, surround*; aciem a latere aperto, Caes.; fig., in pass., circummiri lotus 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.; vigiliis, Liv. B. Esp., *to go round to canvas or solicit*; senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

circumfēquito, 1. *to ride round*; moenia, Liv.

circumferro, 1. *to wander round*, Sen.

circumfēro -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 illustrate, purify*, by carrying round consecrated objects; socios pura circumtulit unda, Verg.

circumflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. *to bend round, to turn about*; longos cursus, Verg.

circumfio, 1, *to blow round*; fig., ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

circumfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. I. *to flow round*, Ov. II. A. *to overflow*; fig., nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio 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.

circumfōrāneus -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 -fūdi -fūsum, 3. *to pour around*. I. A. Lit., gen. in pass., circumfundi, or reflexive, se circumfundere, *to be poured round* = *to surround*; with dat., amnis 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 molestis voluptatibus, 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 legationis mihte circumfundunt, Tac., gen. in pass., multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic.

circumgēmo, 3. *to grovel round about*; ovile, Hor.

circumgesto, 1. *to carry round*; epistolam, Cic.

circumgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi (circum and gradiōr), *to go round, travel round*, especially with hostile intent; exercitum, Sall. terga, Tac.

circumjicio = circumjicio (q.v.).

circuminjicio, 3. *to throw around*, vallum, Liv.

circumjācō, 2. *to lie round about, adjoin*; quaeque circumjacent Europae, Liv.

circumjēctus -ūs, m. (circumjicio). I. a *surrounding, enclosing*, qui (aether) teneram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. II. Meton., ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo niteretur, Cic.

circumjicio -jēci -jēctum, 3. (circum and jacio), 1, *to throw round, put round*; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjēctus** -a -um, *surrounding, adjacent*; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.; 2, *aliquid aliqūā re, to surround, enclose with anything*, Cic.; circumjicere extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

circumlāvo -lāvi and -lēre, *to wash round, to overflow round*, Sall.

circumlīgo, 1. 1, *to bind round, bind to*; natam mediae hastae, Verg.; 2, *to bind round with*; ferrum stipula, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

circumlīno, no perf. -lītum, 3. and also

circumlinio -lini, 4. 1, to smear anything on anything; sulfura taedis, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; circumlitus auro, Ov.; circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumlūo, 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.

circumunio (circuminoenio, Plant), 4. to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; Uticam vallo, Caes.

circumunio -ōnis, f. (circumunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po; campi, Liv.

circumplaudo, 3. to clap or applaud on all sides; aliquem, Ov.

circumplexor -plexus, 3. dep. to embrace, enclose, surround; domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; collem opere, Caes.

circumplico, 1. to fold round, wind round; si anguem vetis circumplacavisset, Cic.

circumpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to place or put round, encircle, nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpotatio -ōnis, f. (circum and potō), drinking round in succession, ap. Cic.

circumrētio, 4. (circum and rete), to enclose in a net, ensnare; transf., aliquem, Lucr.; te circumretitum frequentia populi Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōsi, 3. to gnaw round; escam, Plin.; transf., dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.; qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saepus, 4. to hedge round, enclose; corpus arnatis, Liv.

circumscindo, 3. to tear off, strip; quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare licet, Liv.

circumscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line. I. Lit., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic. II. Transf. A. to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of; locum habitandi alicui, Cic. B. to draw together, confine, limit, circumscribe, hamper, restrain; tributum plebis, Cic. C. 1, to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare; fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.; 2, to defraud; adolescentulos, Cic.; vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint.; 3, to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; sententias, Cic.

circumscrip̄tē, adv. (circumscriptus), in rhetorical periods; circumscrip̄tē numero seque dicere, Cic.

circumscrip̄tio -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. I. Lit., concrete, circumference, 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; adolescentium, Cic.

circumscrip̄tor -ōris, m. (circumscribo), a cheat, swindler, Cic.

circumscrip̄tus -a -um, p. adj. (from circumscribo), concise; brevis et circumscrip̄ta quaedam explicatio, Cic.

circumsēco -sectum, 1. to cut round about; aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdō -sēdi -sessum, 2. I. Gen., to sit round, Sen. II. Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleague; aliquem vallo, Cic.; transf., a lacrimis omnium circumsessus assailed, Cic.

circumsessio -ōnis, f. (circumsedeo), an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

circumsido -sēdi, 3. to sit down before a place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

circumsilio, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsillens, Cat.; transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -stēti, or (more rarely) -stīti, 3. to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen., aliquem, Caes. B. Esp., to surround hostilely, press round; plures paucos circumsistebant Caes.; sex hictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circumsonō -sonā -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.

circumspectātrix -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 pastu, Cic.; fig., dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, Cic. II. Transi., 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** -ūs, m. (circumspecto), 1, looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to; detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv.; 2, prospect, view on every side, Cic.

circumspicō -spexi -spectum, 3. to look round. I. Intransit. A. qui in auspiciū adhibetur nec suscipit nec circumspicit, Cic.; circumspicit (looks round anxiously), aestuat, Cic. B. Transf., to consider; circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. II. Transi., 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 iugens, 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. subst., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. II. to surround with hostile intent, to beleague. A. Lit., circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obadiere cum gladiis curiam, Cic. B. Transf., quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.

circumstrēpo -strēpti -strēptum, 3. to rour, 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.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round, Tac.

circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

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 -tōndi, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

circumtonsus -a -um, 1, shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2, transf., of discourse, official, 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, beleague; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1, a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit dux, 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 verbus, 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.

circumvōno -vōni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. I. Gen. A. Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. B. Of places, Rhenus modicus insulas circumveniens, Tac. II. to surround with hostile intent. A. Lit., 1, of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2, of things, cuncta moenia exoritur, 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 perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; mancipium, to manumit, Quint. B. Transf., to defraud; qui in argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circumvestio, 4. to clothe all round, poet., ap. Cic.

circumvincto -vinctus, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

circumviso, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

circumvōlūte, 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 -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i, m. (κίρκος). I. a circular line;

candous, 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 Anagnia, Liv.; 2, any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

oiris -is, f. (κεῖρις), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

cirrātus -a -um (cirrus), curled, crisped, Mart.

Cirrha -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhæus** -a -um, relating to Cirrha or Apollo.

cirrus -i, m., 1, a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2, the fringe of a garment, Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town of Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative c prefixed), on this side; 1, of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2, of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

cisalpīnus -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.

cisrhēnanus -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ei, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cisseis** -idis, f. (Κισσεῖς), 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, Plaut.

cistellātrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the oash-box, Plaut.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -feri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

cistophōrus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad HS. bis et vicies, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plaut.

citātīm, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

citātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

citēr -tra -trum (cis), on this side. I. Positive, Cato. II. Compar., **citērior** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. A. Gallia, Cic. B. Transf., 1, ad haec citiora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2, of time, earlier; citiores nondum audiebamus, Cic. III. Superl., **citissimus** or **citūmus** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

Cithaerōn -ōnis, m. (Κίθαράν), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κίθάρα). A. a four-stringed instrument, Hor. B. Meton., 1, the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2, the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

cithārista -ae, m. (κίθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

citharistria -ae, f. (κιθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

citharizo, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

citharoedions -a -um (κιθαροδίκης), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

citharoedus -i, m. (κιθαροδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

Citium -ii, n. (Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stove philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

B. Citiens -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citiens** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, non cito, not easily, Cic.; **b**, compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cio = cieo). **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 centuriatim 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 Lysides citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (b) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes ii ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (y) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clarissima testis victoriae, Cic.; (b) the condemned; praecons audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; **f**, to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II. a**, to shout out; paeanem, Cic.; **b**, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

citrā, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Velam, 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.

citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

citrus -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuia orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

citus -a -um, p. adj. (from cieo), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; inessus, 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., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; querens = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., **a**, becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; **b**,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilius illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; **a**, scientia, Cic.; civilium rerum peritus, Tac.; **b**, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

civilitas -ātis, f. (civilis), 1, the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of ἡ πολιτική; 2, politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

civilitēr, adv. (civilis), 1, like a citizen, vivere, Cic.; 2, politely, Ov.

civis -is, c. (from cio or cieo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Atica, Ter. **II. A.** fellow citizen; cives mei, Cic. **B.** subject; imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

civitas -ātis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, 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 instituere, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

clādēs -is, f. (connected with gladius), destruction. **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plaut.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II. A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who cause the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminos Scipiadis cladem Libyae, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

clam (old Lat. cālam or cālum, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel -o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam removere, 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.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

clāmīto, 1. (intens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1, absol. or with acc., Caeneas clamitabat, cried figs of Caeneus, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum 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 liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; 4, with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

clāmo, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, anseres 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, infans in triumphum! 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.

clāmōr -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp., 1, shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamoribus et admirationibus in bonis oratoribus effluunt, 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.

clancūlum, adv. (clam), *secretly, in secret*, Plaut., Ter., prep. with acc., *clanculum patres*, Ter.

clandestinus -a -um (clam), *secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine*; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.

clangor -ōris, m. a sound, clang, noise; **1.** the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; the hissing of geese, Liv.; **2.** the sound of a trumpet, Verg.

Clānis -is, m. a river of Etruria.

Clānūs -ii, m. a river of Campania.

clārē, adv. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** as regards sight, *clearly, brightly*; videre, Plaut.; fulgere, Cat. **B.** as regards hearing, *aloud*; plaudere, dicere, Plaut.; gemere, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *clearly, distinctly*; apparere, ap Cic.; ostendere, Quint. **B.** *illustrously*; explendescere, Nep.

clārēo, **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, clārūi, **3.** (mch. of clareo). **I.** **A.** to become clear, bright, Tac. **B.** to sound or resound clearly; clarescunt sonitus, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr. **B.** to become illustrious, Tac; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, 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.

clārītas -ātis, f. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the sight, *clearness, brightness, brilliancy*, Plin. **B.** Of the voice, *voicis*, 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, i, f. (Κλάρος), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārīus** -a -um (Κλάριος), *Clarian, surname of Apollo*, Ov., poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

clārus -a -um (connected with κλαίρως), *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*; a, 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*; illo oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiūque clarus, Liv.

classiārius -i, m. (classis), **1** (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; **2** (sc. nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.

classiciōla -ae, f (dim. of classis), a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.

classicus -u -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 infiait, Verg. **B.** relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., **classici** -orum, m. marines, Tac.

classis -is, f. (connected with κλάω, κλήω, 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.

Clastidium -ii, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chateggio.

Clāterna -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadane Gaul (now Maggio).

clātri -ōrium, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n (κλήθρα), a trellis or grating, Hor.

clatro, **1.** (clatri), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plaut.

claudéo -ēre, **2.** and gen. **claudio**, clausurus, **3.** (claudus), to limp, halt, be lame, gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic., esp. of orators, in quacunq; enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudīanus -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

claudicatio -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

claudīco, **1.** (claudus), to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclines, Lucr; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

Claudīus (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 decemvirs. **III.** Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. **IV.** Publius Clodius Pulcher tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52. **V.** Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudīanus** -a -um, **Claudīalis** -e, **Clōdīanus** -a -um, *Claudian*.

1. claudo, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūdī, clusum, 3. (root **CLA**, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. *κλαῖς* = *κλαίς*). **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 insinuo, 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 alto claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; 2, of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II.** **A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivos, Verg.; conneatus, 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. claudio = claudio (q. v.)

claudus (cludus) -a -um. **I.** Lit., limping, maling, lame; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

claustrum -i, n. (claudio), gen. plur. **I.** a bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturas effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II.** a gate, enclosure, dam, limit, boundary; a, venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; b, custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferae, 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 refregisse, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudio), the end, conclusion. **A.** Gen., epistolae, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (mimo) 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.

clāvīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. clāviger -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. clāviger -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

clāvis -is, f. (κλαῖς, κλαίς), 1, a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves admittere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochlī, a stick for twirling a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. a nail. **A.** Lit., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, 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 clavam anni movebis, reckon 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.

Clāzōmēnae -arum, f. (Κλαζόμεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

Clēanthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Clēanthēus** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

clēmēns -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I.** a, of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of the weather, mild; flamen, Cat., b, of water, quiet, calm; amnis clementissimus, still, Ov.

clēmētār, 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 alienius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B.** Transf., mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

Clēōmbrotūs -i, m. (Κλέομβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

Clēōn -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

Clēōnae -arum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Clēōnaeus** -a -um, Cleonean.

Clēōpātra -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedonia and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpo, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsýdra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clepsydras petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clepsydram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clepsydram latrare docere, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plant.

clībānus -i, m. (κλιβανός), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

clīens -entis, m. (archaic cluens, from cluo, κλύω, 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.

clīēnta -ae, f. (cliens), a female client. Hor.

clientēla -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** clientship, the relation between the client and his patron. esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), clients, Cic. **II.** the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence; magna eorum erant clientelae, Caes.; dicare se alieni in clientelam, Caes.

clientūlus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), a little client, Tac.

clināmen -inis, n. (*clino), the inclination of a thing, Lucr.

clinātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.

Clinias -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), the father of Alcibiades; hence, **Cliniādes** -ae, m. Alcibiades.

Clío -īs, 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** -ōrum, m. soldiers bearing shields, Liv.

clipeus (clūpeus) -i, m. and **clipeum** (clūpeum) -i, n. the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers. **I.** Lit., Cic; prov., clipeum post vulnera sumere, to do anything too late, Ov. **II.** Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, **a**, the disk of the sun, Ov; **b** (gen clipeum), a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man, Liv, Tac.

Clisthēnes -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), an Athenian statesman.

Clitarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.

clitellae -ārum, 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.

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλείτωρ) and **Clitōrium** -i, n. a town in Arcadia Adj., **Clitōrius** -a -um, Clitorian.

Clitumnus -i, m. a river in Umbria, now Clitumno.

clivosus -a -um (clivus), hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.

clivus -i, m. (from root CLI, whence acclivus and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), **a**, a sewer or drain; fossas cloacasque exhaufire, Liv.; **b**, cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from cluo, I cleanse), the cleanser, surnames of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs.

Clōdīus = Claudius (q.v.).

Cloellus (Cluilius) -a -um, name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: 1, Cluilius or Cloellus, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Cluilia fossa or

fossa Cloelliae, Liv.; 2, Cloella -ae, f. a Roman maiden, hostage to Porcena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

Clōthō -īs, f. (Κλωθώ), the spinner, one of the Parcae.

clūēo, 2. (κλῦω), I hear myself called, I am called, am named; quaecunque client, whatever has a name, Lucr.

clūnis -is, m. and f. the buttocks, hinder parts, Hor., Liv.

Clūpēa (Clūpēa) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -ārum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἀσπίς), a promontory and town in Byzantium in Africa.

Clūsium -i, n. a town of Etruria. Adj., **Clūsianus** -a -um, of Clusium.

Clūsus -ii, m. (cludo), the shutter, epithet of Janus.

Clūmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phaethon, hence adj., **Clūmēneus** -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

clyster -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ), 1, a clyster, Suet.; 2, syringe, Suet.

Clūtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), daughter of Ieda, sister of Helen, Custor, and Polix, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.

Clūtīe -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.

Cnīdus (-ōs), or **Gnīdus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj., **Cnīdīus** -a -um, Cnidian.

coācervatio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.

coācervo, 1. to heap up, accumulate; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.; transf., argumenta, Cic.

coācesco -ācui, 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; coactiones argentarias facitavit, 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 efflagitatu meo, Cic.

coaddo, 3. to add in with, Plaut.

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 suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. **II.** Transf., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; paeem, to conclude, Cic.

coagmentum -i, n. (cogo), a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.

coāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), 1, that which causes to curdle, rennet, Plin.; 2, meton., curds, Plin.

coālesco -ālidi, -ālītum, 3. (com and alesco),

1, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum Patribus coalescant animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; ilg., vixdum coalescens foveitis regnum, Liv.

coangusto, 1. to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

coarguō -gū -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 alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidia, repudiatio supplicum 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 angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

coaxo, 1. (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

coccinēus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coccina** -orum, n. scarlet clothes, Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος). **A.** the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B.** Meton., **1**, scarlet hue, Hor.; **2**, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

cochlēa -ae, f. (κοχλίς). **A.** a snail, Cic. **B.** Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

cochlēar -āris, n. and **cochlēarium** -ii, n. Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, n. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

Cocles -itis, m. the one-eyed man, Plaut.; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Por-sena.

coctana = cottana (q.v.).

coctilis -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

Cōcýtōs and ūs, -i, m. (Κωκυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cōcýtus** and **Cōcýtius** -a -um, Cocytian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda, (q.v.)

cōdex -dicia, 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 (advāraria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), in codicem referre, Cic.

codicārius (caudicārius) -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 Sýria -ae, f. (Κοιλὴ Συρία, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Antilibanus.

coelebs = caelebs.

coeles -itis, v. caeles.

coelestis -e, v. caelestis.

coelicōla -ae, v. caelicola.

coelifer, v. caelifer.

Coelius, v. Caelius.

coelo = caelo, q.v.

coelum -i, v. caelum.

cōemo -ēmi -emptum, 3 to buy in large quantities, buy up; te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.

cōemptio -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.

cōemptiōnālis -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

coena, &c.; v. cena.

coenōsus -a -um, v. caenosus.

coenūla -ae, f., v. cenula.

coenum, v. caenum.

cōeo -ī (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 consse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B.** Of things, vix nemini nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II.** to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A.** Of persons, **1**, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; **2**, to unite in some relation; **a**, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; **b**, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B.** Of things, to unite together; **1**, ut placidis coeant inmutia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, 3. (the present tenses very rare and only A. Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), v. transit. and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Act., coepit quum talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae rapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructionibus rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B.** Pass., only in perf., lapides jacti coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam arnis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; noets 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., coerce seditiōnem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic. **B.** Intransit., coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac.

coeptum -i, n. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Liv.

coeptus -ūs, m. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

cōpīlōnus -i, m. a fellow-reveller, Plaut.

cōrceō -cū -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 coereri, 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.; seditiōnem, Liv.; 5, to punish; magistratus noxum civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coereto, Cic.

coerōitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), 1, a confining, restraining; profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; 2, punishing; magistratus, Liv.

coeruleus = caeruleus (q.v.).

coetus -ūs, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** a meeting together, Lucr. **II.** a meeting, assemblage; in a bad sense, a seditious meeting; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus -i, m. (Κοῖος), a Titan, father of Leto.

cōgitātē, adv (cogitatus, from cogito), carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration; scribere, Cic.

cōgitatio -ōnis, f. (cogito), thinking. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., a, the act of thinking, conception; dicebas, 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 ii, etc., Cic.; esp. in plur., mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic.; posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a thinking of, intention, design; accusationis cogitatio, Cic.; 2, pass., a 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.

cōgitātus -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cōgitata** -ōrum, n. thoughts, reflections, ideas, Cic.

cōgito, 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.; Je parriedio, Cic., ellipt. (in letters), inde ad Iaurum 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.** Transf., connexion, agreement, resemblance; studiorum et artium, Cic.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** related, connected by blood, Cic. Subst., **cognātus** -i, m., **cognāta** -ae, f. a relation either on the father or mother's side, Cic. **B.** Transf., related, similar, cognate; 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; 1, 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, consilium 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 cognita, Cic.

cognōmen -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 Capitonem est, Cic., Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re, Cic. **B.** name of a place, Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. 1, a surname, Plaut.; 2, a name, Tac.

cognōminātus -a -um (com and nominatus) = συνωνυμος, of the same meaning; verba, synonymis.

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 pudentem 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, cōegi, 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.; comitum, Caes.; c, to bring together gifts or money; pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; d, to unite, gather together; nubes indres ventique coguntur, Cic.;

of liquids, or of a thin material, to thicken; frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -brum, *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 litteras esse, Cic. **II.** to drive, force into a narrow space. **A.** Lit., **a**, vi et necessario sumus in portum coacti, Cic.; **b**, of liquids and places, to confine; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur amnis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to force; Boios in jus iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv.; **b**, to compel to do something; aliquem ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., to emere coegit, 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.

cohaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with; cohaerens cum corpore membrum, Cic.; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov. **B.** Transf., haec ratio pecuniarum implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. **II. A.** to have coherence, subeist, hold together; mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. **B.** Transf., vix deserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic.

cohaerescō -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

coherēs -ēdis, m. a coheir, Cic.

cohībēo -hī -itum, 2 (com and habeo). **I.** to hold, contain, hold together; brachium togā, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohībet et continet, Cic. **II.** to confine, restrain. **A.** Lit., ventos carcere, Ov.; crinem nodo, to tie, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hinder, hold back, control, repress; conatus alicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazeque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

cohōnesto, 1. (com and honesto), to honour or reverence; statuas, Cic.

cohorresco -horrūi, 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 cohorruī, Cic.

cohors (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with *κόρος*). **I.** an enclosure for cattle, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** a troop, throng; fratrū stipata, Verg.; februm, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. t., **1**, a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the sixth part of a legion, Caes.; often = the auxiliary forces of the allies, Sall.; **2**, praetoria cohors, **a**, a body-guard for the general, Caes.; **b**, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

cohortatio -ōnis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement; cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.

cohorticiŭla -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.

coŭquinŭo, 1. no perf., to pollute, defile. Col.

coŭŭtio -ōnis, f. (coeo), **1**, a coming together, meeting, Ter.; **2**, a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy; auspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobillium juventutem ortae, Liv.

coŭŭtus -us, m. (coeo), a coming together, union, connexion, Ov.

colāphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), a box on the ear; colapho icere, or ferire aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, f. Colchian, and used subst. = Medea, Hor.; **Colohus** -a -um, Colchian, vena (of Medea), Ov. Subst., **Colochus** -i, m. a Colchian, and appell. = a barbarian, Hor.

colēns -entis, p. adj. (colo), honouring, reverent; qui sunt religionum colentes (clives), Cic.

colēns -i, m. a testicle, Cic.

coliphia (cōlyphia) -ōrum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, Juv.

colis = caulis (q.v.).

collābasco, 3. (com and labasco), to begin to fall, to totter, Plaut.

collābēfacto, 1. (com and labefacto), to cause to totter, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

collābēfio -factus -fiēri (com and labefacio). **A.** Lit., to be made to totter or fall; altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota collabēferet, was dashed to pieces; igni collabefacta, melted, Lucr. **B.** Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown, Nep.

collābor -lapsus sum, -iabi, 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.

collācēratūs -a -um (com and lacero), very much lacerated or torn; corpus, Tac.

collācrimatio -ōnis, f. (collacrimo), a weeping, Cic.

collācrīmo, 1. (com and lacrimo), to break out into tears, Cic.; with acc. to bemoan, weep for very much; histrio casum meum totiens collacrimavit, Cic.

collectēns -i, m. -a -ae, f. a foster-brother, or sister, Juv.

collāre -is, n. (collum), an iron collar or chain for the neck, Plaut.

Collātia -ae, f. town of the Sabines near Rome; hence, **Collātinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collatio -ōnis, f. (confero). **A.** Lit. a bringing together; **a**, signorum, a hostile collision in the field, Cic.; **b**, a contribution, collection; stipis aut decimae, Liv.; a present for the emperor, Tac. **B.** Transf. comparison, simile; collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

collativus -a -um (collatus), brought together, united; venter, swollen, Plaut.

collātor -ōris, m. (confero), a contributor, Plaut.

collātus -a -um, partic. of confero.

collaudatio -ōnis, f. (collaudo), strong, or hearty praises, Cic.

collando, 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.

collecticiŭs (collectitiŭs) -a -um (i. 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.

collēga -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.

collēgium -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.** Concretely, persons united in collegueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; a, of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; b, of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; c, a political club, innumerabiles quaedam collegia ex omni saepe urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; d, a trade guild; mercatorum, Liv; e, a band, body, ambubajum, Hor.

collibertus -i, m (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

collibet, or **collūbet** -bilit or -bitum est, 2. (com and lubet or libet), impers. *it pleases, is agreeable*; simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.

collido -lisi -lissum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together, 1, humor ita molis 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 pick up, Liv.; b, to bring together, assemble, ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic.; c, to gather into a smaller space, contract; se colligere or colligi in arma, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to gather together; multa in conventu vitia in aliquem, Cic; b, to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam 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 vinulo 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.

collinō, 1. (com and lino), to direct in a straight line; hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol., quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineat, hits the mark, Cic.

collino -levi -littum, 3. (com and lino), to be smear, 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 collocationem 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 eae, quae aguntur aut dicuntur, suo loco collocandae, Cic.; 2, to place, cause to rest; in aliquo magnum 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 Graecia comitibus suis, Cic.; colonias, Cic.; milit. t. t. to billet, quarter; exercitum in Aulercis Lexovisusque in hibernis, Caes.; 4, to settle in possession or property; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place; aliquem in amplexissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; 2, of women, to settle in marriage; aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; 3, of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.; 4, to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; 5, to direct, manage; rem militarem, Cic.

colloquēto, 1. (com and locupletō), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

colloquētia -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; colloquutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

colloquium -ii, n (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; colloqua 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 congređi, Liv.; dinnere, Caes.; interrumpere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

colloquor -cūtus or -quūtus 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.

collucēo, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic.; collucent moenia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

collūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; paribus, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

collum -i, n. (collus -i, m.), the neck; 1, of

men and animals, in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor.; 2, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

collūo -lūi -lūtum, 3 (com and luo), to wash thoroughly, rinse; os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

collus -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

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 lustro). **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.

collūtulentio, 1, to dirty or defile all over, Plaut.

collūvio -ōnis, and **collūviēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A.** a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Plin. **B.** Transf., rabble, medley, offscourings; omnium scelerum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluvione discendam, Cic.

collýbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος). **A.** the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. **B.** Transf., the money-changer's occupation, Cic.

collýra -ae, f. (κολλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, Plaut.

collýricus -a -um, jus, the broth with which the collýra was eaten, Plaut.

collýrium -ii, n. (κολλύριον), eye-salve, Hor.

cōlo, cōlui, 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 miro honore, Verg.; b, of men, to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summa observantia, Cic.

cōlōcāsia -ae, f. and **cōlōcāsium** -ii, n. (κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean, Verg.

cōlōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country woman, Ov.

Cōlōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Cōlōnēus -a -um, belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

cōlōnia -ae, f. (colonus). **I.** a farm, estate, Col. **II.** a colony. **A.** Lit., constituitur coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. **B.** Meton., the colonists; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

cōlōnicus -a -um (colonus), 1, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges, Varr.; 2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes.

cōlōnus -i, m. (colo), 1, a farmer, agriculturist, Cic.; 2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, Cic.; poet. transf. = inhabitant, Verg.

Cōlōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj., **Cōlōphōnīcus** -a -um, **Cōlōphōnīus** -a -um, Colephontian.

cōlor (colos) -ōris, m. (colo). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. colour, tint, hue, Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, = *malesion*; verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, beautiful complexion, beauty; nimum 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.

cōlōrātus -a -um (partic. of coloro), 1, coloured; arcus, Cic.; 2, red, embrowned, Tac.

cōlōro, 1. (color). **A.** Lit., to colour; a, corpora, Cic.; b, to tan (of the sun); quum in solē ambulem naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

cōlōssēus -a -um (κολοσσaios), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

cōlōssicus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

cōlōssus -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.

cōlostra -ae, f. (cōlostra -ōrum, n.), the first milk after calving, bhestings, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

cōlūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake, Verg., Ov.

cōlūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, Hor.

cōlūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber and fero), snake-bearing, snake-haired, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

cōlūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like; transf., cunning, wily, Plaut.

cōlum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, Verg.

cōlumba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove, Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

cōlūmar -āns, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole, Plaut.

cōlūmbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon; pulli, Cic.

cōlūmbulus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon, Plin.

cōlūmbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon, Hor.

1. **cōlūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columna), a little column, Cic.

2. **Cōlūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadix, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

cōlūmen -inis, n. (*cello, that which is raised on high). **I.** a height. **A.** Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat. **B.** Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished; columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. **II.** a pillar. **A.** Lit., Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., columen republicae, support, Cic.

cōlūmna -ae, f. (connected with columen), a pillar, column. **A.** Lit., marmorea, Cic.; prov., incurere 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 Protel, the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg.; columnae Mersullae, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. **B.** Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state; injurioso ne pede prorsus tantum columnam, Hor.; b, a water-spout, Lucr.

cōlūmnārius -a -um (columna), belonging

to a pillar. Subst., **1**, **cōlumnārīi** -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the columna Maenia (v. columna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; **2**, **cōlumnārīum** -īi, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

cōlumnātus -a -um (columna), supported on columns, Varr.; or, resting on the hand, Plaut.

cōlurnus -a -um (for corolus, from corulus), made of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -ī and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

com, old Latin = cum, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

cōma -ae, f. (κόμη). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, the leaves of trees, Hor., **2**, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

cōmans -antis (coma), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

cōmarchus -ī, m. (κόμαρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), **1**, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; **2**, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. **combībo** -bībi, **3**. to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas artes sī dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. **combībo** -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

Combultēria -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

combūro -bussi -bustum, **3**. (com and uro). **A.** Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem iudicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

combustum -ī, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

Cōmō -ēs, f. (κώμη, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xylina Come, a place in Pisidia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

cōmēdo -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.

cōmes -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), **1**, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; **2**, esp. an attendant, a, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; b, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants, comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), a comet, Cic.

cōmicō, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cōmicus -a -um (κωμικός). **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.).

cōmis -e (como), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; a, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; b, of things, comi hospitio accipit, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), reveling, rioting; temulento agmine per Indiam comissābundus incessit, Liv.

cōmissatiō -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

cōmissator -ōris, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., comissatores conjurationis, accomplices, Cic.

cōmissor (κομάζω), **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.

cōmītas -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas); comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

cōmītātus -ūs, m. (comitor), **1**, attendance companionship; optimum et clarissimum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; **2**, a train, retinue, following; praedonis improbiissimi societates atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. a, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

cōmītēr, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

cōmītia, v. comitium.

cōmītīalis -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., **cōmītīālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

cōmītīatus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

cōmītium -īi, n. (comeo = coeo). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. **cōmītia** -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.

cōmito, **1**. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov., abs bene comitare, Cic.

cōmītor, **1**. dep. (comes), **1**, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nantas fuga, Verg.; absol., magni comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.; **2**, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

commācūlo, **1**. to spot all over, pollute. **I.** Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II.** Transf., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγήνη), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commāgenus** -a -um, Commagenian.

commānīpūlaris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulus or company, a comrade, Tac.

commēātus -ūs, m. (commeo). **I.** free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II.** Meton., **1**, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in commēatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum commēatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; **2**, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et commēatum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; commēatum or commēatus

parare, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem comineatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem comineatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor, 1, dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Luer.

commēmini -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commemini, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

commēmōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

commēmōrātiō -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

commēmōro, 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.

commendātiōis -a -um (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; literae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātiō -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1, recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendātus -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendator erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

commendo, 1. (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. **a.**, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; **b.**, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensus, partic. of commetior.

commentāriolum -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

commentārius -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book, a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonia, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras secum miseras, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentemur inter nos quae ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. **C.** to sketch, compose, write down; mimos, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commentum -i, n. (commentus from comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opinionum commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; millia rumorum commenta, Ov.

commēo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejios Romanque nuncios comineare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli comineare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus comineabant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quas ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, cominearet, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos comineant, find their way to us, Cic.

commerciū -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.

commercior, 1. dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreo -ni -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

commētior -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. (intens. of 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 -minki -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.

comminūo -ni -ūtum, 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. (con and manus) **A.** Lit., **a.**, milit. t. t. (opp. eminus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; comminus acriter instare, Sall.; manum comminus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, comminus ire in apros, Ov.; **b.**, gen.,

close at hand; *comminus* ad aliquem accedere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *comminus* aspicere aliquem, Ov.

commis, *commi*, *cummis* = *gummi* (q. v.).

commisō -*miscūi* -*mixtum*, or -*mixtum*, 2. *to mix together*, *to mix up*. **A.** Lit., *ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio*, Cic.; *commixta frusta mero cruento*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *tāmeritatem cum sapientia*, Cic.

commisératio -*ōnis*, f. (*commiseror*), in rhetoric, *the part of an oration intended to excite pity*, Cic., *absol.*, *an affecting tone (of voice)*, Cic.

commisèresco, 3. *to pity*, Ter.

commiséror, 1. dep. 1. *to pity*, *commiserate*, *be wail*; *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 temere commissum quam*, etc., Liv., esp., **a**, *a crime, fault, transgression*; *factum aut commissum audacius*, Cic.; **b**, *confiscation*, Quint. **II.** *a secret*; *commissa enuntiare*, Cic.

commisūra -*ae*, f. (*committo*). **A.** *a joining together, connection, joint, knot*, *molles digitorum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse*, Quint.

committo -*mi* -*missum*, 3 *to unite, connect, combine*. **I.** Lit., *duas noctes*, Ov.; *opera*, Liv.; *nondum commissa inter se munimenta*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. **a**, *to begin, set on foot*, *pugnari* or *pugnari 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.; *perit. partic.*, *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 potestatem elius*, Cic., *collum tonsori*, Cic.; *alicui rempublicam*, 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 in hunc gratum si*, etc., Cic.; **c**, *satisfactorily*; *navigare*, Cic.

commōditas -*ātis*, f. (*commodus*). **I.** **a**, *proportion, symmetry*; *corporis*, Cic.; *vitae*, Cic., **b**, *convenience*, *ob commoditatem itineris*, Liv., **c**, *fitness, a fit occasion*, *commoditas ad faciendum idonea*, Cic.; **d**, *advantage*; *qui ex bestiiis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest*, Cic. **II.** of persons, *complaisance, kindness*, Ov.

commōdo, 1. (*commodus*), 1. *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*, Plin.; 2. **a**, *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*; *ut eo libentius illis commodes*, Cic.; **b**, *with acc.*, *to furnish, lend, give*; *nomen suum alicui*, Cic.; *reipublicae tempus*, Liv.; *alicui aurum*, Ov.; *to lend for a time*; *alicui aurum*, Cic.

1. **commōdum**, 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. **commōdum** -*i*, n. (*commodus*), **a**, *con-*

venience; *nostro commodo, at our convenience*, Cic.; *commodo tuo*, Cic.; *per commodum*, Liv.; *quod commode valetudinis tuas fiat*, Cic.; *commodo reipublicae facere aliquid*, Cic.; *commodum alicuius expectare*, Cic.; **b**, *use, 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 ornarent*, Cic.

1. **commōdus** -*a* -*um* (*com* and *modus*). **I.** **a**, *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*; *valetudine minus commoda uti*, Caes.; *litterae satis commodaes de Britannica rebus*, Cic., *with dat.*, *nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est*, Cic.; *commodum est, it pleuses, 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, ite*, Liv. **II.** *friendly, obliging, pleasant*; *mores commodi*, Cic.

2. **Commōdus** -*i*, m. *Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.*

commōlitor, 4. dep. *to set in motion*, *fulmina*, Lucr.

commōnēfacio -*feci* -*factum*, 3., *pass* **commōnēficio** -*factus sum*, -*fieri* (*commoneo* and *facio*), *to remind, warn*, *aliquem etiam atque etiam*, Cic., *aliquem benefici sui*, Sall., *with acc.* of thing, *istius turpem calamitosamque praetura*, Cic.

commōnēo -*ūi* -*itum*, 2. *to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection*; *quod vos lex commonevit*, Cic.; *quoniam in unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commonebatur*, Cic.; *non exprobrandi causa, sed commoneendi gratia*, Cic., *animos de periculo*, Cic., *quoniam quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni*, Cic.

commōnistro, 1. *to show fully and distinctly*; *aurum alicui*, Cic.

commōrātio -*ōnis*, f. (*commoror*), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*; *tabellariorum*, Cic., *rhet. t. t.*, *the dwelling for some time on one point* Cic.

commōrior -*mortuus*, 3. dep. *to die together with*, *with dat.*, *hostibus*, Sall.

commōror, 1. dep. *to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain*; **a**, *Romae*, Cic.; *unam noctem ad Helorum*, Cic.; *apud aliquem*, Cic.; *fig.*, *consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t.* *to dwell on*; *pluribus verbis in eo*, Cic.

commōtio -*ōnis*, f. (*commoveo*), *an emotion, excitement*; *animi*, Cic.

commōtiōnōla -*ae*, f. (*dim.* of *commotio*), *a slight indisposition*, Cic.

commōtus -*a* -*um*, p. adj. (*from commoveo*), 1. *tottering, insecure, unsteady*, *aes alienum*, Tac.; *genus (dicendi) in agendo*, Cic.; 2. *moved in mind, excited*; *animus commotior*, Cic.

commōvō -*mōvi* -*mōtum*, 3. **I.** Lit. *to move entirely or violently to shake, to move from a place*; 1. *se ex eo loco*, Cic.; *castia ex eo loco, to cause the army to advance*, Cic.; *sacra, to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils*, Verg.; *nummum, to employ in commerce*, Cic.; *columnas, to carry off*, Cic.; 2. **a**, *to hunt*; *cervum*, Verg.; **b**, *to cause to yield or give way*; *hostium aciem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. of the mind or the passions, *to move, influence, disturb*; *his omnes, in quibus est virtutis 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.; magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

communio -ōnis, f. (communio), **1**, a communicating, imparting; consiliū, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακοίνωσις, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

communio, **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 uxoris dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione factā cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

1, **communio** -ivi or -ii -itum, **4**, to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transf., to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonis, Cic.

2, **communio** -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio iuris est, Cic.

communis -e (old form commoinis, from rom and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, munus). **A**, common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commune** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod jus statum communi dividundo, Cic.; **2**, state commonwealth; Siciliæ, 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; Ceyrum 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.

commūtābilis, -e (commuto), changeable; **a**, vitae ratio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on either side of the question, Cic.

commūtatio -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporn, Cic., aestuum, Caes.

commūtātus -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Lucr.

commūto, **1**, **A**, to change, alter entirely; cursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B**, to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, to barter, Cic.

coemo, compsi, 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 puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

coemodia -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

coemodius -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **coemodius** -i, m. a comic actor, Cic.

coemōsus -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

compaciscor (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -pacisci **3**, dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plaut.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

compactum -i, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plaut., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

compāges -is, f. (compingo). **I**, a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navi-) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II**, Transf., dum sumus 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.

comparātē, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

1, **comparatio** -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence 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 goal motive against a crime, Cic.

comparātivus -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

comparco (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, **3**, to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

compāreo -pārui, **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.; insidialicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idoneo 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 finimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, iura p. aeterna atque divinitus a nostris majoribus 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 patrono disertissimo, Cic. **II**, Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lyssae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, comparare provincias inter se, or comparare provincias, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), to come to an agreement as to their several duties, Liv.

compasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to feed or graze together; si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, relating to common pasturage; ager, pasturage held in common, Cic.

compedio, 4. (compes), to fetter, Plaut.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (2. compello), an accosting, rousing, reprimanding; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1 **compello** -pāli -pulum, 3. **I.** to drive to one place, collect; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** to drive, force. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Auruncum bellum Pometum 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 allici beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1 compello). **I.** Gen., to address, accost, call by name, aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** **A.** to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal t t., to accuse before a court of justice; iudicem, Cic.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), short; via, Cic.

compendium -ii, n. (com and pendo, to weigh together). **A.** saving, parsimony, and hence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium); privato compendio 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 gloriā, 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.

comperto -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, expior), to find out, discover, gain certain information of, haec certis nuntis, certis auctoribus compemisce, Cic.; partic. perf., certain, undoubted; levem audicionem 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 Eordeam petitorios Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; partic. perf., compertus (of persons), convicted; probri, Liv.

compertor = comperto.

compēs -pēdis, f. a fetter or foot shackle, gen. found in the plur. Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -peschī, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to hold in, restrain, check, curb; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

compētitor -ōris, m. a competitor, Cic.

compētrix -icis, f. (competitor), a female competitor, Cic.

compēto -pētivi and -pētīli -pētītum 3. to, come together, to meet. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1, to agree, coincide in point of time; tempora cum Ōthonis exitu competisse, Tac.; 2, to be equal to, capable of; ut vix ad arma capiendā aptandaeque pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competeabant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation; Chrestī, Cic.

compilo, 1 (com and pilo = $\psi\lambda\omega$), to plunder, rob, fana, Cic.; fig, ab ipsis capsis juris, consultorum sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** to put together, construct, part perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. **B.** to confine, hide, conceal; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig, in iudicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compitalis -a -um (compitalis), relating to the Compitalia; dies, Cic.; Iudi, Cic.

compitalis -e (compitum), relating or belonging to cross roads; Iares, the deities who presided over cross roads, Suet. Subst., **Compitalia** -ium, n. the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia, Cic.

compitum -i, n. (competo), a place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, Cic.

complacēo -cūi or -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 sonnis complexus est, Cic.; 2, to enclose, surround; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, master; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2, to attach oneself to, esteem; quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3, of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4, to unite in oneself or itself; omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

complémentum -i, n. (compleo), that which completes or fills up, a complement; inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

compleō -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill up. **I.** Lit., 1, fossas sarmentis et virgulis, Caes., pagman, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3, to fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; 2, to fulfil; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēsse, 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, connexion, 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. (complector). **A**. **a**, an embrace; *aliquem de complexu matris avellere*, Cic.; *currere ad alicuius complexum*, Cic.; *meton.*, a loved object; *de complexu eius ac sinu*, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic.; **b**, combat; *complexum armorum vitare*, Tac.; **c**, surrounding, encompassing; *qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coerct 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.

comploratio -ōnis, f. (comploro), *u lamentation*, a weeping and bewailing, *mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque*, Liv.

comploratus -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) **complūria** -ium, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; *complures ex iis*, Caes.

complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

compluscūli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.

compluvium -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.

compono -pōsi -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 tumuli*, Verg.; of writers, to compose; *volumen de tuenda sanitate*, Cic.; *oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita*, Liv. **B**. **1**, to compose, settle, arrange; *arma*, Hor.; *opes*, Verg.; *cinerem, the ashes of the dead*, Ov.; *se thalamis*, Verg.; **2**, to quiet, settle, reconcile; *controversias regum*, Caes.; *Armeniam*, Tac.; *amicos aversos*, Hor. **C**. to place in a certain order, arrange; **1**, *sidera*, Cic.; *classarios in numeros legionis*, Tac.; **2**, *rhet. t. t.*, to arrange words in their order; *verba componere et quasi coagmentare*, Cic. **D**. **1**, to arrange, smooth; *comas*, Ov.; *composito et delibuto capillo*, Cic.; *togam*, Hor.; *vultum*, Tac.; **2**, **a**, to dispose, settle in a particular way; *itineria sic ut*, etc., Cic.; *auspicia ad utilitatem republicae 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.

compos -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.; *rationalis et consilii compos*, Cic.; *qui me huius urbis compotem fecerant, enabled me to be in this city*, Cic.; *tum patriae compotem me namquam sirs esse*, Liv.

compositē, adv. (compositus), **1**, in an orderly manner, in good order; *compositē apte dicere*, Cic.; **2**, quietly, Tac.

compositio -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.

compositor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.

compositūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.

compositus -a -um, p. adj. with compar and superl. (compono), placed together; **1**, composed, quieted; *composito vultu*, Tac.; **2**, well arranged; *composito agmine legiones ducere*, Tac.; *so of oratory, oratio*, Cic.; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic.; **3**, peacefully governed, settled; *respublica*, Cic.; hence subst., **composita** -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.

compotatio -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον), Cic.

compotio, 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.

comprecatio -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; *haec sollemnis deorum comprecatio*, Liv.

comprecor, 1, dep. to pray to, supplicate; *caelestium fidem*, Cat.; *Cytherea, comprecor, ausis assit*, Ov.

comprehendo (comprendo) -prēhendi (-prendi) -prēhensum (-prensium), 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.; *avidus comprehenditur ignibus agger*, Ov.; without igne, *comprehensa aedificia*, Liv.; **2**, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand; *comprehendunt utrumque et orant*, Caes.; **3**, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture; **a**, persons, *tam capitale hostem*, Cic.; *aliquem vivum in fuga*, Caes.; *aliquem in furto*, Cic.; **b**, animals, etc., to seize, carry off; *redas equosque*, Caes.; **c**, to seize a place; *aliis comprehensis collibus*, Caes.; **4**, to discover or reveal a crime; *nefandum adulterium*, Cic. **B**. *Transf.*, **1**, to embrace; *multos amicitia*, Cic.; **2**, to comprise, include; *cuae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus*, Cic.; **3**, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; *brevis 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.

comprehensibilis -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; *natura non comprehensibilis*, Cic.

comprehensio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. **A**. Lit.,

1. Cic.; **2.** a hostile seizing, apprehending; solum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension; complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; **2.** a period, sentence; verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.

comprendo = comprehendo (q.v.).

compressæ, adv. (compressus), briefly, concisely, succinctly, Cic.; compressius loqui, Cic.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), compression of style, conciseness; compressionem rerum breves, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus**, abl. -u, m. (comprimo), a pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.

comprimo -pressi -pressum, **3.** (com and premo), to press, squeeze together, compress. **A.** Lit., **1.** quin digitos compresserat et pugnū fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, id., Liv.; **2.** to press together, 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; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg., **3.** to crush, subdue, furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.

comprōbatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval, Cic.

comprōbator -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who approves, Cic.

comprōbo, **1.**, **1.** to approve fully, orationem omnium assensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic.; **2.** to confirm, prove, establish; patris dictum sapiens tementis filii comprobavit, Cic.

comprōmissum -i, n. (compromitto), a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator; de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.

comprōmitto -misi -missum, **3.** to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.

Compsa -ae, f. town of the Harpini in Samnium (now Conza), 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, Luer. **II.** a band, tie, Luer.

compungo -puxi -punctum, **3.** to prick, puncture on all sides. **I.** Phaedr.; fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II.** to mark; bai baius compunctus notis Threicis, lattooed, Cic.

compūto, **1.** to reckon together, calculate, compute, rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv.; absol., computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

compūtresco -pūtrū, **3.** to putrefy, Luer.

Cōmum -i, n. (Κῶμῶν), a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como. Adj., **Cōmensis** -e, of or belonging to Comum.

con = com (q.v.).

cōnāmen -mīnis, n. (conor), an effort, endeavour, Luer., Ov.

cōnātum -i, n. (conor), an undertaking; gen. in plur., conata efficere, Cic.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), a, an attempt, effort, undertaking; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; compressi tuos nefario conatus, Cic.; b, trouble, difficulty, effort; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, impulse, inclination; ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic.

concaeco, **1.** to defile all over, Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. a barricade of trees, Tac.

concalēficio (concalfacio) -feci -factum, **3.**, and pass. **concalēfio** (concalfio), -factus sum, to warm thoroughly; brachium, Cic.

concalēo, **2.** to be warm through and through Plaut.

concalēscō -cālūi (inchoat. of concaleo), **3.** **A.** Lit., to become thoroughly warm; corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to glow with love, Ter.

concallesco -callūi, **3.** a, to become pruned; tamquam 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.

concavo, **1.** (concavus), to hollow out, make hollow or concave; brachia geminos in artus curvas, bends, Ov.

concavus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, welling up, Ov.

concedo -cessi -cessum, **3.** to go away, depart, retire, withdraw. **I.** Lit., superis ab oris Verg.; ab alienius oculis alioq., Cic.; cum conjugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.: docet inde fulmen venient, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, to die, Tac.; so absol., quando concessero, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1.** to cease; tumor omnis et irae concessere deum, Verg.; **2.** a, to submit, in alienius ditionem, Liv.; b, to pass over to some one's side or party or view; in Attali 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, alienius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) to pardon; alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, transit., (a) to yield, give up; alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them admit, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; (b) respiciat dolorem atque amicitias suas, sacrifice, Cic.

concolēbro, **1.** **I.** Lit., to visit a place often or in large companies, Luer. **II.** Transf., **A.** (h) any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously, studia per otium, Cic. **B.** to celebrate a festivity, diem natalem, Plaut.; spectaculum, Liv. **C.** to praise, extol; fama et litteris eius diei victoriam, Cic.

conconātiō -ōnis, f. (concono), a supping together (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον), Cic.

concentio -ōnis, f. (concono), a singing together, harmony, Cic.

concentus -ūs, m. (concono). **A.** a singing together, harmony; avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. **B.** Transf., agreement, harmony, of opinion, unity, concord; melior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.

conceptio -ōnis, f. (concipio), **1.** a, conception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.; **2.** the drawing up of legal formulae, Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio), a conceiving, pregnancy, Cic.

concerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, **3.** (com and carpo), to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolae, Cic. **II.** Transf., aliquem ferventissime, ap. Cic.

concertatiō -ōnis, f. (concerto), contest, strife; **1.** magistratum, Cic.; **2.** contest in words, wrangling, dispute; sine festina concertatione verborum, Cic.

concertātor -ōris, m. (concerto), a rival, Tac.

concertātorius -a -um (concerto), relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto, 1. to strive eagerly; 1, proelio, Cic.; 2, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concesso -ōnis, f. (concedo), a yielding, granting; 1, agrorum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an admission of a fault, Cic.

concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, Plaut.

concessus -ūs, m. (concedo), permission, leave; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

concha -ae, f. (κόγχη). I. Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., pearl, 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, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

conchyliatus -a -um (conchylium), purple; peristornata, Cic.

conchylium -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. I. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., 1, an oyster, Cic.; 2, the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, Lucr.; meton., a, purple dye; vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.; b, a purple garment, Juv.

1. **concido** -īdi, 3. (com and cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruina pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causā concidit, Cic.; in battle, ita pugnans concidit, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tantae concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, Cic.; at law, to lose; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; b, ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, be disheartened, Cic.

2. **concido** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (com and caedo). I. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. A. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. B. to overthrow, annihilate; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. II. A. to beat severely, cudgel; aliquem virgis, Cic. B. 1, a, to cut in pieces; nervos, Cic.; b, to cut through; magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concissa aestuariis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely, Cic.; 3, logic. t. t., to analyse, Cic.

concilio -civi -cītum, 2. and (in prose gen.) **concilio** -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 ira, Verg.; c, to produce, cause, promote; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

conciabulum -i, n. (conclio), a place of assembly, market place; nundinae et conciabula obire, Liv.

conciatio -ōnis, f. (conclio). I. a uniting, joining; 1, commune totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, conciliating; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotious vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.; b, inclination; prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. II. a procuring, acquiring; gratiae, Cic.

conciator -ōris, m. (conclio), one who prepares, procures; nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditiōis, Liv.

conciatricula -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

conciatrix -icis, f. (conciator). I. one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. II. Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from conclio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam hat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciatus**, abl. -u, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Lucr.

conclio, 1. (conclium), to bring together. I. to unite, connect. A. corpora, Lucr. B. to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecuniā, 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.

concilium -ii, n. (com and cio = cieo). I. a union, connexion; rerum, Lucr. II. 1, a coming together, assembling; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; 2, an assembly; a, pastorum, Cic.; deorum, Cic.; b, an assembly for deliberation, a council; (a) outside Rome, Gallorum, Liv.; concilium Achaicum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituere diem concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concilium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concilium, Caes.; (B) in Rome, concilium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concilium 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.

concinntas -atis, f. (concinuus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

concinntudo -inis, f. = concinntas (q.v.)

concinno, 1. (concinuus). I. to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; munusculum allocui, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to produce, cause; amorem, Lucr.

concinuus -a -um, well put together. I. 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 amicis, Hor.

concino -cīndi -centum, 3. (com and cano). I. Intransit. A. Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; concidunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Maeandri 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, harmonize; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. II. Transit. A.

Lit., haec quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristia omina, Ov.

1. **concoio** = concio (q.v.).

2. **concoio** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

concoionabundus -a -um, v. contionabundus.

concoionālis -e, v. contionalis.

concoionārius -a -um, v. contionarius

concoionātor, v. contionator

concoionor, v. contionor.

concoipio -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 iuraris, 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 concept lacrimas, Ov.; **2**, of fire, to catch fire; materies, quae nisi adnoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic., fig., of love, quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.; **3**, of air, to draw in, pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; **4**, to conceive; quum conceptit mula, Cic.; fig. hoc quod conceptum res publica periculum parturit, 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 superstitiosa ista concipiant, Cic.; **4**, to comprehend, grasp, rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c, Cic.

concoisē, adv. (concisus), in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Quint.

concoisio -ōnis, f. (2 concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

concoisus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise, sententiae, Cic.

concoitatio -ōnis, f. (concito) **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.

concoitator -ōris, m. (concito), one who excites, stirs up, seditiois, Cic.

concoitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concito), **1**, quick, rapid; conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concoitissimos equos immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv., concoitator clamor, louder, Liv.; **2**, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

concoito, 1. (freq. of concio). **I.** **1**, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcari, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concoit aquas, Ov.; esp. to summon by the voices; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concoitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concoitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.; **2**, to stir up, incite, impel; Etruriam omnera adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concoitatus, Cic. **II.** to cause, produce; seditionem ac discordiam, Cic.; iracundiam in alium, Cic.

concoitor -ōris, m. (concio), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

concoiuncula -ae = coniuncula (q.v.).

conclāmatio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exercitus Caes.

conclāmīto, 1. (intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

conclāmo, 1. **1**, to shout together, in company, ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.; with acc. and infin., vos universi unā mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; with ut and the subj. to demand loudly; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent, Caes.; with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, Caes.; esp. **a**, of a shout of joy, ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv.; with acc., conclamare victoriam, Caes.; **b**, of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one, Verg., **2**, to call together; conclamare socios, Ov.

conclāve -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

conclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3 (com and cludo = claudio). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causā, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, to include, compress, confine; aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic.; **2**, to bring to an end; epistolam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restinguentemve concludere, Cic.; **3**, rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period, sententias, Cic.; **4**, philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer; deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic., absol., argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

conclūse, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; conclude apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsio -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.

conclūsiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference, paltry conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

concoenatio -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

concoīlor -ōris, similar in colour, humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

concoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cibum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to bear, endure, stomach; ut eius ista odia non solum solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv.; **b**, to consider maturely, deliberate upon, tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic., clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv.

1. concordia -ae, f. (concor), agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy. **I.** Lit., concordiam reconciliare, Liv.; concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; concordiam coniungere, Cic.; concordiam constituisse, Cic.; meton., et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind, Ov. **II.** Transf., harmony, sympathy; concordia discors, Ov.

2. Concordia -ae, f. the goddess Concord, to

whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

concordit̃er, 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 opinionesque concordant; with dat., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.

concora -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordae animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

concrebresco -brui, 3. *to increase*, Verg.

concredō -didi -ditum, 3. *to intrust, commit to*; rem et famam suam commendare et concredere alicui, Cic.

concremo, 1. *to burn up, burn entirely*; omnia tecta, Liv.

concrepo -ui, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to rattle, crack, clash, grate*; scabilla concrepant, Cic.; concupere arma, Liv.; armis concrepat multitudo, Caes.; exercitus gladiis ad seuta concrepuit, Liv.; si digitus concreperit, at the least sign, Cic. **II.** Transit. *to rattle, strike upon*; aera, Ov.

concreseo -crevi -crētum. **A.** Gen. *to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*; lac, Verg.; aer, Cic.; nive prunāque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg.; quum clarā speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, 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 concreescere parvis, Lucr. (infin. perf. syncop. concresece, Ov.).

concretio -ōnis, f. (concreseo), **1.** *a growing together, congealing, condensing*; corporum, Cic.; **2.** *materiality, matter*; mortalis, Cic.

concretus -a -um p. adj. (from concreseo), *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*; glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, hard, fearless, Ov.

concrucio, 1. *to torture violently*, Lucr.

concubina -ae, f. (concubo), *a concubine*.

concubinatus -ūs, m. (concubinus), *concubinage*, Plaut.

concubinus -i, m. *a man living in a state of concubinage*, Tac.

concubitus -ūs, m. (concubo), **1.** *lying together (at table)*, Prop.; **2.** *copulation*, Cic.

concubium -ii, n. (concubius), *noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep*, Plaut.

concubius -a -um (concupbo), *relating to sleep, found only in the phrase concubiā nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*, Cic.

concūbo, 1. = concumbo (q.v.).

conculco, 1. (com and calco). **A.** *to tread, trample under foot*, Cato. **B.** Transf., *to misuse, to despise*; miseram Italiam, Cic.; Macedonicam lauream, Cic.

concupbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. (com and *cumbo), *to lie with, have intercourse with*, Ov.

concupisco -piui or -pii -pitum, 3. (com and cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*; eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infin., ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.

concurro -curri (rarely -cūcurri) -cursum, **2.** **I.** *to run together, come together, flock to one*

spot; tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Roman, Cic. **II.** **1.** **a.** *to meet together*; ut neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrit dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause, Hor.; **b.** *to happen at the same time*; quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *to run, dash, strike together*; ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; **b.** *to meet in conflict, attack, engage*; concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum rectā 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.

concurso -ōnis, f. (concurso), *a running together, concourse*; **1.** of persons, **a.** puerorum, Cic.; **b.** going round; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; **c.** skirmishing of light troops, Liv.; **2.** of things without life, somnium, Cic.

concurator -ōris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius), Liv.

concurso -ōnis, f. (concurro), **1.** *a running together, concourse*; atomorum, Cic.; **2.** *a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. συνηκοή), Cic.

concurso, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to run about, rush hither and thither*; **1.** of persons, **a.** tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; **b.** to skirmish; inter saxa rupeaque, Liv.; **c.** to travel about (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), to make official visits, Cic.; **2.** of things, ignes concursant, Lucr. **II.** Transit. *to visit*; omnes fere domos omnium, Cic.

concursus -ūs, m. (concurro). **I.** *a running together, concourse*; **1.** concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; facere, to cause a tumult or concourse; **2.** of abstractions, union; honestissimorum studiorum, co-operation in, Cic. **II.** **a.** *a striking together, meeting*; corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** *a dashing together*; **1.** navium, Caes., a hostile encounter; concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; **2.** fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.; **3.** of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack, Cic.

concussus, abl. -ū, 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.; **b.** transf., te ipsum concute, search, examine yourself, Hor. **B.** **a.** *to shatter, disturb, impair*; reipublicam, Cic.; **b.** *to alarm, trouble*; terrorem metum concutientem deflunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbo, Verg.; **c.** *to urge, excite*; pectus, Verg. **C.** *to strike together, frameas*, Tac.

condēcet, 2., impers. *it is proper, fit, decent*; capies quod te condacet, Plaut.

condēcōro, 1. *to adorn carefully*; ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnator -ōris, m. (condemno), *an accuser*, Tac.

condemno, 1. (com and damno). **I.** Of a judge, *to condemn, sentence*. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., of the crime, aliquem injuriarum, Cic.; of the punishment, capitis, Cic.; with de, aliquem de alicui, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, denis millibus aëris, Liv. **B.** **a.** *to accuse*; aliquem impudentiae, Cic.; **b.** *to disapprove*; tum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic. **II.** Of an accuser, *to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*; condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine, Cic.

condenseo = *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, condiment. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

condio -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve. **A.** Lit. a, in wine or vinegar, oleas, Cato; b, in spice, to make savoury; herbas, Cic.; hence, c. unguenta, to make fragrant, Cic.; c, to embalm, mortuos, Cic. **B.** Transf. to season, ornament, make pleasant; orationem, Cic.; to soften, temper; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. a female schoolfellow, Mart.

condiscipulus -i, m. a schoolfellow, Cic.

condisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly, modos, Hor.; with infin., mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.

1. **conditio** -ōnis (condio), 1, pickling or preserving of fruits, Cic.; 2, a seasoning, making savoury; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -ōnis, f. (condo), 1, state, condition, external position, place, circumstances; infima servorum, Cic.; eā conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; conditio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic. 2, a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso, non respuit conditionem, Caes.; conditionem acquissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hāc, eā, istā conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione positis, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and meton. the person married, allam conditionem quaerere, Cic.; conditionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep., in a bad sense, a gallant, p. amour, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (condo), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor convivi, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, chronol., Ov.

conditōrium -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of *condo*.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from *condio*), seasoned, savoury. **I.** Lit. conditiora haec 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; tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. **II.** to put in. **A.** to thrust, press in; enssem in pectus, Ov. **B.** 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctiore aërio conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; fig., bonum in inscribis medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida faece, Ov.; b, of persons, to hide; se deserto in litore, Verg.; to put, place; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; c, to bury; aliquem in sepulcro, Cic.; 2, transf., in causis conditae (hidden); sunt res futurae, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles cantando, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover, caelum umbra, Verg.; transf. iram, Tac.

condōcēfacio -fēci -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 grieve; si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisset, Cic.

condōnatio -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away, bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condōno, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaïam, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic.; 2, a, to forgive a debt; pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; b, hence, to overlook, forgive a fault; alicui crimen, Cic.; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

Condrūsi -ōrum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

condūcibilis -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

condūco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** Transit. **A.** to bring or lead together, collect, a, of persons, exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; b, of things, to bring together, unite, connect; partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. **B.** to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. to hire soldiers; homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; b, of things, to hire for use (opp. locare), domum, hortum, Cic.; esp. to farm the taxes, portorium, Cic.; c, to undertake, contract for, columnam faciendam, Cic. **II.** Intransit. to be of use, to profit, to serve, Cic.; with dat., quae saluti tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedoniamque decerni, Cic.

conducticius -a -um (conduco), hired; ex-ercitus, 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.

confarreatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used, Plin.

confarreo, 1. (com and far), to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio; patricios confarreatis parentibus gentis, Tac.

confutālis -e, determined by fate, Cic.

confectio -ōnis, f. (conficio), 1, a, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; hulus libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; b, exaction; tributū, Cic.; 2, consumption, escaurum, 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.

confercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

conféro, contūll, collātum (collātum), conferre. 1, to bring together, collect; 1, a, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; b, transf., conferamus igitur in pauca, Cic.; 2, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; 3, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; 4, to place together or near; a, lit. (a) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (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, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; b, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; 5, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva 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. (confercio), 1, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; 2, with abl., full of; ingenti turbā conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervēfācio, 3. to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

confervesco -ferbūl, 3. to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum confebuit ira, Hor.

confessio -ōnis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captas pecunias, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorationis confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv.

confessus -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

confestim, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim hue 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 est acerima et confidentissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

conficio -feci -fectum, 3. (com and facio), to make together, hence, I. to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; 1, a, soccos suā manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum facinus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; b, of business, to conclude a bargain or transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columnis, settle, arrange, Cic.; c, of a journey, to bring to an end; cursum, Cic.; c. iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus, Cic.; d, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic. nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; 2, a, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; b, to produce, cause; (a) alieni reditum, 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 iam pavones confecti, 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 pacne 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 macie et squalore, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; b, of states, praevaleatis 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, impudent, Cic.

confidentēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia -ae, f. (confidens), a, confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; b, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

confido -fisis sum (confidi(?), Liv.), 3. to trust, be assured, confide; a, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; b, with dat., sibi, Cic.; c, with abl., militum virtute non satis, Cic.; d, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; e, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse confido, Cic.

configo -fixi -fixum, 3. 1, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavis ferreis, Caes.; 2, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; a, lit., fillos suos sagittis, Cic.; b, transf., ducentum 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, contiguous, 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 confinus 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, perfugae, Caes.; **d**, rhet. t. t., *aducing 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, firmly established, Caes.; se transmarinis auxilium, 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; ammos Gallorum verbis, Caes.; **c**, to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion; nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; **d**, to affirm, assert positively; id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo, Cic.

confisco, 1. (com and fisco), **1**, to lay up, preserve in a chest, Suet.; **2**, to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

confisio -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., amorem 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., confessed, 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 conflagrabit, Cic.; fig., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio invidiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., conflagrare invidiā, to fall a victim to hatred, Cic.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (configo), a striking together, collision, a conflict, combat, transf., causarium, Cic.

conflicto, 1. (intens. of configo), 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 necessariatum rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.

conflictus -ūs, m. (configo), a striking together; lapidum, Cic.

confingo -fixi -flictum, 3. **I.** Transf., 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 conflixerunt, Caes. **b**, to struggle, fight, contend; cum hoste, Cic.; contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

conflo, 1. **I.** to blow together, to blow up, to kindle. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id conflatum incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to excite; 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 conflare pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to unite, horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; **b**, to rivet together, forge, produce; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; **c**, to get together; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; **d**, to forge, invent; crimen, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; **e**, to brood over, meditate; judicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

confluens -entis or **confluentes** -lum, m. the confluence or place of junction of two rivers; Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

confluo -fluxi, 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, honores, dignitas confluit, 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 judicis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo), **A.** Lit., a form, shape, forming, conformation; lineamentorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., vocis, expression; verborum, arrangement, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, philosoph. t. t., conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, an idea, Cic.; **b**, in rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, Cic.

conformo, 1 to form symmetrically, form, arrange. **A.** Lit., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic., ad majora quaedam non 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.

confragosus -a -um, rugged, uneven; loca, via, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., uneven places, Liv.

confrēmo -frēmū, 3 to murmur, roar, make a loud noise; confrēmure omnes, Ov.

confricio -fricū -fricātum, 1. to rub, caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.

confringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (com and frango). **A.** Lit., to break in two, break in pieces; digitos, Cic. **B.** Transf., to destroy, bring to naught; consilia senatoria, Cic.

confugio -fūgi, 3. **A.** Lit., to fly to, take refuge; ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad openiudicium, Cic.; **b**, to have recourse to; patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

confugium -li, n. (confugio), a place of refuge, Ov.

confūlo -fultus, 4. to prop up, Lucr.

confundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour together, mingle, mix. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quum ignis oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to join together; tantā multitudinem confūsā, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusa et universa 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 elbus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; transi., et hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

confusē, 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 men by men, 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 ait 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 transf., **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; audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

congēlo, **1** **I.** Transi., to freeze thoroughly. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. **II.** Intransi., to freeze; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

congēmīno, **1**, to double, redouble; ictus crebros ensibus, Verg.

congēmo -gēmūi, **3**. **I.** Intransi., to sigh or groan loudly; congemunt senatus frequens, Cic. **II.** Transi., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

congēr and **gongēr** -gri, m. (γόν-ρος), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

congēries -ēi, 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.

congēro -gessi -gestum, **3**. **A.** Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect; **1**, undique quod idoneum ad munendum 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 vaticum, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; auri pondus, Ov.; **c**, to build; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aeriae quo congressere palumbes, have built their nests, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a**, in discourse, to bring together, comprise; turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in aliquem, to ascribe, impute, Cic.

congēsticius -a -um (congero), heaped up, artificially brought together; agger, Caes.

congēstus -ūs, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. **I.** Lit., **a**, gen., municipia congēsta copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; **b**, esp. of birds, building nests; herbas (exstitisse) avium congēstu, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is brought together, a heap, mass; lapidum, Tac.

congēlariūm -īi, 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.

congēius -īi, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

congēlacio, **1**. **I.** Intransi., **A.** Lit., to freeze; frigoribus congēlaciata aqua, Cic. **B.** Transf., Curioni nostro tribunatus congēlaciata, poses inactively, ap. Cic. **II.** Transi., to turn to ice, Plin.

congēlātiō -ōnis, f. (conglobo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

congēlōbo, **1**, (com and globus), **1**, to form into a ball or sphere; mare congēlatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura congēlata, Cic.; **2**, to press together in a mass or crowd; **a**, lit., catervatim uti quosque fors congēlaberat, Sall.; congēlata in unum multitudo, Liv.; **b**, transt., maxime definitiones valent congēlobatae, accumulated, Cic.

congēlōmēro, **1**, to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

congēlūtinātiō -ōnis, f. (congolino), **1**, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; **2**, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

congēlūtino, **1**. **A.** to stick together, cement together, Plin. **B.** Transf., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

congēratīlor, **1** dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congērdior -gressus, **3** dep. (com and gradior), **1**, to meet; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; **2**, to meet hostilely, in combat; **a**, to engage, contend; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congressi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; **b**, to dispute in words, argue; congressi cum Academico, Cic.

congēgābilis -e (congrego), sociable, inclined to collect; examina apium, Cic.

congēgātiō -ōnis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitatemque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congēgō, **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.** Transf., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

congēgatiō -ōnis, f. (congregior), **1**, a meeting, Cic.; **2**, intercourse, society; aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congregatione prohibere, Cic.

congēgrius -ūs, 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.

congēgruens -entis, p. adj. (congruo), **1**, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententia congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

2, *harmonious, accordant*; is concentus ex dissimillarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

congruenter, adv. (congruens), *aply, agreeably, suitably*; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*, Suet.

congruo -ūi, 3. (com and *gruo, connected with iuo). **A.** Lit., *to run together, come together, meet*; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time, *to coincide*; qui suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; **b**, *to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree*; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque 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 -fērum (conus and fero), *con-bearing*; cyparissi, Verg.

coniger (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

conitor = conitor (q.v.).

conivēo = conniveo (q.v.).

conjectio -ōnis, f. (conjicio). **A.** *a hurling, throwing*; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *conjectural interpretation*, somniorum, Cic.

conjecto, 1. (freq. of conicio), *to throw together*; transf., *to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at*; conjectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventu, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum ite habere, Caes.

conjector -ōris, m. (conjicio), *an interpreter of dreams*, Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

conjectrix -icis, f. (conjector), *a female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut.

conjectūra -ae, f. (conjicio), *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*; facilis conjectura huius somni, Cic.; **2**, rhet. t. t., *a part of the proof, conjecture, inference*, Cic.

conjecturālis -e (conjectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*; contrroversia, Cic.

conjectus -ūs, m. (conjicio), *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 conjicere, 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 aliovlus vitam*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to conjecture, guess*; de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; *partic. perf. subat.*, belle conjecta, ceteris surmisae, Cic.; **b**, *to interpret*

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** *to throw, to hurl*. **A.** Lit., **1**, *quum haec navis invitis nautis vi tempestatis in portum coniecta sit*, Cic.; *aliquem in carcerem*, Cic.; *in vincula*, Cic.; *in lautumias*, Cic.; *se conjicere, to betake oneself, flee*; *se in portum*, Cic.; *se in fugam*, Cic.; *se in castra aliovlus*, Cic.; **2**, *to insert*, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; **3**, of a weapon, *to thrust*; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, *naves coniectae in noctem, benighted*, Caes.; *se in noctem, to hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; *foreensem turbam in quatuor tribus, to divide*, Liv.; *aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, to force*, Cic. **2**, *to spend*; *tantam pecuniam in propylaea*, Cic.; **3**, *to introduce*; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

conjūgālis -e (conjux), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; amor, Tac.

conjūgatio -ōnis, f. (conjugo), *the etymological connection of words*, Cic.

conjūgator -ōris, m. *one who connects, unites*; boni amoris, Cat.

conjūgialis -e (conjugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; festa, Ov.

conjūgium -ii, n. (conjugo), **1**, *a close connexion, union*; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; **2**, **a marriage, wedlock; Tulliae meae, Cic.; *tota domus conjugio et stirpe conjungitur*, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; **b**, meton., *husband*, Verg.; *wife*, Verg.**

conjūgo, 1. (com and jugum), *to yoke together, to bind together, connect*; **a**, *est ea jucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit*, Cic.; **b**, *conjugata verba, words etymologically connected*, Cic.

conjuncte, 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 conjunctum ratio habetur, Caes.

conjunctio -ōnis, f. (conjugo), *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 demptis conjunctionibus dissoluta 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 advocare, 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. (conjugo), *connected, joined*; **1**, *publicae cum omni opere conjunctae*, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; **2**, *contemporary with*; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; **3**, **a**, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*; prudentia cum justitia, Cic.; *talis simulatio est vanitati conjunctior, is more nearly allied*, Cic.; *continuata conjunctaque verba*, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum** -i, n. *connection*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *connected, allied, friendly*; homines benevolentis conjuncti, Cic.; *homo mihi conjunctus fidissimā gratiā*, Cic.; et cum illa et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Ti. Coruncanum, Cic.; *tam conjuncta populo Romano*

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

conjungo -junxi -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 arceis efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; b, of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hanniball, Liv.; 2, of time, noctem diel, *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.

conjunx = conjux (q.v.).

conjuratio -ōnis, f. (conjuro). **A.** union confirmed by an oath; conjuratio Aearnica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** a conspiracy, plot; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. the conspirators; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

conjuratus -a -um (conjuro), *united by oath, allied*; subst., **conjurati** -ōrum, m. conspirators, Cic.

conjuro, 1. *to swear together*. **I.** *to take the military oath*; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurent, 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 milia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

conjux (conjunx) -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 -nexūi -nexum, 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 factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.; 2, of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, close-following, Cic.; 3, *to unite*, amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. a, *to unite in discourse*; facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; b, of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; c, of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexum** -i, n. *logical conclusion*.

1. **connexus** -ūs, m. (connecto), *connexion, union*, Cic.

2. **connexus** -a -um, partic. of conl. etc.

connofer -nisus 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 conniti 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 eiant, Cic.

connivēo -nivi or -nixi, 2. *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. **A.** Lit., oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*; consulibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

connūbiālis -e (connubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

connūbium -ii, n. (com and nubo), 1, a, *a legal Roman marriage*; sequuntur conqubia et affinitas, 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).

Conōn -ōnis, m. (Κώνων), 1, an Athenian general; 2, a mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

conōpĕum -i, n. (κωνοπέιον) or **conōpĭum** -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 maximus terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic., transf., conquassatas exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conquēror -questus, 3. dep. *to bewail or complain loudly*; fortunas suas, Plant.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), a loud complaint, bewailing; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestus, abl. -ū, m. (conqueror), a loud complaint, Liv.

conquiesco -quĕvi -quĕtūm, 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, meridae, *to sleep*, Caes. **B.** *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*; a, imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; b, *to find rest or recreation in*; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

conquiro -quisivi -quisitūm, 3. (com and quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem tota provinciā, Cic. **B.** Transf., voluptatem conquirere et com parare, Cic.; solebat mecum interdum elusmodi aliquid conquirere, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquisierit, Cic.).

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquaero), 1, search, collection; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; 2, a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription; exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cl-

conquisitor -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

conquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), *sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere*, Cic.

conr . . . = **corr** . . . (q.v.).

consaeptio -saepsi, -saeptum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen., partic., **consaeptus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst., **consaeptum** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

consālūtatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons, forensis, Cic.

consāluto, 1. to greet together, hail, salute, inter se amiceissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Voluminiam, Cic.

consanesco -sānti, 3. to become healthy, to get well, illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic.

consanguineus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly, umbrae, Ov. Subst., **consanguineus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv.

consauctio, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

consceleratus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, deprived, consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

conscelero, 1. to defile with crime, miseram domum, Cat., oculos videndo, Ov., aures paternas, Liv.

conscondo -scendi -scensum, 3. (con and scendo). **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.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consencdo), an embark- ing, embarkation; in naves, Cic.

consentientia -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjurationis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol. consentientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in consentientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virium nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis consentientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, consentientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nullā consentientiā de culpā, Sall.; b, conscience; animi consentientiā exercuari, Cic.; praeclara consentientia, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi consentientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (B), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; consentientiā ictus, Liv.

conscondo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic.

conscio, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire 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 exsilium, Liv. (syncop. perfect formis conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

conscius -a -um (con and scio), 1, having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognizant of; with scit, homo meorum in

te studiorum. et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjunctionis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscium esse facinora, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscium esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; 2, conscious to oneself; a, with genit., si alicuius injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., conscii 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 conscribat, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B. 1.** to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter, de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; 2, esp. of physicians, to prescribe, pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over, mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper, falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

conscriptus -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

conséco -sécuti -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, dedication of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

consecro, (con-sacro), 1. **I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic., diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse, quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera jam 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 voluptatis 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 ingenu est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redeuntes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

consecutio -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philosophy. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quenos; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., *order, connexion, arrangement*; verborum, Cic.

conescesco -sēnū, 3. **I.** *to become old, grow grey*; hac aetate, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, *to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay*. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, insonem, indemnatum in exsilio conescere, Liv.; conescere in siciliā sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, *to decay*; conescunt vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causa conescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, *to lose power*; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario conescere, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., *agreement, harmony, consent*; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, *harmony*; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *a plot, conspiracy*; consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** *agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement*; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in republicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, *unanimously, by general consent*; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, nulus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. **II.** *a secret agreement, conspiracy*; consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), *agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable*; cum iis litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stolorum rationi, Cic.; impers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., *it agrees, is reasonable, suitable*, Cic.

Consentes Dii, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Brutii, now Consenza. Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sensi -sensum, 4. *to agree*. **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., *to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously*; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquā re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, *to resolve upon war*, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** *to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union*; ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causa, 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 = consaepio (q. v.).

consequens -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., **consequens** -quentis, n. *a logical consequence*, Cic.

consequētia -ae, f. (consequor), *a consequence, succession*; eventorum, Cic.

consequia -ae, f. = consequentia (q. v.).

consequor -āquūtas (-ācūtus), 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*; mora, quas brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequatur, Cic.; 2, a, *to follow as an effect or con-*

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, *to follow as a logical consequence*; fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, *to follow a particular object or example*; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** *to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain*. **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, *to come up with in pursuit, overtake*; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to attain to, obtain, get*; cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, *to befall, happen to*; tanta prosperitas Caesaris 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. **consero** -sēvi -sūtum, 3. 1, *to sow, plant*; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., lumine arva (of the sun), *to cover*, Lucr.; 2, *to plant, place in, arboreum*, Liv.

2. **consero** -sērūi -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., *to connect, tie, join, twine together*; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** *to join in a hostile manner*. **A.** Milit. t. t., manum or manus conserere, *to engage*, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, *the ship is engaged*, Liv.; absol., conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., aliquem ex jure manum consertum vocare, *to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it*, ap. Cic.

consertē, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), *connectedly*, Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plant.; transf., conservae fores, *in the same service*, Ov.

conservans -antis, p. adj. (consero), *preserving*; with genit., ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (consero), *a prescription, keeping, laying up*; a, frugum, Cic.; b, *observing, observance*; aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservator -ōris, m. (consero), *a preserver*; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservatrix -icis, f. (consero), *she who preserves*; natura, Cic. (†)

consero, 1. *to keep, preserve, maintain*; a, of concrete objects, eives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; republicam, Cic.; rein familiarum, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, *to preserve, maintain, observe*; pristinum animum, Liv.; iurjurandum, *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.

consessus -ūs, m. (consido), *an assembly (of persons sitting together)*; in ludo talarum, Cic.; praecoonum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., consessus theatrales gladiatorumque, Cic.

consideratē, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), *thoughtfully, carefully*; agere, Cic.

consideratio -ōnis, f. (considero), *consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection*; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

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, *v.* (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 vos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., consideres quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praemiis consideremus, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

consido -sēdi -sessum, *3. neut.* *I.* Lit., *to sit down.* *A.* Of persons, hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herba, Cic.; esp. *1.*, *to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*; ut primum iudices consederant, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; *2.*, milit. t. t., *a.*, *to take up one's position*; triarii sub vexillis considebant 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 Antii, Cic.; Tarquinius, Liv. *B.* Of things, *to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside*; quae (Alpes) jam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. *II.* Transf., *A.* Of persons, considere in otio, *to rest*, Cic., totam videmus consedisae urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, Verg. *B.* Of things, *1.*, *to stop, cease, and/or* animi consedit, Cic.; *2.*, *to fall into neglect*; consedit 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** -ni, m. *an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge*, consilario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

consiliator -ōris, m. (consilior), *counsellor, adviser*, Phaedr.

consilior, *1. dep.* (consilium), *to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel*, difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic.

consilium -ii, n. (connected with consulo). *I.* Act., *A. 1.* lit., *a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel*; consilium principum habere, *to hold a consultation with the chiefs*, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, *as if the matter allowed of consideration*, Caes.; consilii interesse, Cic.; esp. *the deliberation of a public body*; consilii publici partem fieri, Cl., consilium habere, Cic.; adesse alicui in consilio, Cic.; *2.* meton., *the assembly of persons giving advice, council*; esp., *a.*, *the senate*; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; *b.*, *the body of judges*; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; *c.*, *a council of war*; consilium convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. *B.* *understanding, foresight, prudence*; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. *II.* Pass., *the advice or counsel given; a resolution, plan, conclusion*; *1.*, *a.*, *capere consilium, to form a resolution*, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, *ut antequam lucret exirem*, Cic.; consilium consistit, *holds good*, Cic.; est consilium, *folly*, by infim., 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 eorum 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 sancio quidem eius loci, ubi constituerat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; *2.*, of dice, *to fall*; quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. *B.* Transf., *to agree with*; videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. *II.* Esp. *to stand still.* *A.* *to stop, halt*; *1.* lit., *a.*, of persons, consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., *(a)* *to stop for conversation*; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; *(β)* *to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc.*, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; *(γ)* milit. t. t., *to halt*; prope hostem, Caes.; *(δ)* of travellers, fugitives, etc., *to halt, stop, stay*; consistere unum diem Velae, Cic.; *b.*, of things, vel cecidit 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 consistit, 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 praeculare, Cic.; *b.*, *to be firm*; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*; plur., *different kinds of sowing or planting*, Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitura -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting, agri*, Cic.

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.

consolābilis -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 consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; 2, a consolatory treatise or discourse, Cic.

consolator -ōris, m. (consolor), a consoler, Cic.

consolatorius -a -um (consolator), relating to consolation, consulatory; 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.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; 2, of things, to alleviate, lighten, solace; dolorem, Cic.

consono -sōnūi, 1. 1, to sound together, sound loudly; a, consonante clamore nominati Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; b, to echo; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nenus, Verg.; 2, transf., to harmonise, agree, be consonant with, Quint.

consonus -a -um. A. Lit., sounding together, harmonious; fila lyrae, Ov. B. Transf., accordant, fit, suitable; credo Platonem 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, tenants in common, Cic.; poet., brother or sister; consors magni 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. **conspiculus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). A. Gen., visible; tumulus hosti conspicuus, Liv. B. (with compar.) striking, remarkable, distinguished; conspicuus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspicua mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspicitur, Liv.

2. **conspiculus** -ūs, 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.; adimere 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.

conspargo (con-spargo), -spersi -persum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, intersperset with, Cic.

conspiciendus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), worthy of being seen, noteworthy; upus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

conspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (com 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; agmen Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

conspicuous -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, union, harmony, agreement, union; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magna 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, Phaedi. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. conspirators, Suet.

conspiro, 1. (com and spiro), to breathe together. I. A. to blow together, sound together; aereaque assensus conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. B. to agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite; conspire nobiscum, 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.

consponsor -ōris, m. a joint surety, Cic.

conspuo -spūi -spūum, 3. to spit upon, Plaut., Juv.

conspurgo, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Lucr.

conspūto, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to spit upon contemptuously, nostros, Cic.

constans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), a, steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; b, of character, firm, resolute, unchanging, constant; sunt igitur huius 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 -a, f. (constans), a, unchangeableness; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; b, perseverance, firmness; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; c, agreement, harmony; testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (consterno), 1, fear, dismay, consternation, confusion; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; 2, a mutiny, tumult; vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

1. **consterno** -strāvī -strātum, 3. A. to strew, scatter, cover by strewing; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Hall.; constata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueraui, consuerim, consuesso).

consuetudo -inis, f. (consuesco). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; 1, mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; ab omnium Sicularum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, as is the usual practice, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, to become customary, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, according to custom, Cic.; 2, a, manner of living; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; b, manner of speaking; consuetudo 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; libido, 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. 1, 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 coss. (i.e. consulibus), 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.; hictor, 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 -tis, 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.

consulo -suli -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 consulto, 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 tuâ consulas, Caes.; consulere in, to take measures against; nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; c, to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to; with dat., parti civium consulere, parti negligere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preced. negat.) quominus and the subj., Cic.; d, aliquid boni consulere, to take in good part; haec missa, Ov. **II.** to ask the advice of, consult; nec te id consulo, consult about that, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; a, to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate, senatus a Bestia consultus est, placeretne legatos Jugurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; b, to lay a matter before the people; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; c, to take legal advice; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; d, to consult an oracle, or deity; haruspicum, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones teneant, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consulti, Cic.

consultatio -ōnis, f. (2. consulto), 1, a full consideration, deliberation; a, venit aliquid 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 consulo). **I.** to consider maturely, weigh, ponder. **A.** Gen., de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Roman proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. **B.** alicui, to consult for, provide for; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** to consult, ask advice of; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consultandam 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. (consulor), one who consults, cares for, provides; natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consultum -i, n. (consultus, from consulo), resolution, plan, decision; a, consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria parita est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientum, 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 decree of a Sicilian senate (Bouly), 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 insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., **consultus** -i, 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 suum decus nomineque 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.; *aestatem in Trevisis*, Caes.; *consumendi otii causa*, Cic.; *horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone*, Cic.; *of resources or activity, to waste, consume in vain*, *multam operam frustra*, Cic.; **b**, *to waste, or wear away, destroy*; *quum eam* (quercum) *tempestas vetustasve 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*; *confecto et consumptor omnium*, Cic.

consūo -sūi -sūtum, **3** *to sew together, stitch together*, Plaut.

consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, **3**, *to rise up, stand up*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *of persons, a*, *lying down, consolatus* (ad terram projectos) *consurgere* iussit, Caes.; **b**, *sitting*; *senatus cunctus consurgit*, Cic., esp. *of an orator, to rise up to speak*, *consurgit P. Scaptus de plebe et inquit*, Liv.; *to rise up in honour of some one*; *consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepissee*, Cic.; **c**, *of persons kneeling, paulisper addubitavit an consurgendi jam triaris tempus esset*, Liv.; **d**, *of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow*; *ad iterandum ictum*, Liv.; **2**, *of things without life, consurgunt venti*, Verg.; *consurgunt geminae quercus*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, *of persons, to rise for any action, join in an insurrection*; *magno tumultu ad bellum*, Liv.; **2**, *of things, to break out*, *novum bellum*, Verg.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), *a rising up from a seat*; *iudicium*, Cic.

Consus -i, m. *an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus*; hence, **Consūalia** -ium, n. *games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December*.

consūsurro, **1**, *to whisper together*, Ter.

contābescō, **3**, *to consume, cause to waste away*, Plaut.

contābesco -tābūi, **3**, *to waste away, wear away gradually*; *Artemisia luctu confecta contābuit*, Cic.

contābulatio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), *a covering with boards, planking, floor*, Caes.

contābulo, **1**, *to cover with boards, to plank*; *turrem*, Caes.

contābundus = *cunctabundus* (q.v.).

contactus -ūs, m. (contingo), **1**, *a contact, touching, touch*; *sanguinis*, Ov.; **2**, *a touching of something unclean, contagion*; *contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos*, Liv.; *transf., oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos*, Tac.

contāges -is, f. (contingo), *a touch, touching*, Lucr.

contāgio -ōnis, f. (contingo), *a touching, connection*; **1**, *gen, quum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis*, Cic.; **2**, *a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection*; **a**, *physical, contagio pestifera*, Liv.; **b**, *moral, bad companionship, evil example*; *tuiptudinis*, Cic.; *furoris*, Liv.

contāgium -ii, n. (contingo), **1**, *touch*, Lucr.; **2**, *infection, contagion*; **a**, *physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia*, Verg.; **b**, *moral, contagia lucris*, Hor.

contāminātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), *unclean, contaminated*, Cic.

contāmino, **1**. (com and TAG -o, tango) *to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate*; *sanguinem*, Liv.; *se scelere*, Cic.; *veritatem aliquo mendacio*, Cic.

contātio, contātus, etc. = *cunctatio, cunctatus*, etc. (q.v.).

contechnor, **1** *dep. to devise a trick*, Plaut.

contēgo -texi -tectum, **3** *to cover*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *locum intus*, Liv.; *eos uno tumulo, to bury*, Liv.; **b**, *to conceal, corporis partes, quae aspectum sunt deformem habiturae, contēgere atque abdere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to conceal*; *libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā*, Cic.

contēmēro, **1**, *to pollute, defile*, Ov.

contemno -tempsi -temptum, **3**, *to think meanly of, despise, contemn*. **I.** Gen., *casus humanos*, Cic.; *Romani prae sua Capua irriderere atque contemnere*, Cic.; *with infin., contemnere coronari*, Hor.; *with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vinei 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.

contemplātus, abl. -ū, m. (contemplor), *a looking at, contemplation*, Ov.

contemplor (contempro), **1**, *dep. (com and templum), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate*. **A.** Lit., *coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari*, Cic.; *situm Carthaginiis*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to consider carefully*; *ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplerini*, Cic.

contemptim, adv with compar. (contemptus), *contemptuously*; *de Romanis loqui*, Cic.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemno), *contempt, scorn, disdain*; *pecuniae*, Cic.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemno), *one who contemns or despises*; *divitiarum*, Liv.; *divum*, Verg.; *attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est*, Liv.; *contemptor lucis animus*, Verg.; *contemptor animus*, Sall.

1. **contemptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; **a**, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *homo contemptus et abjectus*, Cic.

2. **contemptus** -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; **a**, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitās nostra contemptui 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., summās vires*, Lucr.; *(β) intransit., eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; *fuga salutem petere contendunt*, Caes.; **b**, *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; *Bibracte ire contendit*, Caes.; *fig., si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; **2**, of the mental powers, **a**, *to exert oneself*; *(a) transit., contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; *(β) intransit., maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriāque*, 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 reitu in gratiam*, Cic.; *vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc.*, Cic.; **c**, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; *contententes nunquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia*, Liv. **B.** *to strive with some one else*; **1**, **a**, *cum victore*, Caes.; *contra Paridem*, Verg.; *pro vitulis contra leones*, Cic.; *inter se de principatu*, Caes.; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; **b**, *at an auction, to bid against*, Cic.; **2**, *to compare, contrast*; *ipsas causas, quae inter se conflunt*, 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., *vocis, 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**, *a contrast, comparison*; *hominum ipsorum or fortunarum contentione facere*, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., *antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

contentiosus -a -um (contentio), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. (contendo), *stretched, tense*. **A.** Lit., *funis*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissia opprimunt*, Cic.; **b**, *eager, zealous*; *ad tributatum contento studio cursuque veniamus*, Cic.

2. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contineo), *contented, satisfied*; with abl., *suis rebus*, Cic.; *ea victoria*, Cic.; *contentus quod, etc.*, Cic.; with infin., Ov.

conterminus -a -um, *having the same boundary, conterminous, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

contēro -trivi -tritum, 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 voluntariā quādam oblivione, Cic.; *reliqua conterere et continere, trample under foot*, Cic.; *ferrum, to wear away by using*, Ov.; *se in musicis, geometriā, astriis*, Cic.; **2**, of time, *to consume, spend*; *omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.; *bonum otium sordidi atque desidii*, Sall.

conterrēo -terrū -territum, 2. *to terrify, frighten exceedingly*; *conterrere loquacitatem alicuius vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntius senatus contritus*, 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 -texū -textum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amar-anthis*, 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 condensaque 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, *mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; **c**, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

conticesco -ticiū, 3. (inchoat. of conticeo), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of persons, *conscientiā convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.; **b**, of personifications, *neque ulla actas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; *illae scilicet litterae continebant 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.

contingū -a -um (contingo). **I.** Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; *domus, Ov., pars circi quae Aventino contigua*, Tac.; *Cappadoceae*, Tac. **II.** Pass. with dat., *without reach of*; *continguis missae hastae*, Verg.

continens -entis, p. adj. with compar. (contineo). **I.** **1**, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continencia huic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; *subst., continens -entis, f. a continent*, Caes.; **b**, of time, *continuous, unbroken*; *e continenti genere, in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; *totius diei continens labor*, Caes.; *continenti cursu*, Liv. **II.** *temperate, continent*; *puer*, Cic.; *ne continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecuniā fuisse videatur*, Caes. **III.** Rhet. t. t., *subst., continens -entis, f. the main point*; *causae*, Cic.

continentēr, adv. (continens) **1**, **a**, of space, *in close succession*; *sedetis*, Cat.; **b**, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierunt*, Caes.; **2**, *continently, temperately*; *trivere*, Cic.

continentia -ae, f. (contineo), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis*, Cic.

contineo -tīniui -tentam, 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 reipublicam continet quam fides, Cic.; **b**, to keep together, unseparated; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c**, to connect, join; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Lageris continebat, Caes.; **2, a**, to keep in, surround, contain, limit, mundus qui omnia complexu suo coerceat et continet, Cic.; to confine, beluas immanes saeptis, 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; naves minus commode copulis continebantur; **b**, to keep what has been taken or received; alvus aiet et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2, a**, to keep in a place or occupation, milites sub pelibus, 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, Veig; **b**, transf., to keep some one from some thing, suos a proelio, Caes., contineo me ab exemplis, Cic.; to keep obedient, hold in check; et usus non tam armis, quam iudicio militari terrore, Liv.; **c**, morally, to restrain, curb, repress; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; non posse milites contineri quim, etc., Caes.

1 contingo (continguo), 3. to wet, moisten, Lucr.

2. contingo -tīgi -taetum, 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; ciliis ore, Ov., **d**, to sprinkle, ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov.; **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.; (β) an object desired, optatam cursu metam, Hor.; Italian, Verg.; (γ) of the voice, to reach the ear of, nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a**, to be related to, aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv.; to concern, affect, Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.; **b**, to pollute, defile, milites contacti sacrilegio, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to happen, to befall; with dat., nihī omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin., celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloriā contigit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

continūtiō -ōnis, f. (continuo) **I.** Act., an unbroken continuance, continuing; tribunatus, Liv. **II.** Pass., **A.** connexion, continuation, unbroken succession; causarum, Cic.; rhet. t. t., a period; nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic. **B.** an unbroken succession, continuance in time; imbium, Caes.

continūitas -ātis, f. (continuus), continuity, unbroken succession, Varr.

1. continūō, adv. (continuus), **1**, immediately, at once, Cic.; **2**, in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily; in a question = perhaps then? non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

2. continūō, 1. (continuus). **I.** Of space, to bring into connexion, connect, unite; aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; Sulonibus Sitionum gentes

continuuntur, 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 continuum 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 continuūrum 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 turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; habere contiones in Caesarum 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 hudo aerani, 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 comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.

contionūcūla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), **1**, a small assembly, Cic.; **2**, a short harangue, Cic.

contollo, 3. (absol. for confero), gradum, to betake oneself, Plaut.

contōnat, impers. it thunders violently, Plaut.

contor = cunctor (q v.).

contorquēō -torsī -tortum, 2. **I.** to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort; gubernaculum, Lucr.; membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn, Cic.; proram ad laevas undas, Verg. **II.** Esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in latus, 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. (contorqueo), a swinging, twisting; contortiones orationis, distorted expressions, Cic.

contortor -ōris, m. (contorqueo), one who contorts or perverts; legum, Ter.

contortilius -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; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. B. Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti 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 (contraho), a drawing together, contraction. A. Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. B. Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

contractiuncula -ae, f (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow; a, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; b, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; c, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; d, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

contradico -dixi -dictum, 3, to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententia aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

contrahō -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). A. Lit., a, milit. t. t., cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; b, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum similitudinum 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 Mauritania rege, Cic.; c, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to copy a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. II. to draw together by way of shortening. A. Lit., a, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis oor, Cic.; vela, to furl one's sails, fig., to be moderate, Cic.; b, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbness, 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.

contrariē, 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 aliquā 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.; subst., **contrarium** -i, 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; arina, 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 contractae varias voluptates, consider, Cic. II. to dishonour, Tac.

contrēmisco (contrēmesco), -trēmūi, 3 a, to tremble violently, to quake; contrēmiscere tota 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 Peneae 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.

contrōversia -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 controversiā versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversiā, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversiā solvere, Cic.; sine controversiā vicimus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

contrōversiosus -a -um (contrōversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

contrōversor, 1. dep. (controversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus contrōversari, Cic.

contrōversus -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.

contrūcido 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

how down, slay; debilitato corpore et contructo, Cic; fig., rempublicam, Cic.

contrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 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 -is, 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*; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; **b**, *the husband or wife of a slave*, Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (com and taberna). **I** **a**, *coner*, 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** **a**, *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*; contuberni necessitudo, Cic.; **3**, *companionship, intimacy*, Suet.; **4**, *esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife*, Col.; and gen. concubinage, Cic.

contūōor -tūtus sum, 2. *to regard on all sides, look at attentively*. **A** *lit.*, aspiciat ipsum, contuemini, Cic. **B** *Transf.*, *to consider, reflect upon*; quum (revocatio illa) a contuendis nos malis advocat, Cic.

contūtus, 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.

contumax -ācis (com and TEM -o, temno), *haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate*; quis contumaciior? 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** **a**, *contumeliam jacere in aliquem*, Cic.; lacerare aliquem contumelis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumelis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumelis, Cic.; contumeliae causa aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfugam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes. **B** *dishonour*, Cic. **II** *Transf.* damage, injury, naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

contumēliōsē, 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.

contumūlo, 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*; alia serpyllumque, Verg. **II** *to crush, bruise, beat*. **A** *lit.*, anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. **B** *1*, *to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish*; feroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; anum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic. *calumniā stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere*, Cic.

contūō, contūōor, 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.

cōnus -i, m (κῶνος). **1**, *a cone*, Cic.; **2**, *the apex of a helmet*, Verg.

convalesco -vālūi, 3. *to become strong*. **I** **a**, *lit.*, of things, postquam pestifer ignis convuluit, 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 convuluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes ratū, Cic. **II** **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 conveho), *to bring together, collect*; praedam, Verg.

convector -ōnis, m. (conveho), *a fellow-traveller*, Cic.

convōho -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring together, carry into one place*; frumentum ex finitimus regionibus in urbem, Caes.; intribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.

convello -velli, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsim (-volsim), 3. *to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off*. **I** *lit.*, 1, repagula, Cic.; gradus Caestoris, Cic.; Herculeum ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devour, Ov.; **2**, milit. t. t., convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp, Cic. **II** *Transf.* to weaken, overthrow, destroy; cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), *coming together*, Plaut; in plur. subst. *a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude*; pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniēns -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), **1**, *agreeing, unanimous, concordant, bene convenientes propinqui*, Cic.; **2**, *fit for, appropriate, suitable*; conveniens decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

convēniētēr, adv. (conveniens), *agreeably with, suitably to*; convenienter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter convenienterque sibi dicere, Cic.

convēniētia -ae, f. (conveniens), *agreement, harmony, conformity with*; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

convēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I** **a**, *Gen. A*, *intr.*, **1**, *to come together, collect*; ex pro-

vincia, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causâ, Cic.; **2**, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, *who belong to that district*, Cic.; **3**, legal t. t. *convenire in manum* (of the wife, to come into the power of her husband by marriage), Cic. **B.** Transit., to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** to fit. **A.** 1, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; **2**, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non venit cum oratione Lari, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** to unite, 1, lit., Lucr.; **2**, transf., a, res convenit, or impers., convenit, a thing is agreed upon; id signum quod convenerat, which had been agreed upon, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; convenit (it is asserted) jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Deotario 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 convemisset, Cic.

conventicium -i, n. (convenio), sc. aes = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly, Cic.

conventicium -i, n. (dim. of conventus), a, a coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; b, a place of meeting, Tac.

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, viroium 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 ageie, to hold the assizes, Cic.; hence the district of the province for which such an assembly was held; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum determinus, 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.

converbō, 1, to beat violently, Plin.

converro (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3, to sweep together, brush out, Plaut.; transf., hereditates omnium, scrape together, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (conversor). **I.** frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. **II.** intercourse, conversation, Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (convertio). **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 convertio), 1, to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

convertō (-vorto) -verti (-vortī) -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 Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Sall.; b, convertere pecuniam publicam domum suam, to embezzle, Cic.; **3**, geograph. t. t., to face, be directed towards, lie towards; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** to turn round in a circle, to revolve; quac (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 eadem 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 aliquid, to attach oneself to, Cic.; **4**, to devote to some object; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; **5**, to convert, pervert; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consulibus conversum, Cic.; **6**, a, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; b, librum e Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic.

convestio, 4, to clothe. **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., to cover, surround, domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.

convexitas -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (convexor), 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.

conviciātor -ōris, m. (convicio), a railer, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

convicior, 1, dep (convicium), to rail at, revile, reproach, Liv.

convicium -i, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), 1, a loud cry, shout, clamour; mulierum, Cic., **2**, violent reproach, reviling, insult; clamore et conviciens et sibilis consecari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediui, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton, nemorum convicia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, ap. Cic.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; conventus hominum ac societas, Cic.; **2**, entertainment, feast, Tac.

convincō -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.; inauditu facinus ipsius qui commissit 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.

convitiātor, v. conviciator.

convictor, v. convicior.

convitium, v. convicium.

conviva -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest, hilaris et bene acceptus, Cic.

convivālis -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.

convivātor -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.; mure convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests, vinosa convivia, Ov.

convivor, 1 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, 1 to call together, assemble, convoke, dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.

convolvēro, v. convolvero

convōlo, 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily, cuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.

convulsus, v. convulsus.

convolvero -volvi-volutum, 3. 1, to roll round, sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica teiga, Verg.; 2, to cover, testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convōmo, 1 to vomit all over, Cic.

convulnēro, 1 to wound severely, Plin.

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello.

cōlesco = coalesco (q v).

cōpério -pērū -pertum, 4 (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop, aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Deum corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf, partic, coopertus, overwhelmed, flagitans atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōoptatio -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation, collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censor, Cic.

cōopto (com and opto), 1. to choose, elect, esp to a public office or dignity, to coopt, senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in paternum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōōrior -oritus 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 Antiatas Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Voiscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.

Cōos (Cōus) -i, f, and **Cōs** -o, f. (Κῶς and Κῶς), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., **Cōus** -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philotas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., **Cōum** -i, n. Coan wine, **Cōi** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; **Cōa** -orum, n. Coan garments.

cōpa -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

Cōpāis -idis, f. (Κωπαῖς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

cōphīnus -i, m. (κοφῖνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōpia, from com and ops), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lat., 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 Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes.; b, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.;angebatur illis copia, Caes.; (b) plur., copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castis, 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 fit, Sall.; facere alicui consili 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.

cōpiōse, adv (copiosus), 1, abundantly, plentifully, large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum una 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 fumento 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.).

cōprēa (copina) -ae, m. (κοπριάς), a low buffalo, Suet.

copta -ae, f. (κοπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

Coptos -i, f. (Κοπτος), a town of Upper Egypt, now Copt or Keft.

cōpūla -ae, f. (com and *apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie, dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur, copulae, fastenings, grapnels, Caes. **B.** Transf, a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

cōpūlatio -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion, atomorum inter se, Cic.

cōpūlātus -a -um, p adj (from copulo), connected, united, coupled, quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf, nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.

cōpūlo, 1 (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit, altera ratis hinc 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, vere in harmony with, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plaut.

cōquino, 1. (coquo), to cook, Plaut.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food. **I.** Lat., 1, is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; 2, to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; 3, to ripen; poma matura et cocta, Cic.; 4, to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to thicken

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curasque iraeque coquebant, Verg.

coquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ-ia). **I.** **A.** Lit., the heart; cor palpitat, Cic.; fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exsultantia corda, Verg.; coruli est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; b, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor., Lucr.

Cōra -ae, f. (Κόρα), an old town in Latium, now Core or Corv. Adj., **Cōranus** -a -um.

cōrallium -i, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

cōram (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferunt, 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.

Corbio -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aegui; 2, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

corbis -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; messoria, Cic.

corbita -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

corbūla -ae f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

corcūlum i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Coreyra -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Coreyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinous, now Corfu; hence adj., **Corcyraeus** -a -um, Corcyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinous, Mart.

cordātē, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

cordatus -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

cordax -dācis (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

cordōillum -i, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

Corduba -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordubensis** -e.

cordyla -ae, f. (κορδύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

Corfinium -i, 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., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (sc. vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiarius** -ii, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiacus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthianus** -e, Corinthian.

Cōrioli -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōriolānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcius, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriolāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

cōrium (cōrius) -ii, n. (χόριον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animalium aliae corlis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; 2, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

Cornēlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, 1, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; 2, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; 3, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; 4, Cornelia, the daughter of Qu. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēlianus** -a -um, Cornelian.

Cornēlius Nēpos, v. Nepos.

cornēolus -a -um (dim. of 1 corneus), horny, Cic.

1. **cornēus** -a -um (cornu), 1, horny, made of horn, rostrum, Cic.; 2, a, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; b, horn-coloured, Plin.

2. **cornēus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree, virgulta, Verg.

cornicōn -cimis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

cornicor, 1 dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

corniculārius -i, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1 **cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Corniculānus** -a -um, Corniculum.

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 κορώνη, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicem oculos confingere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculum, 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 cruet, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the 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. coruam, Ov.).

Cornūcōpia -ae, v. cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus), **1**, the fruit of the cornel, Verg.; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornus -i, and -ūs, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree; **1**, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

corolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

Cōroeus -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon

cōrollārium -i, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic

cōrona -ae, f. (κορώνη). **I**. Lit a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic; castiensis, 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 clugere, to invest, Caes; or, the defenders of a city, or place, coronā vallum defendere, Liv; **3**, the halo round the sun, Sen.

cōronārius -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, Coronean.

Cōronēa -ae, f (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronean.

Cōroneus -ēi, m king in Phocis, father of Corone.

Cōronis -idis, f (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōronides** -ae, m Aesculapius

cōrono, 1 (corona) **I**. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland, aras, Prop.; puppin, Ov; eratera, Verg; sequebantur epulae, quas imitant propinqui coronati, Cic; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. **II**. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle, coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov., omnem abitum custode, Verg.

corpōrālis -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporeal, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus), **1**, relating to the body, corporeal, illo corporeus (ignis), Cic; **2**, fleshy, consisting of flesh, humerus, Ov.

corpōro, 1 (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body, mundus corporatus, Cic.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. with compar (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut

corpus -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex) **I**. Lit. **A**. Gen. **1**, a body, substance (opp. 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; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov; **2**, a corpse, Caes; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg; **3**, the trunk, Ov. **II**. Transf. any whole like a body; **1**, the framework of a ship, Caes;

2, the "body politic;" totum corp. is reipublicae, Cic; **3**, any whole, collection, mass; **a**, of military works, Caes; **b**, of the world, universitatis corpus, Cic; **c**, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv; **d**, a collection of persons; (a) of the state, eiusdem corporis, Liv; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv; (β) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscle, atom, Cic.

corrādo -rāsi -rāsūm, 3 (com and rado) to scrape or rake together. **A**. Lit, Luci. **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 (ἡ ἐναντιώσις), Cic.

corrector -ōnis, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector, corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

corrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to slink in, in oneraman (navem), Cic; quoniam non correpiunt membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

correptē, adv. with compar. (correptus, from corripio), shortly, correptus exit syllaba, Ov

corrīdeo, 2. (com and ideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

corrīgla -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

corrigo -rexi -rectum, 3 (com & rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. **A**. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. **II**. **a**, to correct, improve, amend; praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv; mores, Cic; alicuius sententiam, Cic; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse corripuit, Cic; **b**, of writing, to correct; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

corrīpio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (com and rapio). **I**. to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. **A**. Lit. hominem corripui iussit, Cic; arcumque manu caelestique sagitta, 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 magistrum corripit, Hor.; **d**, of disease, etc. to attack, nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg; **e**, of the passions, to overcome; visas correptus imagine formae, Ov. **II**. to gather together, **1**, of motion, to hasten, tarda necessitas teli corripuit gradum, Hor.; vixit to hasten on, Verg; campum, Verg; **2**, to tame, to shorten; numma 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 corroseunt, Cic.

corrōgo, 1. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulus de nepotum domo, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo, 1. (com and rugo) to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corruget nares, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I**. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas lgal et lapidibus,

Sall.; res familiares, **Sall.**; libertatem, **Tac.**; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, **Hor.** **II.** to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate; **a**, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, **Cic.**; Ceres corrupta undis, corn spoiled by sea-water, **Verg.**; of animals and men, to weaken; corrupti equi macie, **Caes.**; **b**, of pronunciation, to corrupt; nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarâ linguâ 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, **Sall.**; corrumpere aliquem pecuniâ, to bribe, **Cic.**

corrûo -rûi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down. **A.** Lit., a, corruerunt aedes, **Cic.**; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, **Cic.**; **b**, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, **Cic.**; esp., to fall in battle; ubi vero corruit telus 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, **Lucret.**

corrupte, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, **Cic.**

corruptela -ae, f. (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac dulcedine corruptelae depravati, **Cic.**; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, **Cic.**

corruptio -ōnis, f. (corrumpo), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, **Cic.**; opinionum, **Cic.**

corruptor -ōris, m. (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juventutis, **Cic.**; tribus, briber, **Cic.**; exercitus, **Liv.**

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciâ, **Cic.**

corruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, **Caes.** **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, **Sall.**; iudicia, **Cic.**; adulescentulus, **Cic.**

cors = cohorts (q.v.).

Corsica -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 corks, i.e., to need no assistance, **Hor.**; levior cortice, **Hor.**

cortina -ae, f. 1, a round kettle or caldron, **Plaut.**; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebi, the oracle of Apollo, **Verg.**; 2, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, **Tac.**

Cortona -ae, f. (Κόρωνα), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortonensis** -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, **Lucret.**; sol, **Verg.**; juvenes auro corusci, **Verg.**

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κόραξ), a raven, **Cic.**; prov. in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crow to be crucified, **Hor.**

2. **Corvus** -i, m. a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, **Cic.**

Cōrybas -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cōrybantes** -um, m. priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cōrybantius** -a -um, **Corybantian**.

Cōryoides, nymphae, (Κορυκίδες), daughter of **Plutus**.

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. (Κώρυκος), 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, **Cilicium**, **Verg.**; 2, a promontory on the coast of **Ionua**.

2. **cōrycus** -i, m. (κώρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., corycus laterum et vocis meae, **Bestia**, **Cic.**

cōryletum -i, n. (corylus), a hazel copse, **Ov.**

cōrylus -i, f. (* κορύλος), a hazel tree, **Verg.**, **Ov.**

cōrymbifer -fēra -fērum (corymbus and feto), 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. (κυρτός), 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** -ārum, f. (Κόσσαι), 1, a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cōsanus** -a -um, **Cossan**; 2, a town in Lucania.

cosmētēs -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, **Juv.**

cosmicos -ōn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, **Mart.**

Cossyra (**Cōsyra**) and **Cossura** (**Cōsūra**) -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now **Pantalaria**.

costa -ae, f. 1, a rib, **Verg.**; 2, a side; acni, **Verg.**

costum -i, n. (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, **Hor.**

Cōsura and **Cōsyra** = **Cossyra** (q.v.).

cōthurnatus -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, **Ov.**

cōthurnus -i, m. (κόθορνος). **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, **cotidie** = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

Cōtōnēus, v. **Cydonea**.

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 (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōnum, n. (κόττανα), a kind of small Syrian jug, Juv.

Cottius -li, m. name of the kings of two Ligurian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them Adj., **Cottianus** -a -um, Cottian.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

Cōtys -tŷis, acc. -tyn, voc. -tŷ, abl. -tŷe, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes, 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

Cōtyttō -ūs, f. (Κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cotytto, Hoi.

cōvinārius and **cōvinnārius** -li, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

cōvinus (cōvinnus), i, m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc., 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

coxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

Crāgus -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; cabbage repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crānōn (**Crannōn**) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly Adj. **Crānōnius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

Crantor -ōnis, m. **I.** Myth, the armour-bearer of Peleus **II.** Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

Cranii -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephalonia.

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, Hoi.

crasse, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly, crasse compositum poema, Hoi.

crassitudo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness, partitum, Caes., aeris, density, Cic.

1 **crassus** -a -um, thick, dense, solid **A.** Lit., ungentium, Hor.; aer, misty, Cic.; filum, Cic., toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. **B.** Transf., Ofellus rusticus crassū Minervā, of sound common sense, Hor., turba, rude, uncultivated, Mart.

2 **Crassus** -i, m. name of a family of the gens Lucania (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. (Κραταίς), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

cratēr -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

cratēra -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. **II.**

Transf., 1, an oil-cruet, Verg.; 2, the crater of a volcano, Lucr., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; 3, a constellation, the cup, Ov.

Cratērus -i, m. (Κρατερός), 1, a general of Alexander the Great, 2, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

Crāthis -thīdis, m. (Κράθις), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

Cratinus -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., fascines, 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., flavorum, honeycomb, Verg.; spinæ, the joints of the backbone, Ov.

crēatio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election; magistratuum, 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.

creber -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence creo, cresco). **I.** Of space, thick, crowded together, close, pressed together, a, creberima 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 fragor, et tū, 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 crebro procellis, abounding in, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

crebresco (crebesco), -brui (-bui), 3 (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend, seditio crebrescit, Tac.; horror, Verg.; crebrescent optatae auras, Verg.; crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that, etc., Tac.

crebritas -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, closeness, frequency, sententiarum, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

crebro, adv., with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime (creber), repeatedly, frequently, very often; ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere, Cic.; crebro respicere Romanum, Ov.

credibilis -e, adj. with compar. (credo), credible, worthy of belief, narrationes credibiles sint, Cic.; credibile est (fit, videtur), followed by acc. and infin., ita fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum, Cic.; vix credibile est, Hor.

credibiliter, 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 parenthetical, 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*; *ferē 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 scelestis nuptis fecisse*, Sall.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, *quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est*, Cic.; parenthetic, *credo, I believe, I think*, male, *credo, merces de meis civibus, si, etc.*, Cic.

credūlitas -ātis, f. (*credulus*), *credulity*; *ap. Cic.*

credūlus -a -um (*credo*). **A.** Act. *believing easily, credulous, confiding*; *alicui*, Verg.; in aliquid, Ov.; *stultus et credulus auditor*, Cic. **B.** Pass. *easily believed, fama*, Tac.

Crēmēra -ae, m. *a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed*. Adj., **Crēmērensis** -e.

crēmo, 1. *to burn, consume by fire*; **a.**, *libros in conspectu populi*, Liv.; *regalia tecta*, Ov.; **b.**, esp., *of the burning of the bodies of the dead*, Sulla *primus e patricis Cornelius igni voluit cremari*, Cic.; *corpus alicuius*, Cic.; **c.**, *of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos*, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. *Cremona, a town in N. Italy*.

Adj. **Crēmōnensis** -e, *of Cremona*.

Crēmōnis jugum, *a mountain range in the Pennine Alps*

crēmor -ōris, m. *the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc.*, Ov.

1. crēo, 1. (root CER, CRE, whence *creresco*), *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 Marcium regem populus creavit*, Liv.

2. Crēo -ōnis, and **Crēōn** -ontis, m. *king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason*.

crēper -pēra -pērum (*Sabine word connected with κρέπας*), *dark, obscure, uncertain*, Lucr.

crēpida -ae, f. (*κρηπίς*), *a sandal*, Cic.; prov. *ne sutor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last*, Plin.

crēpidātus -a -um (*crepida*), *wearing sandals*, Cic.

crēpido -inis, f. (*κρηπίς*), **1.**, *a base, foundation, pedestal*, Cic.; **2.**, *a quay, pier*, Cic.

crēpitācillum -i, n. (*dim. of crepitaculum*), *a little rattle*, Lucr.

crēpitāculum -i, n. (*crepito*), *a rattle*, Quint.

crēpito, 1. (*freq. of crepo*), *to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter*; *crepitantia arma*, Ov.; *lensis crepitans auster, rustling*, Verg.; *multa grandine nimbū culminibus crepitant*, Verg.

crēpītus -ūs, m. (*crepo*), *a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering*; *digitorum, snapping the*

fingers, Mart.; *pedum*, Cic.; *dentium*, Cic.; *aeris*, Liv.; *viridis materiae flammantia*, Liv.; *alarum*, Liv.

crēpo -pū -pītum, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle*; *digiti crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention*, Mart.; *acuto in murice remi obnixi crepiere, crashed*, Verg.; *crepat in mediis laurus adusta focus, crackle*, Ov. **II.** Transit., **a.**, *to cause to resound, rattle*; *quum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum*, Hor.; *to talk much of, chatter about, prate about*; *sulcos*, Hor.; **b.**, *immunda ignominiosaque verba*, Hor.; *post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem*, Hor.

crēpundia -ōrum, n. (*crepo*), *child's play-things, rattle*; *naevo aliquo aut crepundis aliquem cognoscere*, Cic.

crēpusculum -i, n. (*creper*), *twilight*. **I.** Gen., *dubiae crepuscula lucis*, Ov. **II.** Esp., *evening twilight*; *inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem*, Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m., v. 1. *Creta*.

creresco, *crēvi*, *crētum*, 3. (*inchoat. from root CER, whence creo, create*). **I.** *to grow up, spring forth, arise*; *quaecunque e terra corpora crescunt*, Lucr.; *crecentes segetes*, Ov., in past partic., *cretus, sprung from*; *mortalis semine*, Ov.; *Troiano a sanguine*, Verg. **II.** *to grow, increase in size*; **1.**, **a.**, *fruges, arbusta, animantes*, Lucr.; in *longitudinem*, Plin.; *ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant*, Cic.; **b.**, esp. of boys, *to grow up*; *toti saluifer orbi cresce, puer*, Ov.; **2.**, *to increase in height, number, etc.*; *Roma interim crescit Albæ rumis*, Liv.; *quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset*, Cic.; *luna crescens, waxing*, Cic.; *crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus*, Cic.; *crecentes morbi*, Cic.; *crescebat in eos odium*, Cic.; **3.**, *to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.*; *pater per se crevisset*, Caes.

1. Crēta -ae, f. and **Crētē** -ēs, f. (*Κρήνη*), *the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia*, hence, **1.**, **Crēs** -ētis, m., *Cretan*; subst., *a Cretan*, plur., **Crētes** -um, m. *the Cretans*; **2.**, **Cressa** -ae, f. *Cretan*; *Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk*, Hor.; *bos, Pasiphae*, Prop.; subst., *Ariadne, Aeopoe*, Ov.; **3.**, **Crēsīus** -a -um, *Cretan*; **4.**, **Crētaeus** -a -um, *Cretan*; subst., *Epimenides*, Prop.; **5.**, **Crētānus** -i, m. *a Cretan*; **6.**, **Crētēnsis** -is, *Cretan*; **7.**, **Crētīous** -a -um, *Cretan*; subst., *the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island*; **8.**, **Crētīs** -tidis, f. *Cretan*.

2. crēta -ae, f. (*prop. adj. of 1. Creta*), *Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments*, Plaut.; used also for painting the face, Hor.; for seals, Cic.

crētātus -a -um (*2. creta*), *chalked, fascia*, Cic.; *transf.*, *ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates*, Prop.

crētēus -a -um (*2. creta*), *made of chalk or Cretan earth*, Lucr.

crētīo -ōnis, f. (*cerno*), *a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance*.

crētūla -ae, f. (*dim. of creta*), *white clay for sealing*, Cic.

Crēūsa -ae, f. (*Κρέουσα*), **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, ORI, 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 criminis*,

Cic.; propulsare, defendere, *to repel, confute*, Cic.
B. Meton., *an object of reproach*; perpetuae criminum postulatæ eis, Ov. **II.** *the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged.* **A.** Lit., *hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a, an object representing a crime*; pietas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov. **b**, *cause of crime*; se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

criminatio -ōnis, f. (criminator), *an accusation, calumny, charge*, illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.

criminātor -ōris, m. (criminator), *an accuser, calumniator*, Tac.

criminator, 1. dep. (crimino, Plaut.; crimino, pass., Cic ?); **1**, *to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate*, patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil Sistum, Cic.; **Q.** Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere Cic.; **2**, *to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of*, non hec omnia criminari, Cic., contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, Cic.; with ace and infin., me esse gratum criminari, Cic.; absol., *to reproach*; argumentando criminari, Cic.

crimīnōsē, adv., with compar and superl (criminosus), *by way of accusation, reproachfully*; qui suspiciosius aut criminosius diceret, Cic.

crimīnōsus -a -um (crimen), *reproachful, calumnious, slanderous*, ille acerbis criminosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; criminosum nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; criminosum est or fit or habetur, *blameworthy*, Cic.

Crimissus (Crimisus) -i, m. (Κριμισσός, Κριμισσός), *a river in the south-west of Sicily*.

crinālis -e, (crinis), *relating to the hair*; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crināle** -is, n *a hair-band, curvum, a diadem*, Ov.

crinis -is, m (root CER, CRE, whence crino, cico, cresco) **A.** *the hair, esp of the head*, Cic; crines sparsi, Liv; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *the tail of a comet*, Verg.

crinitus -a -um (crinis), *provided with hair, hairy, with long hair* **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg **B.** Transf., *stella crinita, a comet*, Cic

crispisulcans -antis (crispus and sulco), *serpentine*, ap Cic.

crispo, 1 (crispus), **1**, *to curl, crisp*; capillum, Plin.; **2**, *to move rapidly up and down, brandish*; hastilia manu, Verg

crispulus -a -um (dim. of crispus), *curly-haired, curly*, Mart.

crispus -a -um, **1**, *curly, curly-headed*, Plaut.; Ter; **2**, *in trembling motion, trembling, quivering*, latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crista -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crinis), **1**, *the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock*, Juv.; **2**, *the crest or plume of a helmet*, Verg.; Liv.

oristatus -a -um, (crista), *crested*, a, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; **b**, *having a crest or plume*; galeae, Liv

Crithotē -ēs, f. (Κριθωτή), *a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese*

Critias -ae, m. (Κριτίας), *one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens*.

criticus -i, m. (κριτικός), *a critic*, Cic.

Crito -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), *a disciple and friend of Socrates*.

Critobulus -i, m. (Κριτόβουλος), *a disciple of Socrates*.

Critolāus -i, m. (Κριτόλαος), **1**, *a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C.*; **2**, *a general of the Achaean League*.

croceus -a -um (crocus), **1**, *belonging to saffron, saffron*; odores, Verg.; **2**, *saffron-coloured, golden, yellow*; flores, Verg.

crocinus -a -um (κόκινος), *belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow*, tunica, Cat. Subst., **crocinum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), *saffron oil*, Prop.

crocio, 4. (κρώζω), *to caw like a crow*, Plaut.

crocodilus -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), *a crocodile*, Cic.

crocota -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτῶν), *a saffron-coloured robe worn by women*, Cic.

crocotūla -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), *a little saffron-coloured robe*, Plaut.

croceus -i, m., **croceum** -i, n. (κόκκος and κόκον). **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., **Croesiūs** -a -um, *of Croesus*.

Crōmŷōn -ōnis, f (Κρομυών), *a village in Megaris*.

croτάlia -ōium, n (κροτάλια), *an earring consisting of several pendant pearls*, Pers.

croτάlistria -ae, f *a female dancer and performer on the castanets*, Prop

croτάlum -i, n. (κρόταλον), *a castanet*, Verg.

Crōto (Crōtōn) -ōnis, e (Κρότων), *a town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone*. Hence **1**, **Crōtoniātes** -ae, m (Κροτωνιάτης), *an inhabitant of Crotone*, **2**, adj., **Crōtoniensis** -e, *of Crotone*.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m (Κροτωπιάδης), *the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov

cruciamentum -i, n (crucio), *torture, torment*, Cic.

cruciātus -ūs, m. (crucio), *torture, torment, execution*, omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; qui tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go aut in hanged, Cic

cruciō, 1. (crux), *to torture, torment*; quum vigilas atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

crūdēlls -e (crudus), *unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted*; **a**, of persons, crudellissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudellis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; **b**, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudellissima, Cic.

crūdēllitas -ātis, f. (crudellis), *cruelty, inhumanity*, importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

crūdēlltēr, adv (crudelis), *cruelly, inhumanly*; imperare, Caes.; aliquem crudellissime interficere, 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 cruidus, from root CRU, whence cruor), *raw*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw*; exta cruda victimae, Liv.; **2**, *not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma*, Cic; **3**, *a, undigested*; pavo, Juv.; **b**, *suffering from indigestion*, Roscius crudior fuit, Cic.; **4**, *raw, not healed*; vulnera, Ov.; **5**, *unprepared, 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.

crūento, 1. (cruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

crūentus -a -um (cruror), 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 -ōnis, m. (root CRU, whence also crudus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruror inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter, cruror Cinna, Cic.; castus a crure civili, Cic.; ad caedem et cruorem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārīl -ōrum, m. Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

crūs, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg, frangere alicui crus or cura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succedere crura equo, Liv.; 2, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

crusta -ae, f. 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance; concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

crustūlum -i, n. (dim of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

Crustūmeria -ae, f. (Κρουστομερία) (-mérium -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, Crustūmīus -a -um, of Crustūmeria.

crux, crūcis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; de-trahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari aliquem 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), crystal-line, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystal-lina** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), crystal vases, Juv.

crystallus -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystallā). **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.

cūbīolārīs -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

cūbīolārīus -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cūbīolārīus** -ii, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

cūbīolūm -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

cūbile (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, hives, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non tam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbītal -tālis, n. (cubitus), an elbow cushion, Hor.

cūbītālīs -e (cubitus), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito, 1. (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

cūbītum -i, n. and **cūbītus** -i, m. (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; 2, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

cūbo -ūi -itum, 1. 1, **a**, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; **b**, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; **c**, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque culu-isset, 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.

cūcullus -i, m. a hood, cowl, Juv.

cūcūlus -i, m. (κόκυξ), the cuckoo, Plaut; as a term of reproach, Plaut, Hor.

cūcūmīs -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

cūcūrbīta -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cup-ping-glass, Juv.

cūdo, 3. 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin, plumbeos nummos, Plaut.

cūcūlmodi = ejus-ejus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

cūjās -ātis and **cūjātīs** -is (ejus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

cūjūs -a -um, 1. (ejus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? ejum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is eja res sit, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (qui, ce, and modus), of what-ever kind, Cic.

cūjusdam -mōdi, of a certain kind, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

cūjusquēmōdi (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

cūlcīta -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow, plumea, Cic.

cūlēus (cullēus) -i, m. (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insu-ere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

cūlex -icis, m. a gnat, midge, Hor.

cūlina -ae, f. (contr from coquilina), **a**, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; **b**, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebebat domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

cūlēus, 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.

culmus -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thatch, Romuleo roccens 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 mea culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorre a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribuire, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; **b**, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. **a**, the

result of negligence, Hor. ; **b**, *unchastity*, Ov **II**. Meton., *the cause of error or sin*, culpam ferro compece, Verg.

culpātus -a -um, p. adj. (from culpo), *blame-worthy*; Paris, Verg

culpo, 1. (culpa), **1**, *to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove*, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. ; **2**, *to lay blame on*; arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor

cultē, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), *elegantly*; loqui, Ov

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), *a little knife*, Hor.

cultēr -tri, m. (connected with Skr kar, *to wound*, and Gr κείρω), *a knife*; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic ; *a ploughshare, coulter*, Plin. ; prov. me sub cultro linquit, *leaves me under the knife*, i. e., *in the greatest peril*, Hor.

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), *a cultivator, planter, labourer*. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., terrae, Cic ; agriorum, Liv. **B**. 1, absol., *husbandman*, Sall. ; **2**, with genit., *an inhabitant, occupier*, eius 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. (cultor), **1**, *she who tends or takes care of*, Cic. ; **2**, *inhabitant*; nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), *culture, cultivation*. **I**. Lit., **1**, gen., agri, Cic ; vitis, Cic ; **2**, *agriculture, husbandry*, Hor **II**. 1, *mental culture, cultivation*, animi, Cic ; **2**, *reverence, respect, counting*, potentis amici, Hor

1 cultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar and superl. (colo). **A**. *cultivated, tilled, planted*, loci culta, 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 -ūs, 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, ingeni, Cic. **B**. *reverence, respect, worship*, a, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic ; **b**, *respect paid to men*, benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic

cūllulus -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 Magonē equites Hispanorum praemissos, Liv ; **b**, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv ; **c**, *in relation with, in company with*, cum aliquo se delectare, Cic ; **2**, *adorned with, provided with*; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic ; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. Of time, **1**, *at the same time with*; cum 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, mecum, quocum, etc.)

Cūmae -arum, f. (Κύμη), *an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl*. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um ; **Cūmāus** -a -um, *Cumaeian*; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

cumba = cymba (q. v.).

cūmēra -ae, f. *a corn-chest*, Hor.

cūminum -i, n. (κύμινον), *the herb cummin*, Hor.

cummi, v. gummi.

cumprimis, v. primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., *signifying however, whatever, whenever*; sometimes standing by itself; quae demant quomque dolorem, *pain in general*, Lucr.; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor.

cūmūlate, adv. with compar. and superl. (cumulatus), *abundantly, copiously*; gratias agere, Cic.

cūmūlātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar and superl. (cumulo), **1**, *heaped up, increased, enlarged*, Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, si possis, Cic. ; **2**, *perfect*, hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis est, Cic.

cūmūlo, 1. (cumulus). **I**. **A**. Lit., *to heap up, pile up*, cetera omnis generis arma in acervum Liv. **B**. Transf., quum aliae super alias clades cumularentur, Liv ; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac **II**. a, *to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload*; fossas corporibus, Tac ; altaria donis, Verg. ; **b**, *conflator me cumulari maximo gaudii*, Cic. ; cumulatius 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 coacervatorium, Liv ; aquarum, Ov. **B**. Transf., *addition, increase, surplus, summat*; commendationis tuae, Cic., alicui asferre cumulum gaudii, Cic

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lat., *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. ; *prunus cunis, in earliest childhood*, Ov. ; **b**, *the nest of young birds*, Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), *loitering, delaying, dilatory*, Liv., Tac.

cunctans -antis, p. adj. with compar (cunctor), *loitering, lingering, slow*, Plin. ; illex glebae, *tenacious*, Verg.

cunotantēr, adv. with compar. (cunctans), *slowly, lingeringly*, Liv.

cunctatiō -ōnis, f. (cunctor), *a delay, lingering, hesitation*; invadendi, Liv ; sine cunctatione, Cic. ; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctatōr -ōris, m. (cunctor), *one who delays, lingers, hesitates*; cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. ; *a surname of the dictator*, Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunctor, 1 dep. *to delay*; **1**, of motion, *to stay, tarry*; cunctari diutius in vitā, Cic. ; tardum cunctatur olivum, *drops slowly*, Lucr. ; **2**, of action, *to hesitate, linger, be slow*; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. ; with infin., non est cunctandum prosteri hunc mundum 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 latera, Tac.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus), *all, all collectively, the whole*; **a**, sing., senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; **b**, plur., **cuncti** -ae -a, cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by genit., hominum, Ov.

cunēatim, adv. (cuneo), *in shape of a wedge*, Caes.

cunēatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (cuneo), *pointed like a wedge*; jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.

cunéo, 1. (cuneus), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*, Plin.

cunēolus -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), *a little wedge*, Cic.

cunēus -i, m. *a wedge*. **I.** Lit., **A.** cuneis scindere fissile lignum, Verg. **B.** a wedge as a triangular figure; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge; cuneum facere, Caes. **B.** the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided, Verg.; cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators, Phaed.

cuniculōsus -a -um (cuniculus), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

cuniculus -i, m. **1.** a rabbit, cony, Cat.; **2.** an underground passage; omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., a mine, agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnus -i, f. = pudendum muliebre; meton., c. prostitute, Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

cūpēdia -ae, f. *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

cūpidē, 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.

cūpiditas -ātis, f. (cupido), *eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire*. **I.** Gen., cupiditas inexplēbilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with obj. genit., pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad, tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explorare cupiditates, Cic.; incitare aliquem cupiditate mitandi, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, ambition; popularis (of a demagogue), Cic.; **b**, desire for money, avarice, sine cupiditate vixisse, Cic.; **c**, futility, party spirit; cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic.

cūpido -inis, f. (m. only in poet.) (cupio), *longing, desire*. **I.** Gen., Sall.; with genit., aurī, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiendi, Liv. **II.** Esp., **a**, physical desire; somni, Sall.; **b**, love; cupido visae virginis, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpido** -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpidines**, Cupids; **c**, avarice; cupido sordidus, Hor.; **d**, ambition; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.

cūpidus -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 perspicienda cognoscenda 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.; (a) in a bad sense,

factions, partial; quaeitores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol., iudex cupidus, Cic.

cūpiens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; novarum rerum, Tac.; cupientissimā plebe, Sall.

cūpiēter, adv. (cupiens), *eagerly*, Plaut.

cūpio -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3. *to desire, long for, wish for*. **I.** Gen., **a**, with acc., is quem cupinus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; partic. perf., res cupita, Liv.; **b**, with infin., cupiens ad suos redire, Cic.; **c**, with acc. and infin., equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic. **II.** Esp., alicui or alicuius causae, to favour, support, wish well to; quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.

cūpitor -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*; matrimonii, Tac.

cūpēdia, v. cupedia.

cūpressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

cūpressūs -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*; signa Junonis, Liv.

cūpressifer -fēra -fērū (cupressus and fero), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

cūpressus -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυπρίσσος). **A.** the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals, Verg. **B.** Meton., a cask of cypress wood, Hor.

cūpreus -a -um, v. cypreus.

cūr (orig. quōrei, cuirei, then cure, 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 curaue 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 senatui populoque Romano magnae curae esse, Cic.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, devote yourself to, Cic.; ponere curam alicuius rei, to lay aside, Liv.; ponere curam in aliqua re, to devote one's attention to, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. **B.** care for something, attending, caring, minding; **1.** of husbandry, quae cura boum, Verg.; **2.** the adornment of the body; cura cultusque feminarum, Liv.; **3.** healing, cure; simplex illa jam cura doloris tui, Cic.; **4.** the worship of the gods; deorum, Liv.; **5.** taking care of a person; suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.; meton., the object of attention; tua cura, palambes, Verg.; **6.** care for, management, administration; esp. of public affairs, cura republicae, Liv.; cura navium, of the fleet, Tac.; meton., business, administration; quum sumis necessariis negotiis curisque vacui, Cic. **II.** care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet; **1.** sine cura, Cic.; afferre alicui curam, Cic.; afficere aliquem aliquā 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.

cūrallium -ii = corallium (q. v.).

cūrātō, (curatus), adv. *carefully*, 'compar., curatius legi; between the lines, Tac.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (curo). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plant. **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 meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (curo), one who takes care; **1**, a guardian, over-looker, curator, viae Flaminiae Cic; muris rehensitis sunt aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Cic; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic; **2**, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal, alicui curationem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

cūrātus -a -um, p. adj. (curo), carefully prepared, curatissimae preces, Tac.

curocūllo -ōnis, m. a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

Cūrēs -ium, f. an ancient town of the Sabines, meton. the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence **A.** Adj., **Cūrensis** -e, of Cures **B.** **Cūrēs** -ētis, m. an inhabitant of Cures

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κουρήτες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet = Cretan, Ov.

cūrīa -ae, f. (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** a, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeja or Curia Julia; **b**, Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic; **c**, the senate, aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv; **d**, the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e g., at Salamis, Cic., Syracuse, Cic., Troy, Ov; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv

cūrīālis -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

cūrīātīm, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consulit, Cic

Cūrīātīl -ōrum, m. name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

cūrīātus -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

Cūrīota -ae, f. an island on the Illyrian coast, now Vegliu.

1. cūrīo -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, curer, Mart.

2. Cūrīo -ōnis, m. the name of a family of the gens Scriveria

cūrīōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), **1.** carefully; conquerere ista curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitively; curiosius id faciunt quam necesse est, Cic

cūrīōsitas -ātis, f. (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

Curiosolites -um, m. a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult.

cūrīōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (curia), careful; **1.** attentive, diligent; curiosis oculis perspici non posse, Cic.; per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitive, curious; lēti curiosi, Cic.

cūris -is, f. (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

Cūrius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M'. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

cūro, **1.** (cura) **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; **a**, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; **c**, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Sicilian 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; **2**, 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, curavi, curandi, ap. Cic)

curriculū -i, n. (cr-ro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr. **1**, running, Plaut; **2**, esp. a, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; **a**, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies, solis et lunae, Cic **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races, in curriculum quadrigarum incurrere, Cic **II.** Pass. the raceground; athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig., exiguum 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 omnem mare, Hor., with acc., currere cavā triabē 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, liberae curriebant et inobserata per annum sidera, Ov; **f**, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima enim purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg.; **g**, of fright, cold, shame, etc., vanus per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata frenor, Verg; **h**, of time, to pass, currit ferox aetas, Hor; **i**, fig., of discourse, to march easily; persaepe currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curo). **I.** **A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; ascendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; invehī 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 conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (syncop. genit. plur. currum, Verg; Aen. vi. 653).

cursim, adv. (curo), hastily, quickly; cursim agmen agere, Liv.; cursim dicere aliena, Cic.

cursāto, **1** (intens. of curso), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

curso, **1.** (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ultro et citro, Cic.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** **1.** a messenger,

postman, 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 exanimatos, 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 eosdem fere consules, 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; quosdam exaruisse amnes aut in alium 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; **c**, 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 sentiunt nec amant redundantia, Cic.

cūrūlis -e (currus), relating to a chariot: equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, Liv.; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic.; curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.

curvāmen -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, vaulting, arching, Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a vault, arch, Plin.; rotas, the rim, Ov.

curvo, 1. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quum nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollitur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move, nec te vir Peria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus -a -um (κυρτός), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; litus, Hor.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bowed down, Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.; subst, **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspis -idis, f. **A.** Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear, asseses pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov. **B.** Meton. **a**, a lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, Liv.; **b**, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, Ov.; **c**, a spit, Mart.

custodia -ae, f. (custos). **I.** a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A.** Lit. **a**, canum, Cic.; aliquem diligenter custodiā asservare, Liv.; **b**, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodiae 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 unā 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.

custōdiō, 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 -odis, 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 sentinel, guard, custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes. **II.** **a**, an overseer, overlooker, spy, custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.; **b**, the queller, guard of a prisoner, jugulari a custodibus, Nep.

cuticūla -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle, Juv.

Cūtiliae -ārum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtis -is, f. (root CUT, Gr KYT, whence κύτος), the skin, Hor., hide, leather, Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine

Cyāneē -ēs, f. (Κυανή), daughter of Marander, mother of Caunus and Byblis.

cŷāthus -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.

cŷbaeus -a -um, navis and absol., **cŷbaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

Cŷbēlē or **Cŷbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη), 1, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli, adj., **Cŷbēlēius** -a -um, belonging to Cybele; 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cŷbistra -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cilicia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1 **cŷclas** -ādis, f. (κυκλās), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cŷclas** -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cŷclādes** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cŷcllicus -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

Cŷclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cŷclōpes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor. Adj., **Cŷclōpēus** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, Verg.

Cŷonēius -a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cyenus; Tempe, Ov.

cŷonēus -a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan; plumae, Ov.; tamquam cyneia fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. cýonus -i, m. (κύων), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic, meton. = poet; Dicaeus cýenus, Pindar, Hor

2. Cýonus -i, m. 1, king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cýdōnea -ae, f. (Κυδωνεία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete, hence, 1, **Cýdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; 2, **Cýdōniatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydōnea, 3, **Cýdōnius** -a -um, poet, for Cretan, Verg; 4, **Cýdōneus** -a -um, poet, for Cretan.

cýgn . . . v cýcn . . .

cýlindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cýllarōs and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρως), 1, a Centaur, 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cýllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). **I.** a high mountain in north-east Asia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj, 1, **Cýllēnīus** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian, proles, Mercuri, Verg, also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg, subst, **Cýllēnius** -li, 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

cymba -ae, f. (κυμβή), a small boat, skiff, Cic, esp. the boat of Charon, Verg

cymbalum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur, Cic.

cymbium -i, n. (κυμβιον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cýmē -es, f. (Κύμη). **A.** a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj, **Cýmāeus** -a -um, Cymaean. **B.** = Cumae (q v)

Cýnapēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea

Cýnicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj, **Cýnicus** -a -um, Cynic

cýnōcephalus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic

Cýnōs and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνως), a town in Iocris

Cýnōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργης), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cýnoscephalae -arum, f. (Κύνως 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, uisa, 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. **Cýpāriissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress

2. **cýpāriissus** = cypriessus (q v).

Cýprus and **-os** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus, hence adj, **Cýprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst, **Cýprium** -li, n. copper, Plin Subst., **Cýpria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cýprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cypsēlus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cýrenē -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 Cyrenaei, philosophers, 2, **Cýrēnāius** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnāici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cýrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. **II.** **Cýrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cýrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cýrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cyrtaei or **Cyrtii** -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 Cunaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero, hence, **Cýrēa** -ōrum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cýtae -ārum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Meleas. Adj, 1, **Cýtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian, 2, **Cýtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i e, Meleas.

Cýthēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cýthērae** -ae, f. Venus, 2, **Cýthēreus** -a -um, Cytherean, subst, **Cýthēreia** -ae, f., Venus, 3, **Cýthēreis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus, 4, **Cýthēriacus** -a -um, and 5, **Cýthēreias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cýthnōs (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cýtisus -i, c and **cýtisum** -i, n. (κýtισος), 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., **Cýtoriācus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj, **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyziene

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.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube, hence, 1, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia, 2, **Dāciūs** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians

dactylīcus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerous, Cic

dactylīothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mait, 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactylus (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- ∪ ∪), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1 **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art, Cice, Verg; 2, pass, artfully constructed; tecta, Verg

2 **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedālēus** -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. (Δαλματᾱί), the *Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia*. Hence **1, Dalmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; **2, adj., Dalmaticus** -a -um, *Dalmatian*; subst., **Dalmaticus** -i, m. surname of Metellus, conqueror of the Dalmatians.

dāma -ae, f. (in Verg. m.), a fallow-deer, Hor.

Dāmascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus. Adj., **Dāmasceus** -a -um, *Damascene*; pruna, *damsons*, Plin.

Dāmāsippus -i, m. cognomen in the gens Licinia.

damma = 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.; iudiciū, Cic.

damno, 1. (damnum) **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t t, aliquis ministros sociosque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditum, Tac.; damnari inter scarios, to be condemned as an assassin, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; with perf. infin. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebuisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv., with abl. of the motive, mihī pudore causam suam damnare, Liv.; with abl. of the accusation, damnari eo crimine, Cic.; with abl. of the law or formula, damnari suā lege, Cic.; with abl. of the court, damnari populī iudicio, Cic.; with abl. of the punishment, damnare aliquem capite, to loss of civil rights, Cic.; with genit. of the crime, ambitus, Cic.; with genit. of the punishment, damnari oetupli, Cic.; with de, damnari de vi, Cic.; with ad, damnari ad mortem, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, of duties, 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 respublica, Liv.; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumina nocte, Ov.; d, to condemn a person on account of, to inculpate; aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, queri te tua numina damnant, Ov.; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ilion, mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

damnōse, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, Hor.

damnosus -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 δάπνυ, or else from dare = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage, injury (opp. lucrum). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, Cic.; pati, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maximis damnis affici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturae, a natural defect, Liv.; 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.

Dāmoclēs -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.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeus** -a -um; heros, Perseus, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the fifty Danaides, the mythical founder of Argos; hence, 1, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, Greek, Argive; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m. the Greeks; 2, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of Danaus.

Dānūbius (Dānūvius) -i, 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. -um and -um (Δάφνης), 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 δάπνυ, δάπνυς), 1, a sacrificial feast, reliquious banquet, ergo obligatam reddere Jovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opibus, Verg.

dapsilis -e (δαψιλής), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, Plant.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδανος), son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence 1, **Dardānus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānis** -a -um, Trojan, subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. Troy; 3, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of Dardānus, Aeneas, Verg.; a Trojan woman, Ov.; 4, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a Trojan woman, Ov.; Creusa, Verg.

Dārēs -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to Aeneas, a boxer

Dārēus 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 -tidis, acc. -tim, m. (Δᾱτις), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artaphernes at Marathon.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), a giver; Iacitius, Bacchus, Verg.

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -adis, f. Daulian; ales, Procnē, Ov.; Dauliades puellae, Procnē and Philomela, Verg.

Daunus -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Daunius** -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** -adis, 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 effugere, 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 misi 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 improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

dēa, -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deābus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

dēalbo, **1**, to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.

dēambūlo, **1**, to take a walk, Suet.

dēarmo, **1**, to disarm; quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēbacchor, **1**, dep. to rave, rage furiously; debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

dēbello, **1** **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero abistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transl., **a**, to fight out; rixa super mero debellata, Hor.; **b**, to conquer, overcome, superbus, Verg.

dēbēo -ū -itum, **2**, (for dehlbeo, 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. n. qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **dēbītum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id 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 potuerunt, Cic.; partic. **dēbītus** -a -um, bound, owed; debita 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.

dēbilis -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehibilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancam ac debilem 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 lame, 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, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribuncios 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 futidum creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, n. v. debeo.

dēcanto, **1**. **I.** Transl., **1**, to sing, repeat in singing, elegos, Hor.; **2**, to repeat over and over again; pervulgata picepta, 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 Italiā, Sall; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; **b**, de via decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic., naves imprudentiā aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, 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 cambus de via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of, serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg., **c**, milit t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; **d**, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term, de or ex (or simply) provinciā, 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, quoniam decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (s) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (γ) of diseases, to cease, alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., **a**, to abandon property, de possessione, Cic.; **b**, to abandon a plan or opinion, de sententia, Cic.; **c**, to swerve from duty; de officio et dignitate, Cic.; **d**, to yield place to, with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede pennis, Hor. **B. a**, to de-rease; ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; **b**, to cease, postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

Dēcōlēa (-ia) -ae, f. (Δεκέλεια), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

dēcēm (déka), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitia, Hor.

Dēcember -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), **1**, mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; -subst.,

Dēcember -bris, m. *December*; **2**, *belonging to the month December*; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the licence of December, i.e., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

dēcēmpēda -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

dēcēmpēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the decempeda, a land surveyor; aequissimus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

dēcēplex -icis (decem and plex, from plico), ten-fold, Nep.

dēcēprimi -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcēmscalvus -a -um (decem and scalmus), having ten thovls or rowlocks; actuariolum, Cic.

dēcemvir -i, m., gen. plur., **dēcemvirī** -ōrum or -um, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; **1**, decemviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII Tables; **2**, decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books; **3**, decemviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; **4**, decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

dēcemvirālis -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

dēcemvirātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office or dignity of a decemvir, Cic.

dēcens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (decet), **1**, *seemly, becoming, decent*; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; **2**, *well-formed, handsome, comely*; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

dēcentia -ae, f. (decet), *comeliness, decency*; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decencia, Cic.

dēcerno -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 ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exilium, 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 republica 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. (synop. perf. forms, decrerim, decreram, decreto, decreasset, decresses).

dēcērpo -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 jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcērtātio -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

dēcerto, **1**. to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proellis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; mecum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; qua de re jure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

dēcēssio -ōnis, f. (decedo), a going away.

departure (opp. accessio). **A**. Gen., tua decessio, 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 decessio, Cic.

dēcēssor -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcēssus -ūs, m. (decedo), a going away, departure. **I**. Gen., Dionysii, Nep. **II**. Esp. **A**, the retirement of a magistrate from office; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **B**. **1**, death; amicorum, Cic.; **2**, of water, ebb, aestus, Caes.

dēcet -cūit, **2**. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. **A**. Lit., quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tennes decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B**. Transf., it seems, it is fitting, it suits, id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; with infin., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo maiorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.

Decetia -ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the Liger, now Decize.

1. **dēcido** -cidi, **3**. (de and cado), to fall down, absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl alone. **A**. Lit., **1**, of things, a, of water, si decedit mber, Hor.; **b**, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; **c**, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviores casu decidunt turres, Hor.; **2**, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes., in praecipue, heullong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, to fall from the height of happiness, Cic.; **b**, to die; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decedit, Hor. **B**. Transf., to sink, fall, postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decedit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. **dēcido** -cidi -cisum, **3**. (de and caedo). **A**. Lit., to hew off, cut off; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B**. Transf., a, to cut short; post decisa negotia, Hor.; **b**, to decide or determine a dispute; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decedit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēcīēs (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

dēcīma (dēcūma) -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 land-owners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

dēcīmānus (dēcūmānus) -a -um (decimus, decumus). **I**. **1**, relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; subst., **dēcīmānus** -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the tithes, 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.

dēcīmo (dēcūmo), **1**. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

dēcīmūs (dēcūmūs) -a -um. **A**. Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. **B**. Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., **dēcīmūm** -i, n. tenfold; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

dēcīpio -cēpi -ceptum, **3**. (de and capio). **I**

to cheat, cozen, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic., expectations, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

dēcisio -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; decisionem facere, Cic.

Dēcius -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.

dēclāmatio -ōnis, f. (declamo), **1.** loud, violent speaking, declamation, non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; **2.** practice in oratory, quotidiana, Cic.

dēclāmatorius -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, declamatory, rhetorical, Cic.

dēclāmīto, **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.

dēclāmo, **1** **1.**, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; **2.**, to practise speaking in public, **a.**, intransit, ad fluctum aiant declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; **b.**, transit, to declaim, quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, Cic.

dēclāratio -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing, animi tui, Cic.

dēclāro, **1.** to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare **A.** Lit., **a.**, praesentium saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; **b.**, to declare, pronounce, prolatum, aliquem consulens, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** Transf., to explain, make clear, declare, **a.**, volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic., absol., res declarat, Cic.; **b.**, to signify, mean, verba idem declarantia, synonyms, Cic.

dēclinatio -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.

dēclīno, **1** to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **a.**, transit, si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv.; **b.**, intransit, Cumanæ cohortes declinaverit paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic., esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.**, transit, ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic.; **2.**, intransit, **a.**, de statu suo, Cic.; a religione offendi, 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.

dēclivis -e (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **dēclive** -is, n. a declivity, per declive se recipere, Caes.

dēclivitas -ātis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

dēcoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

dēcollō, **1.** (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

dēcōlor -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorat; deterior paulatim ac decolor actus, Verg.

dēcōlōrātio -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

dēcōlōro, **1.** (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Daunia non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

dēcōquo -coxi -coctum, **3.** **I.** to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** A. Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavitatis decocta, insipid, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

dēcor -ōris, m. (decet), **1.** grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; **2.**, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

dēcōrē, adv. (decorus), **1.** properly, fitly, becomingly, ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; **2.**, beautifully, Cic. poet.

dēcōro, **1.** (decus) **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate, oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templum novo saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

dēcorus -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., **dēcorum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety, *πρέπον* appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned, aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

dēcrēpītus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

dēcreresco -crēvi -crētum, **3.** to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescencia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

dēcrētum -i, n. (decerno), **1.** a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv., senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; **2.**, philosoph. t. t. = *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle, Cic.

dēcūmānus, v. decimanus.

dēcūmātes -ium (decimus), relating to tithes, agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

dēcumbo -cūbui, **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.

dēcūria ae, f. (decem), **1.** a body of ten men, Vari.; **2.** a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

dēcūriatio -ōnis, f. (1 decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

dēcūriatus -ūs, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. dēcūrio, **1.** (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten, equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. dēcūrio -ōnis, m. (decuria), **1.** the captain of a body of ten, decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; **2.** a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcurreo -curri (more rarely -eucurri) -cursum, **3.** **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down; summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., **1.** milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; **a.**, in practice or at a festival, to manoeuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; **b.**, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus,

Caes.; 2, *to run in a race, run towards the goal*; nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; 3, *of ships, to sail*; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore 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 miseras preces, Hor.; b, *to finish*; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unā decurre laborem, Verg.; quae abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

decursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), *a military evolution or manœuvre, charge*, ap. Cic.

decursus -ūs, 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 quaedam et quasi decurtata*, Cic.

decus -ōris, n. (decet), *that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, *of things, decora atque ornamenta fanorum*, Cic.; *hominis decus ingens*, Cic.; *civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere*, Cic.; b, *of persons, pride, glory*; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B.** Meton., esp. plur., *decora, exploits in war*, Liv.; *renowned ancestors*, Tac. **II.** Philosoph. t. t., *moral dignity, virtue*, Cic.

decussio, 1. (decussis, *the intersection of two lines*), *to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X*, Cic.

decussio -cussī -cussum, 3. (de and quatio). *to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off*. **I.** Lit., *papaverum capita baculo*, Liv.; *rorem*, Verg.; *turres fulminibus*, Liv.; *ariete decussi ruebant muri*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, lud asule*, ap. Cic.

dedecet -dēcūt, 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.

dedēcōro, 1 (dedecus), *to dishonour, bring shame upon*; se flagitis, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic.

dedēcōrus -a -um, *shameful, dishonourable*, Tac.

dedēcūs -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 militiae alicui obicere, dishonourable conduct in the field*, Liv. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t., *evil, vice* (opp. decus), Cic.

dedēcōtio -ōnis, f. (dedico), *a consecration, dedication*; aedis, Liv.

dedico, 1. *to declare*; 1, *naturam eius*, Lucr.; 2, *to make a return of property to the censor*; *haec praedia in censu*, Cic.; 2, *to consecrate, dedicate a temple*; templum alicui, Cic.; *Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno*, Cic.

dedignor, 1. dep. *to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy*; *dedignari maritum*, Ov.; *Nomades*

maritos, as husbands, Verg.; with infin., *sollī citare*, Ov.

dedisco -didici, 3. *to unlearn, forget*; nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., *eloquentia loqui paene dediscit*, Cic.

deditičius -a -um (deditio), *relating to capitulation or surrender*; plur., *deditičii, 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.; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

deditus -a -um (p. adj. with compar. and superl.) *given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to*; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; *adolescentulus nimirice studiis deditus*, Cic.; *nimis voluptatibus esse deditum*, Cic.; *ventri atque somno deditus*, Sall.

dedo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to give up*; a, *aliquem ad supplicium*, Liv.; *aliquem telis militum*, Cic.; *aliquem trucidandum populo Romano*, Liv.; b, *of the conquered, to give up, surrender*; esp., *dedere se, or pass, as middle, dedi, to surrender*; *dedere se populo Romano*, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaeque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II.** Transf. *to give up to, dedicate, devote*; aures suas poetis, Cic.; *filiam libidini Ap. Claudii*, Cic.; se, *to devote oneself, give up oneself to*; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; *dedita opera, designedly, intentionally*, Cic.

dedēcōo, 2. *to cause to unlearn, to unteach*; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; *virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use*, Hor.

dedōlēo -dōlūi, 2. *to make an end of grieving*, Ov.

dedūco -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 carbasa malo*, Ov.; b, *to drag a ship down to the sea*; *naves in aquam*, Liv.; 4, *of enchantment, to bring down*; *Jovem caelo*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to reduce*; *universitatem generis humani ad singulos*, Cic. **II.** *to lead away*. **A.** Lit., 1, *aliquem ex ea via*, Cic.; *aliquem in arcem*, Liv.; *deducere atomos 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 Romanum*, Liv.; *aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus*, Cic.; c, *to take to a house as a guest*; *aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem*, Cic.; d, *to take under an escort or guard*; *deducere Lentulum in carcerem*, Sall.; e, *to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate*; *haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgi, deduci, reduci*, Cic.; *magnam avert 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 suburban*, Cic.; 7, *to dispossess*; *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 crudelis 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 -ōis, 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.

dēerro, 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 longe, Lucr**

defatigatio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), weariness, fatigue; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes

defatigo, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire; **a, physically, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes; b, mentally, te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censores, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic**

defatiscor = defetiscor (q. v.)

defectio -ōnis, f. (deficio), 1, a desertion, defection, rebellion; **a, lit, defectio a populo Romano, Cic; a, facere defectionem, Liv; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; sociorum, Cic; b, transf., a tota ratione defectio, Cic; 2, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing; a, virum, Cic.; b, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic; c, weakness, defectio manifesta, Tac**

defector -ōnis, m. (deficio), a rebel, deserter, Tac.

1. **defectus** -a -um, partic. of deficio.

2. **defectus** -ūs, m. (deficio), a failing, ceasing, disappearing. **a, aquarum, Liv; b, a failing of light, eclipse; lunae, Cic**

defendo -fendi -fensum, 3 (de and *fendo) 1. to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes; minus solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a testis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II. to defend, protect, guard, watch over A. republicam, Cic; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. B. In writing or speaking, to defend, 1, a, acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; b, (a) to defend before a court of law, Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic; defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc., defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (β) to maintain or assert in defence; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic; c, to maintain a proposition or statement; defendere sententiam, Cic.; 2, transf. to sustain a part; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censuræ, Cic.**

defēnēro, 1. to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defenderandas 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, defence; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.**

defensio, 1. (freq. of defendo), to be wont to defend, defend frequently; causas, Cic.; haec non acrus accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

defenso, 1. (intens. of defendo), to protect, defend; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

defensor -ōris, m. (defendo), 1, one who wards off or averts, periculi, Cic.; 2, a defender; **a, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; b, a defender, protector; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui juris, Cic.; fieri defensorem alienius, Cic**

dēfero -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I. to bring, bear, carry down. A. Gen. amoeno ex Hellicone perenni fronde coronam, Lucr.; esp., a, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae amnis defert, Liv; b, to change, remove to a lower place, aedes suas sub Veliam, Cic.; acies in campos delata est, Liv. B. Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruinā tota prolapsa acies in praeceps deferri, Liv.; praeceps aërii speculā de montis in undas deferor, Verg. II. to bear or bring from one place to another. A. Lit., 1, gen., a, ad causas iudicia jam 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 Asinum delatum (easē) 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 praeium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferretur, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic; rem ad senatum, Cic.; 2, to communicate, report, tell; deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; esp. a, as legal t. t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alicui, to inform against, to set a prosecution on foot, deferre nomen 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.**

dēfervesco -fervi or -ferbūi, 3. to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence, quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

defessus, v. defetiscor.

defētiscor (dēfātiscor) -fessus, 3. dep. to become tired, grow weary, gen. found in perf. partic. **defessus** -a -um, weary, tired; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

dēficiō -feci -fectum 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 exaestuatur aut deficit mare, *flows or ebbs*, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; **b**, of number, quantity, etc. *to become less, fail*; non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic.; **c**, of time, *to fail, to be too short for*; dies dehecat, si velim 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 unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II**. Transit., **a**, act, *to abandon, leave, fail*; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; **b**, pass. *defici*, *to be abandoned by, to be wanting in*, deheci a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciā, 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.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg. **II**. Transf., **a**, *to fix the eyes or the mind on something*; omnes vigilias, curas, cogitationes in republicae 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.; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., *defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear*, etc.; quum silentio defixi stetissent, Liv.; **d**, *to imprint firmly*; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; **e**, religious t.t. *to declare, denounce*; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; **f**, of enchantment, *to bind by a spell, to curse*, regis Iolciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

defingo -finxi -fictum, 3. *to form, mould, fashion*, Hor.

definio, 4. *to inclose within limits, to bound*. **A**. Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, *to fix, define, determine*; si 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 delimitetur viris, Cic.

definitō, adv. with superl. (definitus), *definitely, distinctly*; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definitae potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi dederat, Cic.

definitio -ōnis, f. (definitio), *a definition*; **a**, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; **b**, *a fixing*; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

definitivus -a -um (definitio), *relating to definition or explanation, explanatory*; constitutio, Cic.

definitus -a -um, p. adj. (from definitio), *definite, distinct*; constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic.

defio -feri, pass. of deficio, *to fail*; numquamne causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetus, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg.

deflagratio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), *a burning, consuming by fire*; terrarum, Cic.

deflagro, 1. *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*. **A**. Lit., quum curia Salorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.; part. pass., *deflagratus, consumed*, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to cease burning, to abate, cool*;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

deflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. **I**. Transit., **A**. Lit., **a**, *to bend down*; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; **b**, *to turn aside*; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. **B**. Transf., *declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam*, Cic. **II**. Intransit., *to turn aside, turn away*; **a**, de via, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; **b**, of speech, *to digress*; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

defleo -flevi -fletum, 2. **1**, *to bewail, weep for*; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alicuius mortem, Cic., **2**, *to speak with tears*; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

defloresco -florū, 3. **A**. Lit., *to shed blossom, to fade*, idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B**. Transf., *to lose bloom, wither*, cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; meton. *amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt*, Cic.

defluo -fluxi, 3. **I**. *to flow down*. **A**. Lit., **a**, of water, etc., *sudor a capite*, Cic; humor saxis, Hor.; Rheus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; **b**, of things not liquid, *to float*; dolia medio anni defluerunt, Liv., *to swim down*, secundo anni, Verg.; *to sail down*; cum paucis navigis secundo anni, Liv. **B**. Transf., *to fall down, descend, glide down*; **1**, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., *to fall*, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; **2**, abstr., **a**, *to be derived*, quodsi mnest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt, Cic.; **b**, *to fall to the lot of*; multaue merces tibi defluat 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 tisti medicamine tactae defluerunt comae, Ov.; **b**, of persons, ex novem tribus unus me absente defluxit, *has proved false to me*, Cic.; **c**, of time, *to disappear, cease*; ubi salutatio defluxit? Cic.

defodio -fodi -fossus, 3. **I**. **1**, *to dig in, to cover with earth*; signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; **2**, *to conceal by digging, bury*; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquem humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est scelerato campo, Liv. **II**. *to dig up*; terram, Hor.

deformatio -ōnis, f. (deformo), *a deforming, disfiguring*. **I**. Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II**. Transf., *tautae 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, deformem malum, Ov.; deformem est, foil. by infim., 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 vitus deformatus, Cic.

dēfraudo, 1. *to deceive, defraud, cheat*, aures, Cic. ; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne andabatā quidem, Cic.

dēfrēnātus -a -um (de and freno), *unbridled, unrestrained*, cursus, Ov.

dēfrico -fricūi -fricātum, and -frictum, 1 *to rub, rub hard*, dentes, Ov. ; fig., urbem sale multo, *to satirise, lash*, Hor.

dēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3 (de and frango), *to break off*, ramum arboris, Cic. ; iterum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n (for defervitum sc. mustum), *must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity*, Verg.

dēfūgio -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit, *to flee away*, armis abjectis totum sinistram cornu defugit, Liv. **II.** Trans. *to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of*, proelium, Caes. ; iudicia, Cic. ; auctoritatem consulatus sui, Cic. ; eam disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3 *to pour down, pour out*, a, vinum, Hor. ; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor. ; **b**, *to pour a libation* ; defunde merum pateris, Hor.

dēfungor -functus sum, 3 dep *to finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty*, a, defunctus honoribus, *having filled all public offices*, Cic. ; periculis, Cic. ; proelio, bello, Liv. ; laboribus, Hor. ; defunctum bello habitation, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. ; **b**, vitā defungi, *to die*, Verg. ; absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

dēgēnēr -ēnis (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*, patriae non degener artis, Ov. ; non degener ad pericula, Tac. ; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metui, Tac.

dēgēnēro, 1 (degener) **I.** Intransit, *to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate* **A.** Lit., Macedones in Syros Patros Aegyptios degenerarunt, Liv. ; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to degenerate morally*, ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, Cic. ; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Trans. *a, to cause to degenerate*, in degeneratum in alius hunc quoque decori officisset, Liv. ; **b**, *to dishonour, stain by degeneracy*, propinquos, Prop.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. (for deigo, from de and ago), *to pass time*, omne tempus aetatis suae molestia, Cic. ; vitam in egestate, Cic. ; in beatorum insulis immortalae aevi, Cic. ; senectam turpem, Hor. ; absol., *to live*, ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.

dēgrandīnat, impers *it ceases to hail*, Ov.

dēgrāvo, 1 **A.** Lit., *to press down, oppress*, degravat Aetna caput, Ov. ; quae (duo milia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to weigh down, impede, distress*, quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), *to step, march, walk down* ; degressus ex arce, Liv. ; monte, colle, Sall. ; in aequum, Liv. ; in campum, Liv. ; ad pedes, *to dismount*, Liv.

dēgusto, 1. **A.** Lit., *to taste* ; a, of persons, inde, Sall. ; nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov. ; **b**, of things, celeri flammā tigna trabesque (of fire), *to lick*, Lucr. ; of a weapon, *to graze* ; summum vulnere corpus, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to try, make a trial of* ; genus hoc exercitationum,

Cic. ; *to sound*, eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhinc, adv. *from here, hence, henceforth*. **I.** Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, *hereupon*, Hor. **II.** Of time, a, *from this time, henceforth*, me L. Tarquinius Superbum quācumque dehinc vi possum exsecuturum, Liv. ; **b**, *thereupon*, Eum ad se Ze-phyrumque vocat ; dehinc talia fatur, Verg. ; c, *then*, corresponding with primum, *in the second place*, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.)

dēhisco -hivī or -hī, 3. *to gape, open, split* ; terra dehiscit mihi, *may the earth swallow me up*, Verg. ; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), *a blemish, deformity, disgrace* ; corporis, Sall. ; amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto, 1 *to dishonour, disgrace* ; famam, Tac., Liv.

dēhortor, 1 dep *to advise to the contrary, to dissuade*, aliquem, Cic. ; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall. ; with infin., plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.

Dēiānira -ae, f (Διάνειρα), *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

Dēidāmia -ae, f (Διδάμεια), *daughter of Lycomedes, king in Scyros, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*

dēin, v deinde

dēinceps, adv. (dein and capio), *one after another, successively*, a, *in space*, tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore prociderunt, Liv. ; **b**, *in time*, quos (tres fratres) video deinceps tribunos plebis pro triennio fore, Cic. ; c, *in order of succession*, P. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus putabatur, Cic. ; corresponding to primum, primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8. 80).

dēindē and **dēin** (for dein, from de and locat suū -im), adv. a, of space, *thereupon, from that place*, via tantum interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. ; **b**, of time, *thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards* ; Cimbrum Gamberium 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. (e. in classical poets, one syllable).

Dēiōnides -ae, m (Διονίδης), *son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., Miletus*

Dēiōpēa -ae, f (Διοπέα), *one of the nymphs of Juno*.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f (Δηιφόβη), *daughter of Glaucus*.

Dēiphōbus -i, m (Δηιφοβος), *son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris*.

dēiectiō -ōnis, f (deicio), *a throwing down, legal t.t. ejectment from property, Cic.*

1. **dēiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from deicio), 1, *low-lying* ; equitatus noster deiectis locis constiterat, Caes. ; 2, *dispirited, dejected*, Verg.

2. **dēiectus** -ūs (deicio), 1, *a throwing down, hurling down* ; arborum, Liv. ; 2, *deciduity, depression* ; coilis, Caes.

dejĕro = **deĵuro** (q.v.).

dejĕlo -jĕci -jectum, 3. (de and jacio), to throw, cast, hurl down. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, se dejicere, or pass. dejici, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praealtis montibus subiti ac procellosi se dejiciunt, Liv.; 2, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fell, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrin, Caes.; 3, to throw lots into an urn; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; 4, milit. t.t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; 5, pass., dejici, naut. t.t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; 6, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; dejecto in 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 person change his opinion, Cic.; 2, a, aliquem de honore, to deprive, Cic.; b, uxore dejectā, carried off, Tac.

Dejĕtārus -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

dejungo -jungi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

dejūro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem inimicum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

delābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide down, fall down, sink; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, to come down from heaven; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance, Cic.; c, of liquids, to flow down; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic. **II.** to glide away, hence 1, to proceed from, be derived from; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; 2, to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to; a, in eas difficultates, ut etc., Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, to digress; nescio quo pacto ad praecipienda rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; 3, to fall into unawares; medios in hostes, Verg.

delāmentor, 1. dep. to bewail, lament; nat. am ademptam, Ov.

delāssō, 1. to weary, tire out; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

delātio -ōnis, f. (deferō), an information against any one, accusation, denunciation; nominis, Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

delātor -ōris, m. (deferō), an accuser, informer, spy; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

delēbilis -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

delēctābilis -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibus, Tac.

delectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delectātiō -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

delecto, 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 defectione solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; filia tua 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.

delectus -ūs, m. (1. deligo). **I.** Gen. a choosing, choice, selection; verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, without any choice, Cic. **II.** Milit. t.t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.

delēgatio -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt, a mancipie annua die, Cic.

delēgo, 1, to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. **I.** Gen., ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, 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; alicui, Cic.; 2, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

delēnimentum -i, n. (deleño), anything that soothes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delenimentum animus Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.

delēnio, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

delēnitor -ōris, m. (deleño), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; cuius (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

delēō -lēvi -lētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, abolish. **I.** Of things, **A.** Gen., urbes, Liv.; Volscum nomen, Liv.; bella, to bring to an end, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B.** Esp. to efface or erase something engraved or written, Cic.; digito legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, to destroy, annihilate; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

delētrix -trix (deleo), that which destroys; sica paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

Dēlia, v. Delos.

deliberābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating; consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

deliberatio -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cadit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

deliberativus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

deliberator -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

deliberātus a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), decided, resolved, certain, Cic.

delibero, 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.

delibo, 1. to take away a little, to taste. **I.** Lit., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; t.g., ut omnes undique fosciculos carpat et delibet, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., to take from, to derive, or to enjoy; ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to diminish, take away; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

dēlbro 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off, Caes.

dēlbūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. ΑΙΠ, whence λίπος, ἀλείφω), to besmear, anoint; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

dēlicātē, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlicātus -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (delicatus). **I.** delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. **II.** soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious. **A.** Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenus, Cic. **B.** Transf., fastidious, dainty, nice; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

dēliciāe -ārum, f. (delicio, to allure), pleasure, delight, charm, luxury. **A.** Lit., multum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciae (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. **B.** Transf., the beloved object, darling, sweetheart; amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.

dēliciōlāe -ārum, f. (dim of deliciae), a darling; Tullia, deliciorae nostrae, Cic.

dēlictum -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency, quo delictum magis est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. **dēligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), 1, to pick, pluck; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; 2, to choose, select; a, magistratus, consulens, Cic., aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic., locum castris, Caes., b, to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore maties, Verg.

2. **dēligo**, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up, nautical. ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

dēlino (-lēvi) -litum, 3. to wipe off; ex qua tantum tectorum vetus delitum sit, Cic.

dēlinquo -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.

dēliquesco -licui, 3. to melt, dissolve, ubi delicuit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; transf., to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēliratio -ōnis, f. (deliro), folly, silliness, dotage; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dēliro, 1. (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow awry 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.

dēlirus -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), silly, crazy, doting; senex, Cic.

dēlitesco -tūi, 3. (de and latesco), 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 alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

dēlitigo, 1. to scold furiously, Hor.

Dēlios, v. Delos.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence 1, adj., **Dēlius** -a -um, Delian; folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subst., **Dēlius** -ii, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Dēlia** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Dēlium** -ii, n. a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; 2. **Dēliacus** -a -um, Delian; vasa,

Cic.; gallinarius Deliacus (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

Delphi -ōrum, m. (Δελφοί), a town of Phocia, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence adj., **Delphicus** -a -um, Delphian, and subst., **Delphicus** -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

delphinus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), 1, a dolphin, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

Delto-ton -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de and luo), a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur., shrines, holy places, deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.

dēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive, corvum hantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg., absol., aliquanto lentius ageat atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de and lumbus), nerveless, weak, Pers.

dēlumbo, 1. to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādūi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

dēmando, 1. to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alicuius, Liv.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημάρατος), a Corinthian exile, father of Tarquinius Priscus.

dēmens -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.; subst., in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic., b, transf. of things, dementissimum consilium, Cic., minae, Hor.

dēmētēr, adv. (demens), foolishly, senselessly, madly, Cic.

dēmētia -ae, f. (demens), foolishness, madness, insanity, Cic.

dēmēntio, 4. (demens), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

dēmērēo and dep. **dēmērēor**, 2. to deserve well of, to oblige; demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dēmergo -mersi -mersum, 3. **A.** Lit., to sink, to plunge into, dip under; 1, in water, a, C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic., b, of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; 2, dapes avidam in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacae exhauiendas demersa, Liv. **B.** Transf., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt, Liv.

dēmētior -mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure, measure out, ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dēmēto -messui -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut down, or off, fructus, Cic., frumentum, Liv.; hinc ense caput, Ov., agros, Cic.

dēmētor, dep. 1. to measure off, Cic.

dēmigratio -ōnis, f. (demigro), emigration, Nep.

dēmīgro, 1. 1, to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place, ex his aedificiis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv., in alia loca, Cic.; 2, transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de meo statu demigro, Cic.

dēmīnūo -mīnui -mīnitum, 3. **A.** Lit., 1, to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, 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 vegetigalium, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., right of alienation, utique Fecenniae Hyspalae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; **2**, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

dēmīror, 1 dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demīror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demīror, Cic.

dēmīssō, adv., with compar. and superl. (deminus). **A.** Lit., low, near the ground, volare, Ov. **B.** Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meantly; suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A.** Act., a sinking, lowering; storeum, 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.

dēmītigo, 1. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamini, 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.; nubrem caelo, Verg., caput ad fornicem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fascēs, 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 droop, usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, not girt up, Hor.; **7**, to let fall to the ground, publicas 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., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv., se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; **b**, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from, ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

dēmīurgus -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3 (for 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 medumna 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., **Dēmōcritēus** (ius) -a -um, Democritean; subst., a, **Dēmōcritēa** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; **b**, **Dēmōcriti** -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 Barchanala, Liv.

dēmōllitio -ōnis, f. (demolior), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

dēmōstratio -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.

dēmōstrativus -a -um (demonstro) = επιδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

dēmōstrator -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simomides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepehendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out. **I.** With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II.** to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A.** Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic., demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic., ad ea castra quae supra demonstrativum contendit, Caes., with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic., with rel. sent., quanta praedia 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 demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volemus, Cic.

dēmōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number), quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demoriurus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

dēmōror, 1. dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, touter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B.** Transi., to stop, hinder, delay, retard, aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; multos 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.

dēmōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I.** Gen., demoveni et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B.** a, to dispossess, remove from one's property, populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic., **b**, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgitus -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowering; paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcō -muli -mulsun or -muletum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δὴ), at length, at last, **1**, with particles relating to time, nunc demum, now at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; **2**, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

dēmurmūro, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtatio -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto, 1. to change; animum, Plaut.

dēnārius -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 8½d. of English money, alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; eoque spes sit denari, of being paid in denari, Cic.

dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matris denariat ut, etc. Hor.

dēnāto, 1. to swim down, Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnēgo, 1. 1, to deny, say no, Aquilum non arbitramur qui denegavit et iuravit morbum, Cic.; 2, more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request, operam republicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

dēni -ae -a, num distrib (decem), 1, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens, uxores habent diuodienae inter se communes, Caes.; 2, ten, bis deni, Verg.

dēniōālis -e (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.

dēnique, adv. 1. 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, tum denique, then indeed, Cic.

dēnōmīno, 1 to name, hinc (ab Lamo) Laminas ferunt denominatos, Hor.

dēnormo, 1 (de and norma), to make irregular, o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denominat agellum, Hor.

dēnotō, 1 to mark out, denote, designate precisely, quum et res similes occurrant, quas non habent denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m (connected with Gr δέος). A. 1, a tooth, apriorum, Ov.; dens, chumens, Liv.; dentes genium, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditum atque extenuatur eibus, Cic.; 2, fig., a, even, ill-will, slander, hoc maledico dente carpit, Cic.; dens invidis, the tooth of envy, Hor.; alio dente aliquem petere, Hor.; b, of time, vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. B. Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomens, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

densē, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), 1, densely, Plin.; 2, of time, frequently, Cic.

denseo = denso (q v)

Denselētae, v Denthelēti

denso, and **densēo**, 2. (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. I. Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. II. Esp., a, t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; b, milit. t. t., to press close together, scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catevas, Verg.; c, mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

densus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). A. Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesaie, Ov. B. crowded together, closely packed; 1, aristae, Verg., apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; 2, of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent, ictus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; 3, vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

dentālis -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg.

1. **dentātus** -a -um (dens) I. provided with teeth, toothed. A. Lit., si male dentata puella est, Ov. B. toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. II. smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. **Dentatus**, v. Curius.

Denthēlēti -ōrum (Δανθηλήται) and **Denselētae** -ārum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

dentiscalpium -ii, n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

dēnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3 to be married, to marry (of the woman), nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neionis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubelli Blandi, Tac.

dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude, 1, in Verres demuldetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi stum consilium, Liv.; 2, to rob, plunder, cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessa et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiātio -ōnis, f. (denuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. I. Gen., periculi, Cic. II. Esp., a, polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; b, legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; c, warning, quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

dēnuntiō, 1 I. Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce, proscriptionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. II. Esp. a, polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; b, milit. t. t. to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; c, legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (a) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as witness, Cic.; (b) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action, de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (y) 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 perniciosaque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūo, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; 1, = iterum, again, a second time, rebellare, Liv.; 2, = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times, recita denuo, Cic.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

Dēōius -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quereus, 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; natius sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeanibus, Cic.

dēpāciscor (depēiscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement, ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacisci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

dēpango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēpascō -pāvi -pastum, 3., 1, to feed off, eat down, saltus, Ov.; luxuriam 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.

depēdiscor, v. depasciscor.

depēcto -pexi -pexum, 3. to comb, comb down; erines buzo, Ov.; vellera folis 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 -puli -pulsus, 3. I. to drive away (of shepherds), teneros ietus 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 wean; 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.

depēdō, 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.

deperdo -perdidī -perditum, 3. 1, to spoil, ruin; deperditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; deperditus in aliqua, desperately in love with, Cat.; 2, to lose; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

deperō -perīl -perītūrus, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly; tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, 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 -planctum, 3. to bewail, lament, Ov.

dep̄lexus -a -um, clasping, embracing, Lucr.

dep̄lōre, 1. I. Intransit. to weep violently, to lament; de suis incommotis, Cic. II. Transi. A. to lament, bewail; alicuius interitum, Cic. B. Transf. to regard as lost, give up; agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam apud Poenos esse, Liv.

dep̄lūo, 3. to rain down, Tib.

depōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside. I. Gen. A. Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma, Caes.; comas, to cut the hair, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, to give birth to, Cat.; vitulam, lay as a wager or as a prize, Verg. B. Transf., a, to renounce, lay aside, put an end to; amicitias, simulatas, Cic.; adeundas Syriacae gonallum, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, to forget, Cic.; b, to lay down as offer, imperium, Cic.; c, to deprive of an

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. II. Esp., to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of. A. Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. B. Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **depōsitus**, laid out dead; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; jam prope depositus, Ov.

depōpūlātor -ōnis, f. (depopulor), a laying waste, plundering; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

depōpūlōr -ōris, m. (depopulor), one who ravages or lays waste; fori, Cic.

depōpūlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, ravage; Ambiorigis 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.; Tertiam secum, Cic.; Plenum legatum victum Romam, Liv.; b, of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum flumentum simulum dicitur deportare, Cic. II. Esp. a, to bring home from a province; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; b, to banish for life (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italiam, Tac.

deposco -pōposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly. I. Gen., ceitas sibi deposcit naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem 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.

deprāvātē, adv. (depravo), unjustly, iniquitously, judicare, Cic.

deprāvatio -ōnis, f. (depravo), a perverting, distorting. A. Lit., onis, Cic. B. Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

deprāvo, 1. (de and prāvus), to pervert, distort, disfigure. A. Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic. B. Transf. to spoil, corrupt, deprave; puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

deprecābundus -a -um (deprecor), earnestly entreating, Tac.

deprecātio -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.

deprecātor -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, foll. by quominus, Liv.; b, aliquid, to beg for, entreat for; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infin. = to allege in excuse; errasse regem, Sall.; c, aliquid ab aliquo, to beg for; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; d, absol., to intercede; pro aliquo, Cic. B. to execrate, curse, Cat. II. to avert by entreaty, beg off; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

deprēhēdo and **deprēndo** -prēhēndi (-prēndi) -prēhensum (-prēnsum), 3. to seize, lay

hold of, catch. **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperere, Caes., naves, Caes.; of storms, deprensus 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.

dēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), detection; veneni, Cic.

dēpressus -a -um, p. adj., with compar and superl. (deprimo), *low-lying, sunk down*, domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

dēprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), to sink down, press down, depress. **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso atriatio (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. 1,** to plant or place deep in the ground, dig deep; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depresso, 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.

dēproellor, 1. to contend violently; ventos aequore fervido deproelantes, Hor.

dēprōmo -prompsi -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out, pecuniam ex acriario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex jure civili, Cic.; verba domo patrii, Cic.

dēprōpēro, to hasten; alicui coronas, weave quickly, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūddit, 2. impers. to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, Ov.

dēpūgis = depygis (q.v.).

dēpugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently; ut acie instricta depugnarent, Caes., cum Hectore, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello), 1, driving away, driving off, luminum, Cic., doloris, Cic.; **2,** in rhet., defence, Cic.

dēpulsor -ōnis, m. (depello), one who drives away, a destroyer; dominatus, Cic.

dēpūto, 1. to prune, cut off; umbras, branches, Ov.

dēpūgis -is, thin buttocked, Hor.

deque, v. susque deque.

Deroctis -is, f. and **Deroctō** -ūs, f. (Δερκται), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargatis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

dērēlictio -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, forsaking; communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon. **A. Lit.,** totas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf.,** derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

dērēpentē, adv., suddenly, ap. Cic.

dērēpo -repsi, 3. to creep, crawl down, Phaedr.

dērīdēo -risi -risum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at; aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quum, etc., Cic.

dērīdīcūlus -a -um (derideo), very ridiculous, very laughable; alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subst., **derīdīculum** -i, n. *ridicule, ridiculousness*; esse or haberi derīdīculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.

dērīgesco (dirigesco) -rīgūi, 3. to grow quite stiff, rigid; derigescit cervix, Ov.; deriguere oculi, Verg., Ov.

dērīpio -rīpūi -reptum, 3. (de and rapio),

to tear down, snatch away; ense[m] vaginā, Verg.; aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; (id) alteri, Cic.; transf., quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, curtailed, Cic.

dērīsor -ōris, m. (derideo), one who mocks, derides, a mocker, Hor.

dērīsus -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision, Phaedr., Tac.

dērīvatio -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning or drawing off of water; aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivaciones fluminum, Cic.

dērīvo, 1. **A.** to turn, draw off water; aquam ex flumine, Caes. **B. Transf.,** to turn off, divert, cimen, Cic.; responsionem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; partem curae in Asiam, Cic.

dērōgatio -ōnis, f. (derogo), the partial repeal of a law, plur. legum derogationes, Cic.

dērōgo, 1. **A. Lit.,** to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law; hinc legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **B. Transf.,** to diminish, take away, derogate from, de honestate quiddam, Cic., fidem alicui or alicui rei, Cic.

dērōsus -a -um (partic. of an unused verb derodo), gnawed away, clipeos esse a muribus Cic.

dērūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. to cast down, overturn; fig, cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dērūptus -a -unum (*derumpo), broken off; hence, of places (conf abruptus), precipitous, steep; ripa, Liv., collis, Tac. Subst., **dērūpta** -orum, n. precipices, Liv.

dēsaevio -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 iostis, 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 Antonius, Cic., b, of an army, to descend from a height into the plain, ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes., in aequum, Liv. **B. Transf.,** to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to agree to, give way to, senes ad ludum adolescentium descendunt, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. **II. Of things, A. Lit., a,** of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate; ferum in corpus descendit, Liv.; b, of mountains, to slope down; Caelius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, to sink, Cic. **B. Transf.,** quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, 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 arctae viae, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averni, Verg. **II. Meton.,** a descending way; descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

desclisco -scivi or -scii -scitum, 3. **A. Lit.,** to revolt from, desert to; multae civitates ab Afranio descliscunt, Caes.; descliscere a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis a 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.

describō -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., geometricas formas in arena, Cic; carmina in foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to represent in words, to describe; a, of things, hominum sermones moralesque, Cic; regionem aut pugnam, Cic; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; conjugem sine contumelia, Cic; 2, to define, explain; describere officia, Cic; 3, to mark out, arrange, classify; rationem totius belli, Cic; jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic; 4, to impose, appoint, fix, allot; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic; suum omque munus, Cic; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic; 5, to divide, distribute; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

descriptē, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

descriptio -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, 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; expendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic; 4, distribution, possessionum, Cic; 5, arrangement, settling, division; magistratum, civitatis, Cic.

descriptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), properly arranged; ordo verborum, Cic.

dēsēcō -sēcūi -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.

deserō -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 deserat, 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.

dēsertiō -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv (?)

dēsertor -ōris, m. (desero), 1, one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amecorum, Cic; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic; 2, in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

dēsertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted, locus, regio, Cic; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regni, Sall. Subst., **dēserta** -ōrum, n. deserts, wildernesses, Verg.

dēservio, 4. to serve zealously; a, to serve a person; alicui, Cic.; cuius, Cic.; b, to be devoted to a thing; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad cause, to be a slave to; corpori, Cic.

dēsēs -sēdis, m. (desideo), idle, lazy, slothful, inactive; sedenus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

desidēō -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

dēsīdērābilis -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), desirable; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

dēsīdērātiō -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (?)

desiderium -ii, n. (desidero). **I.** desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing; miserum me desiderium urbitenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic; me tanto desiderio afficis ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alicuius mortuum esse, Cic.; metoni., the object of desire; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire, cibi atque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

desidero, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. ἰδᾶ, EIA, to look eagerly at), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for.

I. Gen., a, of persons, aliquid, Cic; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid in aliquo, Cic; with infin., haec sene 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.

dēsīdia -ae, f. (deses), sloth, idleness, inactivity, ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic.

dēsīdiōsē, adv. (desidiosus), slothfully, idly, Lucr.

dēsīdiōsus -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; meritissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

desīdō -sēdi and -sīdi, 3 to sink down, subside, settle, terria, Cic; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

designātiō -ōnis, f. (designo) **I.** Lit., a marking out, designing, describing, personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** 1, arrangement, order; totius operis, Cic.; 2, appointment to an office, annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

dēsīgnātor -ōnis, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

designo, 1. to mark out, trace out. **I.** Lit., a, urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Jovis, Liv.; b, to point out by signs; aliquid digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquid oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, to sketch, delineate, Maeonis 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 ii decenviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., designatus, elect; consul designatus, consul elect, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

dēsīllo -sīlūi -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.

dēsīno -sīi -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transit., artem, Cic.; varus, Verg.; poet. (for deserere), to abandon;

dominam, Ov.; with infin. *to cease to*; desit defendere, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic., with abl., desine quæso communibus locis, Cic., with genit., tandem mollum querelarum, Hor.; desinit in lacrimas, *ends by weeping*, Ov.; pass. impers., si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. **II.** Intransit. *to cease, stop, end*; in piscem, Ov., rhet., of the close of a period, quæ similiter desinunt aut quæ cadunt similiter, Cic.

desipiens -entis, p. adj. (desipio), *foolish*, Cic.

desipientia -ae, f. (desipiens), *foolishness*, stupidity, Lucr.

desipio -sīpī, 3. (de'and sapio), *to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly*, summos viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

desisto -stiti -stitum, 3. *to desist, leave off, cease*, de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes., conatu, Caes.; with infin. destiti stomachari, Cic.

desolo, 1. *to leave solitary, to forsake*, ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic. **desolatus** -a -um, *forsoaken, desolate*, desolatae terrae, Ov.

despectio -ōnis, f. (despicio), *a looking down, transf. contempt*, humanarum opinionum, Cic.

despecto, 1 (intens of despicio), *to regard from above, look down upon*. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, terras, Verg.; b, of places, *to overlook*, quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to despise*, liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

1. **despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. *despused, despicable*, Cic.

2. **despectus** -ūs, m. (despicio) **A.** *a looking down, downward view*; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. **B.** Transf., *contempt, despising*, alicui despectui esse, Tac.

desperantē, adv. (despero), *despairingly, hopelessly*; loqui, Cic.

desperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), *hopelessness, despair*, vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

desperatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (despero), *desperate, hopeless*, aegriota ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic., desperatissimo perfligio uti, Cic.

despēro, 1 *to be without hope, to despair, give up*, de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes., with acc. and infin., ista vera esse, Cic., often in pass., desperatis nostris rebus, Caes., desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

despicatio -ōnis, f. (despicio), *contempt*, in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. **despicatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (despicio), *despused, despicable*; homo despicatissimus, Cic.

2. **despicatus** -ūs, m. (despicio), *contempt*, si quis despicatu ducitur, Cic.

despicientia -ae, f. (despicio), *contempt*, rerum humanarum, Cic.

despicio -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** *to look down, regard from above*. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov., b, transit., Juppiter aethere summo despicens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to look down upon, despise*; despiciere et continere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., despiciens sui, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to look away from*, Cic.

despollo, 1. *to plunder, despoil*; aliquem, Cic.; despoliandum templum Dianae, Cic.

despondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** *to promise*. **A.** Gen., Syriam homini, Cic. **B.** Esp.,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; aliam alicui, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to promise, give up*; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** Esp., *despondere animos, to lose courage, despond*, Liv.

despūmo, 1. *to skim off*, folus undam aheni, Verg.

despūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** Intransit., *to spit out* (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** Transf. fig., *to reject, abhor*; preces nostras, Cat.

desquāmo, 1 *to take off the scales, to scale*, Plaut.

desterto -tūi, 3. *to finish snoring*; poet. *to finish dreaming*, Pers.

destillo, 1 *to drop down, distil*, lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

destinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), *a fixing, determination, resolution*, partium, quibus cessuræ aut non cessuræ esset, Liv.

destino, 1. (from root STAN, whence στενάω, ιστάω, 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 destinataque morti, Liv.; certæ destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin. *to resolve to do*, quæ agere destinaverat, Caes., quas urbes direpturos se destinaverat, Liv., b, *to aim at with a missile*; locum onis, Liv., c, *to fix upon, intend to buy*, Cic., d, *to betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one*, Lepida destinata quondam uxori L. Caesari, Tac., e, *to select, fix upon for an office*, destinare aliquem consulum, Liv.

destitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3 (de and statuo), *to set*. **I.** *to set down, to place*. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** Transf., quum in hac miserima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. **II.** *to place on one side*, 1, *to leave, abandon*; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; 2, *to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert*, aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic., deos mercede pacti, *to cheat*, Hor., spes destituit, Liv., partic. perf. *abandoned*, ab omni spe destitutus, Liv.

destitutus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

destitūtio -ōnis, f. (destituo), *a forsaking, abandoning*, Cic.

destrictus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (distingo), *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 sagittā, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to satirise, censure*; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

destruo -struxi -structum, 3. *to pull down*. **A.** Lit. *to destroy* (opp. construo); aedificum, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** Transf. *to destroy, ruin*; jus destruiere ac demoliri, Liv., hostem, Tac.

desūbito, adv. *suddenly*, Cic.

desūdō, 1 *to sweat violently*, transf. *to exert oneself, labour hard*, in aliqua re, Cic.

desuēfācio -feci -factum (*desueo and facio), *to disuse, make unaccustomed to*; multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

desuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. **A.** Transf. *to disuse, bring into disuse*; res desueta, Liv. **B.** Intransit. *to become unaccustomed to*; and in perf. *unused to*; desuetus triumphus, Verg.

desuētūdo -inis, f. (desuesco), *disuse*; armoium, Liv.

desultor -ōris, m. (desilic), *a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both*

vere di full speed, Liv.; transf. *an inconstant person*; amoris, Ov.

desultorius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

dēsūm -fui -esse, *to be absent, away, wanting, to fail*. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me defuit, 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 ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *not to be present at*; convivio, Cic. **B.** *to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch*, nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desunus, *are wanting in our duty*, Cic.

dēsūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to choose, select*; sibi hostes, Liv.

desūpēr, adv. *from above, above*, Caes.

dēsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, stand up*; coenā, Hor.

dētēgo -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** *to uncover, lay bare*; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic.; **2.** *to detect, disclose, betray*; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētendo (-tendi) -tensum, 3. *to unstretch*; tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, Caes.

dētergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. **I.** *to wipe off, wipe away*, lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX detersimus, *got together*, Cic. **II.** *to cleanse by wiping*; cloacas, Liv. **III.** *to strip off, break off*; remos, Caes.

dētērior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj. with superl. dētērimus (connected with dētero), *worse, inferior, poorer*; vestigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; peditatu, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; neut. subst., in deterius, *for the worse*; in deterius mutare, Tac.

dētērius, adv. (deterior), *worse, in an inferior manner*; de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.

dēterminātiō -ōnis, f. (determino), *a boundary, end*; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

dēterminō, 1. *to bound, fix the limits of, determine*. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dētēro -trivi -tritum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to rub off, rub away, wear out*; detrīta tegmina, Tac. **B.** *to lessen in strength, to weaken*; laudes egregi Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, populi et commissionibus et principis imitatione dēteritur, Tac.

dētērrēo -terrūi -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 deterrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil deterreri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non deterrere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, *to ward off*; vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), *abominable, detestable, horrible*; omen, Cic.

dētēstātiō -ōnis, f. (detestor), 1. *cursing, execration, horror, detestation*, Liv.; **2.** *a warding off, averting*; scelerum, Cic.

dētēstor, 1. dep. **I.** 1. relig. t. t., *to invoke the curse of a god*; minas periculae 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 immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

dētēro -texi -textum, 3. **A.** *to plait, make by plaiting*; aliquid vinibus mollique junco, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to finish* (of discourse); de-texta prope retexere, Cic.

dētēnēo -tēniū -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 gratā detēniuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; **2.** *to occupy, engage*; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, *to detain from*; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; **3.** *detinere se, to support existence*; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; **4.** *to detain possession of property*; pecuniam, Tac.

dētēndēo -tondi -tonsum, 2. *to shear, clip*. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, *made leafless*, Ov.

dētōno -tōnū. 1. **I.** Lit., *to thunder, thunder down*, hic (Juppiter) ubi detonavit, Ov. **II.** *to cease to thunder, transf = cease to rage*; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

dētorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** *to turn away, bend aside*; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; **b.** transf., voluptates animos *virtute* detorquent, Cic.; **2.** *to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort*; corporis partes detortat, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efflicere, Liv.

dētractiō -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 detractionem fieri velit, Cic. **II.** *taking away* (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, *of another person's property*, Cic.

dētracto = detracto (q. v.).

dētractor -ōris, m. (detraho), *one who makes less, a detractor*; sui, Tac.

dētrāho -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* difficultus ad mediā detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** *to take away*. **A.** 1. lit., aliquid 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 probatibus, 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 portibusque, Liv.; **2.** transf., **a.** alicui debitu honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; **b.** *to calumniate, slander*; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detrahendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

dētrēctātiō -ōnis, f. (detracto), *a refusal; militiae*, Liv.

dētrēctātor -ōris, m. (detracto), *a disparager, detractor*; laudum suarum, Liv.

dētracto, 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, hurtful*; ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes.

detrimentum -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; a, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, *to suffer*, Cic.; alicui ornamento et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; b, polit. t. t., videant (provideant) consules or videat (consul) ne quid 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 progneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

détritus -a -um, partic. of detero.

détrudo -trūsi -trūsūm, 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 mensem Martium, Cic.

détrunco, 1. 1, *to lop or cut off*, arbores, Liv.; 2, *to mutilate, behead*, gladio detinuncta corpora, Liv.

détrurbo, 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. (Δευκαλιών), 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) *elevenths of uncia*, heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēuro -ussi -ustum, 3. 1, *to burn* -to -m, burn utterly, agros vicosque, Liv.; 2, of cold, *to destroy, nip*, hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and diis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Zeus), *a god, a deity*. A. Lit., aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, Venus, Verg.; nec dextrae erranti deus astitit, Allecto, Ov.; esp. phrases, di or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; dii meliora (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. B. Transf., a, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quemdam deum philosophorum, Cic.; b, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

dēŭtor -ŭti -ŭtus, 3. dep. *to misuse*, Nep.

dēvasto, 1. *to lay waste, devastate*; agrum, fines, Liv.

dēvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bear, carry away, convey away*; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, devehi (sc. navi), *to sail*; Vellam devectus, Cic.

dēvallo -velli -vulsūm, 3. *to pull, pluck, tear away*; ramum trunco, Ov.

dēvēlo, 1. *to unveil, uncover*; ora, Ov.

dēvēnōror, 1. dep. *to venerate, worship*; deos cum prece, Ov.

dēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to, arrive at, reach*. I. Lit., ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. II. Transf., in victoris manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

1. **dēvēsor**, 1. dep. *to lodge as a guest or stranger*, apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; absol., parum laute, Cic.

2. **dēvēsor** -ōris, m. (deverto), *a guest, Cic.*

dēvēsōriōlum -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), *a small lodging*, Cic.

dēvēsōrius -a -um (deverto), *relating to the accommodation of strangers*; taberna, Plaut. Subst., **dēvēsōrium** -ii, n. *an inn, lodging*; peropportunum, Cic.; emere deversorium Taracinae, Cic.; transf., *a place of resort, resting-place*; studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēvērticŭlum (dēvērticŭlum) -i, n. (deverto). I. A. Lit., *a by-way, by-path*; quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. B. Transf., *a digression*, Liv. II. a, *an inn, lodging-place*, Liv.; b, *a place of refuge, hiding-place*, Cic.

dēverto (dēvēorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. I. Transf., pass. (in present tenses), *devector, with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake oneself*; si qui Eliniagi devertereitur, Cic.; esp. *to stay, lodge*; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv.; fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to, Ov. II. Intransf., *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.

dēvēxus -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and veho), *going aside*. I. Of motion, *moving away from, rolling from*. a, of space, annus devehus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devehus, *sinking*, Hor.; b, of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus deveda ad otium, *inclining to*, Cic. II. Of position, *sloping downwards, shelving, steep*; lucus devehus 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, voluptate, Cic.; d, morally, *to bind, pledge*; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

dēvinco -vici -victum, 3. I. *to conquer thoroughly, subjugate*; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic. II. Transf., Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvincŭtus -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), *bound to, devoted to*; tuis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvitātio -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 devios, Cic.; poet., *wandering*; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, goats, Hor. B. Transf.; *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*; homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic.

dēvēoco, 1. I. *to call down*; suos ab tumulo, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxillium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e 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 exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

devolo, 1. **I.** Lit., to fly down. **A.** Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. **B.** Transf., to hasten down; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. **II.** to fly away to. **A.** Lit., turdus devolat illic, ubi, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

devolve -volvi -volutum, 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 fuis, 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 devoratur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, a, of property, to consume, waste; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; b, to swallow, suppress; lacrimas, Ov.; c, to devour, consume; devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; d, to devour eagerly mentally; illos libros, Cic.; e, to swallow down, hear without understanding; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; f, to swallow anything unpleasant, to endure; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. **B.** Of things, me Zancleae Charybdis devoret, Ov.

devorticulum, v. devorticulum.

devortium -ii, n. (deverto), a by-way, by-path; itinerum, Tac.

devotio -ōnis, f. (deveveo), 1, a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deciorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, a curse, Nep., esp. an enchantment, an incantation, Tac.; 3, a vow; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

dévoto, 1. (intens. of deveveo), to consecrate, devote to death; quae vis patrem Decium, quae illum devotavit, Cic.

dévotus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (deveveo), devoted; 1, to the infernal gods, accursed; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate; cliens, Juv.; subst., **dévoti** -orum, in. faithful followers, Caes.

dévōvō -vōvi -vōtum, 2. to consecrate, devote. **I.** Relig. t. t., to devote to a deity. **A.** Gen., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperrunt, 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, exorcise; aliquem, Nep.; b, to bewitch, enchant, Trib. **II.** Transf., 1, to devote, give up; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, se devovere alicui or alicui rei, to devote, attach oneself; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de and sextans), five-sixths, Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), a little right hand; Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter -tēra -tērum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., right, on the right hand, on the right side; manus, Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterior, Ov. **B.** Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand; a, lit., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextera or dextrā, on the right, Caes.; dextram dare, to give the right hand (as pledge of faith), Liv.; b, fig. (a) fidelity; dominorum

dextras fallere, fidelity towards masters, Verg.; (β) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, to help, Cic.; (γ) mea dextrā, by my right hand, i.e., power, bravery, Ov., Hor.; 2, **dextera** or **dextra** -orum, n. what is on the right, the right side, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, propitious; dexter adi, Verg.; b, skilful; rem dexter egit, Liv.

dextērē or **dextrē**, adv. with compar. (dexter), dexterously, skilfully; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextērītas -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, dexterity, readiness, Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrovoisum), on the right hand, towards the right, Hor.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία), old name of the island of Naxos.

Diablīntes -um and **Diablīnti** -orum, m. people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dep. de la Marne.

diādema -ātis, n. (διάδημα), a royal head-dress, diadem; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

diaeta -ae, f. (διαίτα), a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet, sed ego diaeta curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Diāgōras -ae, m. (Διάγορας), 1, a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides; 2, an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar.

1 **diālecticē**, adv. (dialectic), dialectically, Cic.

2 **diālecticē** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), the art of dialectic, logic.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός) relating to discussion, dialectical; capiones, Cic.; subst., a, **diālectica** -ae f. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, Cic.; b, **diālectica** -orum, n. dialectical discussion, Cic.; c, **diālecticus** -i, m. a dialectician, logician, Cic.

Dīālis -e (Δις = *Dis in Diespiter), relating to Jupiter; flamen, Liv.; or simply Dīahs, Tac., the priest of Jupiter; conjux sancta, the wife of the priest of Jupiter, Ov.

dīālōgus -i, m. (δIALOGOS), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, Cic.

Dīāna -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, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Illece in the lower world, Verg.; meton. the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Dīānius** -a -um, belonging to Diana, Ov. Subst., **Dīānium** -ii, n. a, a place dedicated to Diana; b, a promontory in Spain, now Dénia, Cic.

dīārīum -ii, n. (dies), a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers, Cic.; slaves, Hor.

dibāphus -um (later) -a -um (διβαφός), double dyed; purpura, Plin. Subst., **dibāphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, is longing for office, Cic.

dica -ae, f. (δική), a law-suit, action in a Greek court; dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Cic.; dicam sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dicōcītas -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery, Cic.

dicōtīo -ōnis, f. (I. dico), settling as a citizen in another state, Cic.

dicax -acis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(2. dico), *witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic*; Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

dic'hôrêus -i, m. (διχορεός), a double trochee, Cic.

dic'is, genit. (from unused nom dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dicis causâ, dicis gratiâ, for form's sake, for appearance sake, Cic.

1. **dic'o**, 1 (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit, a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; **b**, to deify, place among the gods, inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to devote, give up to, hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; **b**, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in chentelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. **dic'o**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι), to say, relate, tell, mention. **I.** Gen., ille, quem dixi, he whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudelem ne dicam sceleratum, Cic.; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes., foll. by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass., dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., it is said, the report is, with nom and infin., Aesculapius dictum obhgnavisse, Cic.; dicto citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration, ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic., contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; **b**, to name, call, orbis qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic., with acc. of name, cui Ascannus parentes dixeret nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; **c**, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose, versus, carmen, Verg.; Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; **d**, to nominate, appoint, dictatorem et magistrum equitum, Cic., with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Caes., **e**, to fix, appoint, settle, diem openi, Cic.; **f**, to say yes, affirm (opp. nego), quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.)

dicorótum -i, n. (δικροτόν), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

dictamnium -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δικταμνός and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnium, Linn.), Cic.

dictâta -ôrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules, nsdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

dictâtôr -ôris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator, **a**, the chief magistrate in the Latin towns, Cic.; Liv.; **b**, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** Transf., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

dictâtôrîus -a -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial, gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictâtûra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship, dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictatûrâ se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Diôtê -ês, f. (Δίκτη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaeus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

dicti'o -ônis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., **A.** a saying, speaking, uttering, sententiae, Cic.; causae, defence, Cic.; multae, fixing, 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.

dictit'o, 1 (freq. of 2. dico), **1**, to say often; reiterate, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitae solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; **2**, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

dicto, 1 (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo throni 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 factum, interessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, wailing, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II.** Esp., **1**, a maxim, sentence, saying, Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; **2**, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; **3**, a command, order; dicto paruit consul, Liv.; **4**, watch-word, password, Nep.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Didô** -ûs or (gen.) -ônis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaenus, also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. **dido**, dididi, diditum, 3. (dis and do), **a**, to divide, distribute, dum numma 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.; nectum, 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., vastus diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to separate forcibly, aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, transf., annuus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

diducti'o -ônis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

diēcûla -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 certam 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; diei 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; diem plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, Caes.; diem perexiguam postulavi, Cic.; diem obire, to wait for, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic.; **2**, esp., birthday; dies meus, Cic.; **3**, the day of death; obire diem supremum, Nep.; **4**, date of a letter; in altera dies erat acripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., Cic. **B.** time; quod est dies alatura, Cic.

Diespiter -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), Jupiter, Hor.

diffāmo, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad in evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērens -entis, v. differo.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

diffēritas -ātis, f. (differo), difference, Lucr.

diffēro, distūll, dilātum, 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.; (β) aliquem variis rumoribus, to malign, Tac.; **b**, of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; se differre, to tarry, Ov.; with infin., nec differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be 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 diferta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, Cic.; with ad, difficilis ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, capitious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; difficilis alicui, Liv.

difficiliter, adv. with compar. difficillius and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

difficultas -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium afferbat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

difficultōr, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

diffidens, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

diffidentēr, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentia rei simulare, Sall.

diffido -fīsus 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.

diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas munitibus, 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.

diffitōr -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

diffūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coereret, Cic. **B. a**, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; **b**, to dissolve, melt away; diffunt acervus, Lucr.; transf., uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, Sall.

diffūgio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.

diffūgium -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

diffundo -fūdi -fissum, 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.; diffusis capillis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, Verg.; error longe lateque diffusus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, Cic.

diffuse, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

diffusilis -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Lucr.

diffusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolia) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

digamma, n. indecl. (δῑγαμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (δῑγαμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (F). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tuum digamma videram, Cic.

Digentia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Anio, now Licenza.

digēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., **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 cornua Nilus, Ov.; **2**, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; reipublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; **3**, to count; qui matris digerit annos, Ov.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μερισμός, distribution, Cic.

digestus -a -um, v. digero.

digitūlus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, Cic.

digitus -i, m. (conn. with δέχονται). **I.** Lit. **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; Index, Hor.; digitos comprime pugnūque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novit 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 alculus rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigisse, **Cic.** **B.** the toe; insistere digitis, to tread on the toes, **Ov.**; constitit in digitos arrectus, **Verg.** **II.** Meton., as a measure, a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot; quatuor patens digitos, **Caes.**; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, **Cic.**

diglādiōr, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely, inter se sicis, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to dispute in words, inter se de aliqua re, **Cic.**; cum aliquo, **Cic.**

dignātiō -ōnis, f. (dignor), dignity, reputation, honour, **Liv.**

digne, adv. (dignus), worthily; quis de tali cive satis digne unquam loquetur? **Cic.**

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** worth, worthiness, merit; honos dignitate impetratus, **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., imposing appearance; porticus, **Cic.**; **c.** of expression, dignity; orationis, **Tac.**

digno, 1. to consider worthy; quae consimili laude dignantur, **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 disclaim, **Verg.**

dignosco -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. to recognise as different, to distinguish, 1, 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.**; memoriā, **Cic.**; with supine, dictu, **Liv.**, followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, worthy to command, **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, **Liv.**; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus, **Verg.**; with ad, amicus dignus hunc ad imitandum, **Cic.**; absol., diligere non dignos, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting, with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, **Cic.**, with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, **Cic.**; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient, qui maior dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, **Cic.**; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc. with infin., **Cic.**

digredīōr -gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart; luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, **Cic.**; ab aliquo, **Cic.**, a Corcyra, **Liv.**; ex loco, **Caes.**; in urbem, **Tac.**; viā, **Liv.**; **B.** Transf., to deviate; **a.** de causa, **Cic.**; **a.** causa, **Cic.**; **b.** of discourse, to digress; digredi ab eo quod propositis, **Cic.**

digressiō -ōnis, f. (digredior), 1, a separation, departure, **Cic.**; 2, a digression in discourse; a proposita oratione, **Cic.**

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), a separation, departure; digressus et discessus, **Cic.**; digressus (lunae a sole), **Cic.**

dijūdicātiō -ōnis, f. (dijūdicō), an adjudication, decision, **Cic.**

dijūdicō, 1 (dis and judico), 1, to decide, adjudicate, determine; controversiam, **Cic.**; litem, **Hor.**; to decide by arms; dijudicātū belli fortunā, **Caes.**; 2, to distinguish, discern a difference; vera et falsa, **Cic.**; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, **Cic.**

dijun . . . v. disjun . . .

dilābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor).

I. to glide apart. **A.** Lit., **a.** of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, **Liv.**; **b.** of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear, eadem (aqua congelata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear; rem familiarem dilabi sine re, **Cic.**; dilapsa esse robora corporum annorumque, **Liv.** **II.** to glide away from **A.** Lit., to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear; exercitus brevi dilabitur, **Sall.**, nocte in sua tepida, **Liv.**; of rivers, to glide away; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; 1, sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoriā dilabuntur, **Cic.**; 2, esp. of time, to go by; dilapso tempore, **Sall.**

dilācēro, 1. (dis and lacero), to tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., aliquem, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., rempublicam, **Cic.**

dilāmino, 1. (dis and lamina), to split in two, **Ov.**

dilānio, 1. (dis and lanio), to tear in pieces; cadaver, **Cic.**

dilargior, 4 dep. (dis and largior), to lavish abroad, give liberally, qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, **Cic.**

dilatīo -ōnis, f. (differo), a putting off, delaying, postponing, temporis, **Cic.**; belli, **Liv.**; sine dilatione, **Liv.**; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, **Liv.**

dilatō (dis and latus), 1. to spread out, extend **I.** Lit., munus, **Cic.**; aciem, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen in continentibus terris, **Cic.**, legem in ordine cunctum, to extend, **Cic.** **B.** Esp. 1, litteras, to pronounce broadly, **Cic.**; 2, of speech, to enlarge, amplify; orationem, **Cic.**

dilatōr -ōris, m. (differo), a dilatory person, a loiterer, **Hor.**

dilatūs, v. differo.

dilaudo, 1 (dis and laudo), to praise highly; libros, **Cic.**

1 **dilectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), beloved, dear; dilecti tibi poetae, **Hor.**

2. **dilectus** -ūs = delectus (q.v.).

diligens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo) **I.** Gen., assiduus, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent (opp. negligens), **a.** of persons, omnibus in rebus, **Cic.**; with genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, **Cic.**, with dat., Cornithios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, **Cic.**, with ad and the gerund, ad custodiendum, **Cic.**, **b.** of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura, **Cic.** **II.** Esp. careful in housekeeping, economical, saving, homo frugi ac diligens, **Cic.**; in re hereditaria, **Cic.**

diligentē, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently; aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, **Cic.**; iter caute diligenterque facere, **Caes.**

diligentia -ae, f. (dilligo). **A.** Gen. carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence; with obj. genit., testamentorum, **Cic.**; with in and the abl., pro mea summa in republica diligentia, **Cic.**; non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam, **Caes.**; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), **Cic.**; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus

et unguentum, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. care in management of a household, frugality; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.

diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquid, Cic.; aliquid diligere et carum habere, aliquid celere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alicuius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

dilōrico, 1. (dis and lorico), to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

dilūceo, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilucesco -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; **a.** pers., omnem crede tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; **b.** impers., quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.

dilucidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.

dilucidus -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

dilucūlum -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.

diluo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., **a.** ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; **b.** to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; **b.** to expose the falseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

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 vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

dimetiōr -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., **a.** act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; **b.** pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.;igna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. **a.** milit. t. t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; **b.** astron. t. t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis 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.) dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proelii, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

dimico -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.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes versiculorum, Cic.

dimidiūs -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dimidium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminūtio, 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, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (β) 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.; quaestionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiaque nominis Romani multam impunitaque, Cic.

dimōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo), to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit. terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; **a.** spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; **b.** statu sua sacra, Liv.

Dinarchus -i, m. (Δειναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Dindymus -i, m. and **Dindyma** -ōrum, n. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele, hence **Dindymēnē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

dinosco = dignosco (q. v.).

dinūmeratio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; dierum ac nocturnum, Cic.

dinūmero, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellae, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

Diódōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

dioecesis -ēos and -is, f. (διοίκησις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

dioecētes -ae, m. (διοικητής), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

Diōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

Diōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Diōmēdeus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Dion -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

Dionē -es, f. and **Diona** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaia; 2, Venus. Adj.,

Dīōnaeus -a -um, relating to *Diōne*, or *Venus*, mater, i.e. *Venus*, Verg. ; Caesar (by the legend), descendant of *Aeneas*, son of *Venus*, Verg. ; antrum, sacred to *Venus*, Hor.

Dīōnysius -ii, m. (Διονύσιος), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of *Syracuse* 400-367 B.C. ; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

Dīōnysus -i, m (Διώνυσος), the Greek name of *Bacchus* ; hence **Dīōnysia** -ōrum, n. the feast of *Diionysus*.

dīōta -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*

diplōma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter ; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic. ; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

Dipylon -i, n. (Δίπυλον), the double door, name of the *Thracian* gate at *Athens*

Dircō -ēs, f (Δίρκη). 1, 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. 2, the fountain of *Dircē*, to the north-west of *Thebes* Adj., **Dircæus** -a -um, *Dircæan*, *Boeotian*, *cygnus*, *Pindar*, Hor.

directē, adv with compar. (*directus*), straightforward, in a straight line, 1, horizontally, Cic. ; transf, dicere, directly, Cic. ; 2, perpendicularly ; *directe ad perpendiculum*, Caes.

directō, 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. ; trabeas, Caes. ; 2, straightforward, plain, simple, verba, Cic. ; homo, Cic

diremptus -ūs, m (*dirumpo*), a separation, Cic

direptio -ōnis, f (*diripio*), a plundering, pillaging, urbs relictā direptioni, Cic. ; bonorum direptio, Cic.

direptor -ōris, m. (*diripio*), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

diribēo -ūi -itum, 2. (for *dis* -habeo, from *habeo*), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn ; tabellas, Cic

diribitio -ōnis, f. (*diribeo*), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

diribitor -ōris, m (*diribeo*), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

dirigo -rexī -rectum, 3. (*dis* and *rego*). 1. to set straight, arrange in a straight line, pass. 2, to proceed in a straight line ; transf, dirigitur (argumentatio) quum proposuit aliquid quod probaret, Cic. 2, to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc. ; to direct, ad castra *Corneliana* vela, Caes. ; cursum eo (quo), Cic. ; iter ad *Mutinam*, Cic. ; b, of weapons, to aim, direct ; hastam in aliquem, Ov. ; c, of the sight, aciem ad aliquem, Cat. ; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose ; (a) in 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 sapientissime 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.

dirīmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (*dis* and *emo*). 1. 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide, *Sabinæ* 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, proclum, Liv. ; a war, contention, bellum inter *Philippum* atque *Aetolos*, Liv. ; c, an alliance, league, to break up, veterem conjunctionem civium, Cic. 2. to divide. quae urbs *Volturmo* flumine dirempta *Falernum* a *Campano* agro dividit, Liv.

diripio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (*dis* and *rapio*). 1. to tear to pieces A. Lit., *Hippolytum*, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy, socios, Cic. 2. to tear away, a pectore vestem, Ov. ; res pulcherrimas ex tota *Asia*, Cic.

diritas -ātis, f. (*dirus*), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic poet. ; 2, cruelty, fierceness ; quanta in altero duntas, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3 to break in pieces, shatter 1. Lit., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere, Tac. ; (homo) diruptus, ruptured, Cic. 2. Transf, a, dirupi me paenae in iudicio *Galli Canini*, shouted myself hoarse in defending, etc. ; Cic. ; middle, dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger, etc. ; dirumpi plausu alicuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else, Cic. ; dolore, Cic. ; b, to sever, break up, amicitiam, Cic. ; societatem, Cic

diruō -ūi -ūtum, 3. (*dis* and *ruo*), to pull down, rare to the ground, destroy A. Lit., urbem, Cic. ; agmina vasto impetu, to scatter, Hor. B. Transf, aere dirui, to be maledict of one's pay, Plin. ; in quibus (castris), quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic. ; homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt, Cic

dirus -a -um (connected with *δεινός*), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, Ov. ; subst, dirae -ārum, f unlucky omens, Cic. ; so dira -ūrum, n., Cic. B. Transf, horrible, cruel, frightful, a, of things, execratio, Verg. ; venena, Hor. ; subst, dirae -ārum, f curses, dms agam vos, Hor. ; contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium, Liv. ; b, of persons, cruel, terrible ; dea, *Circe*, Ov. ; *Hannibal*, Hor. ; subst, personif, Dira -ae, f. a *Fury*, Verg. ; gen plur. often with *ultrices*, *Furies*, Verg.

1 **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of *dis*-, *di*-, and *dir*-

2. **Dis**, *Ditis*, m. a name of *Pluto*, god of the lower world, Cic. ; domina *Ditis*, *Proserpina*, Verg.

3. **dis**, *ditis*, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., dis hostis, Liv. ; apud *Helvetios* ditissimus fuit *Orgetorix*, Caes. ; with genit., ditissimus agri, Verg. B. Transf richly provided, making rich ; ditia stipendia, Liv.

discēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. 1. to go asunder, part, separate ; in duas partes, Sall. ; caelum discedit, the heavens open, Cic. ; transf, omnis Italia animis discedit, is divided, Sall. 2. 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,

dis, 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 jure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de jure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

discerno -crēvi -crētum, **3**. **A**. to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se malis terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, 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 divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectant, Cic.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo), **1**, a going away, departure, Tac.; **2**, polit. t. t. voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo), **1**, a parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; **2**, a departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp., **a**, milit. t. t. marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; **b**, euphem. banishment, Cic.

discidium -īi, n. (discindo), **I**, a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II**, separation, division, parting. **A**. Lit., conjugiis miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. **B**. Transf. separation in feelings, disension; belli discidium, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordias, Cic.

discido, **3** (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, how in pieces, Lucr.

discinctus -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

discindo -scidi -scissum, **3** (dis and scinde),

1, to cleave asunder, split; cotem novacula, Cic. transf., amicitias, Cic.; **2**, to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

discingo -einxī -cinctum, **3**, to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

disciplina -ae, f. (discipulus). **I**, instruction, teaching. **A**. Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina 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; Hermagorae, Cic. **II**, in a wider sense, training, education. **A**. Lit., **a**, gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; **b**, esp. military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B**. Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; **a**, gen., disciplinae sanotitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; **b**, the ordering of a state, constitution; disciplina republicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclarum disciplinamque quam a majoribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

discipulus -ī, 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 discludit, Caes. **II**, Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

disco, didici, **3**. **I**, to learn. **A**. Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; jus civile aut rem militare, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicistis, Cic.; ab eo Stoico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinqueremes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.; ita didicisse a majoribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; disco fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; absol., valent pueri, studiose 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 discit Hiber Rhodanique potior, 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.; impers., eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordia -ae, f. (discors). **I**, **a**, dissension, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; **b**, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II**, Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

disordo, **1** (discors), **1**, to be at discord, to disagree; eum Cherusais, Tac.; inter se dis-

sistere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dissidens secumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers, to be mutinous, Tac.; 2, to be unlike; quantum discordet parum avaro, Hor.

discoors -cordis (dis and cor), 1. 1, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant; civitas secum ipsa discoors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.; bella, Ov.; 2, unlike, dissimilar, different, tam discordia inter se responsa, Liv.

discrepantia -ae, f. (discrepo), disagreeing, difference; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrepātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), disagreeing, disunion; inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, 1. (intens. of discrepo), to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lucr.

discrepo -pavi, 1. not to sound together. A. Lit., to be out of tune, to be discordant; in fidibus aut in tibis, Cic. B. Transf., to disagree, be different, be unlike; cum aliquo or cum aliqua re, Cic., ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter se, Cic., nunc in re, Cic., with dat., quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor.; impers., discrepat, there is a disagreement, people are not agreed, discrepat inter scriptores, Liv., illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv., with acc and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin, etc., Liv.

discribo = describo (q v.).

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), that which divides. I. Lit., A. Concr., the dividing line, quum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separarentur, Cic. B. Abstr., a, the space between, spatium discrimina milit., Ov.; b, in music, interval, septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings), Verg. II. a, separation, distinction, difference; delectu omni et discrimine remotu, Cic.; b, turning-point, critical moment, ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum possitne... an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse, Cic.; c, crisis, hazard, danger; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.

discrimino, 1 (discrimen), to separate, sunder, divide; Etiam discriminat Cassia, Cic.; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

discriptio -ōnis, f. (discribo), a division, Cic.

discrucio, 1. to torture vehemently, torment, of bodily torture, discruciatos necare, Cic.; of mental anguish, reff. or pass., to torment oneself, make oneself miserable, Cic.

discumbo -cubui -cubitum, 3. to lie down, a, to recline at table, discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic., impers., discumbitur, one goes to the table, Cic.; b, to sleep, go to bed; cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

discupio -ivi -itum, 3. to desire vehemently, Cat.

discurro -cucurri and -curri -cursum, 3. to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro; in multis, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers., tota discurrunt urbe, Verg.; of things, diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -us, 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. (δίσκος), a quoit; discum audire quam philosophum malle, Cic.

disectio -cussii -cussum, 3. (dis and quatio), to strike asunder. I. to shatter, break down: tribus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. II. 1, to

disperse, scatter; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, to frustrate, bring to nought, suppress; eam rem, Liv.; caedam, Cic.; eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem manibus, ferro, 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 = disjicio (q v.).

disiecto, 1. (intens. of disjicio), to cast about, scatter, Lucr.

1. **disiectus** -a -um, v. disjicio.

2 **disiectus** -us, m. (disjicio), a scattering, dispersing, Lucr.

disjicio -jeci -jectum, 2. (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 scatter, disperse; naves or classem, Liv.; disiecta comas, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; disiecta membra poetae, Hor.; disiecta manus, Cic.; milit. t. t., to scatter; phalangen, Caes. II. Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate; consilia ducis, Liv.

disjunctio -ōnis, f. (disjungo), separation. I. Lit., meorum, Cic. II. Transf., 1, gen., difference, animorum, Cic.; 2, esp. a, in logic, a disjunctive proposition, Cic.; b, in rhet., a series of sentences without connecting particles, asyndeton, Cic.

disjunctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (disjungo), separated, sundered, distant. I. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. II. Transf., A. Gen., remote from; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, Cic. B. Esp., 1, in logic, disjunctive, 2, in rhet., disconnected, Cic.

disjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. to unbind, loosen, separate. I. Lit., a, to unyoke or unharness; jumenta, Cic.; b, to separate, sunder, remove; intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus, Cic.; Italidis disjungimur oris, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., to separate; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. B. Esp., to distinguish; insaniam a furore, Cic.

dispālor, 1. dep. to wander about, to stray, Nep.

dispando -pandi -pansum, 3. to expand, extend, stretch out, Lucr.

dispar -pāris, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat., illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dispārilla -e, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal; dispārilla exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro, 1. to separate, part, divide; seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut, etc., Cic.; partic subst., **dispārātum** -i, n., rhet. t. t., the contradictory proposition (e.g., sapere, non sapere), Cic.

dispartio = dispartio (q v.).

dispello -pūli -pulsam, 3. I. to drive in different directions; pecudes, Cic. II. to scatter, dispel; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -ii, n. (dispendo), expenditure, expense, loss; facere, to suffer loss; transf., dispendia morae, loss of time, Verg.

1. **dispendo** = dispendo (q v.).

2. **dispendo** -pensum, 3. to weigh out, Var.

dispanno = 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 annos, Liv.; in rhet., inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic. **II.** a, gen., to arrange; annum intercalarem mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, esp., to manage a household; res domesticas, Cic.

disperditio -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a total destruction, ruin, Cic.

disperdo -didi -ditum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate; possessiones, Cic.

dispereo -ii, 4. to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispeream, 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 -i -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.

displacio -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio) **I.** to open the eyes and begin to see, catuli qui 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.

displaceo -placui -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.

displodo -plōsi -plōsum, 3. to spread out, dilate, burst, Hor.

dispono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. (dis and pono), to put in different places, to distribute. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Bacchi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; milit. t. t., portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to distribute on a definite plan; imperii curas, Tac.; b, rhet. t. t., verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. **II.** to arrange, dispose, set in order. **A.** Lit., Homerī libros 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** -is, m. (dispono), arrangement, Tac.

disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), an arguing, debating, argument, debate; hāc in utramque 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 utramque partem, for and against, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid videtur disputo, Cic.

disquiro, 3. (dis and quaero), to inquire into, investigate, Hor.

disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), an inquiry, investigation, Cic.

dissaeptio -saepsi -saeptum, 4. to hedge off, separate, divide; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

dissaeptio -ōnis, f. (dissaeptio), a partition, Liv. (?)

dissaeptum -i, n. (dissaeptio), a barrier, partition, Lucr.

dissēmino, 1. to spread abroad, disseminate; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), disagreement, variance. **I.** Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, inter homines de iure, Cic; est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio, Cic.; b, in a hostile manner, dissension, disunion; dissensio ac didicium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, opposition; utilium cum honestis, Cic.

dissensus -is, 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 factis, Hor.; b, in a hostile manner, to be at variance; acerrime dissentientes cives, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to be opposed, different; a more, Cic.; quod ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

dissēp . . . v. dissaept . . .

dissērēnascit -avit, impers. (inchoat. of disserenat, it clears up (of the weather); quum undique disserenavisset, Liv.

dissērēnat, impers. (dis and serenus), it clears up, Plin.

1. **dissēro** -sēvi -sītum, 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.

disserpo, 3. to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

dissero, 1. (intens. of 2. dissero), to treat of discuss, argue; aliquid, Tac.

dissidēo -sēdi -sesum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., to sit apart. **I.** to be drawn apart; si toga dissidet impar, sits unevenly, Hor. **II.** to be distant, to be separated. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hyspanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop. **B.** Transf., not to agree; a, of persons, to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion; inter se,

dis; ab aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; de aliquo, 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.; dissilit 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 sui dissimilis, Cic; with dat., quies est tam dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., Cic; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac) quam and et, dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.; absol., naturae dissimiles, Cic.

dissimilit̃r, 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*

dissimulant̃r, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissembling manner, verba non aperte sed dissimulanter conclusa, Cic; non or ne dissimulanter, without dissembling, Cic.*

dissimulatio -ōnis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation, Cic; esp of irony (in the Socratic sense), Cic.*

dissimulātor -ōnis, m. (dissimulo), *a dissembler, concealer, opus propriae, Hor*

dissimūlo, 1. to make unlike **I.** to conceal, to hide, Achilles veste vnum 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 dissemble, 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 sunt quin delecter, Cic.; absol., to dissemble, non dissimulat, Cic. **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; dissimulare consilium 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.

dissipātus -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; statuam, 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) dissociantur opacā valle, Hor.

dissolūbilis -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et divdium sit necesse est, Cic.*

dissolūtē, adv. (dissoluto), *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 esse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., Cic.; 3, profligate, dissolute; dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.

dissolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, unloose **A.** Lit., 1, gen., scopas, clipeum, Cic.; 2, esp. to melt, aes, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., to break up, destroy; societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; 2, esp. a, rhet. t. t., to divide; orationem, Cic.; b, to refute an assertion, charge, etc., 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 sermone moribusque, Liv.

dissors -sortis, having a different lot or fate; ab omni milite dissors gloria, not shared with, Ov

dissuādēo -suāsi -suāsūm, 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

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against; rogationis eius, Cic.*

dissuāsor -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.*

dissuāvior, 1. dep. to kiss eagerly, ap Cic.

dissuāto, 1. (intens. of dissilio), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitibus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

dissūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., to unstitch. **B.** Transf., to open wide; sinum, Ov.; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam dissindendae, Cic.

distantia -ae, f. (disto), *difference, diversity; morum studiorumque, Cic.*

distendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch apart, expand, extend. **I.** Gen., aciem, Caes.; brachia, Ov. **II.** 1, to fill full, distend; ubera cytiso, Verg.; horrea plena spicis, 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 Sannitium, 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.
distermīno, 1. to separate by a boundary, divide, Cic. post.; quod (flumen) Dahas Amosque determinat, Tac.

distichus -a -um (*διστίχος*), consisting of two rows; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, Mart.

distinctō, adv. with compar. (*distinctus*), clearly, definitely, distinctly; dicere, Cic.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (*distinguo*), 1, a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2, a, distinguishing, discriminating; facili est distinctio ingenui et liberalis joci, Cic.; lex est justorum iniquorumque distinctio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike, Cic.; 3, a, distinction, difference; modo intelligatur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a pause, division, Cic.

1. **distinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (*distinguo*), separated, distinct; urbs delubri distinctis spatiiisque communibus, Cic.

2. **distinctus**, abl. -ū, m. (*distinguo*), difference, distinction, Tac.

distineo -tindi -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). I. A. Lit., to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes. B. Transf., a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. II. 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 -stunxi -stinctum, 3. (from dis and *stigo, stingo, 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 intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. II. Meton. A. to point out, mark out; nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo, Ov. B. to decorate, adorn; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur atque illustratur 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 distarent, 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.

distorqueo -torsi -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, perverse; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortus, Cic.

distraho -ōnis, f. (*distrabo*), 1, a dividing, separating; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2, division, dissension; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces. A. Lit., 1, gen., vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; scies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell property by auction, to put up for sale; agros, Tac.; b,

grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse; voces, Cic. B. Transf., 1, distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias), Cic.; oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to dissolve a league or union; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium 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., aliquid a complexu suorum, Cic. B. Transf., to estrange; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.

distribūo -ūi -ūtum, 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.

distribūtē, 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.

distribūtus -a -um, p. adj. (*distribuo*), logically arranged, expositio, Cic.

districtus -a -um, p. adj. (from *dstringo*), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

dstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. A. Lit., to draw apart, stretch out; radius rotarum districti pendit, 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., contentionem gladiis, Cic. B. to destroy, raze to the ground; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. II. Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

ditesco, 3. (3. dis), to become rich, Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (*διδυραμβικός*), dithyrambic; poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (*διδυραμβος*), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

ditio (*dicio*) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditione alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditionis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare Poeno, Liv.

ditior, ditissimus, v. 3. dis.

1. **ditis**, v. 3. dis.

2. **Ditis**, v. 2. dis.

ditio, 1. (3. dis), to enrich, make wealthy; praemii 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 noctuque, Tac. II. 1, a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2, a long time ago; jam diu, Cic. Compar., diutius, a, longer, Cic.; b, too long, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. Superl., diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. **diū**, v. dius.

diurnus -a -um (for *diurnus*, from dies). I. lasting for a day; opus, a day's work, Cic.; eibus, rationes, Liv. Subst., a, **diurnum** -i, n. journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by

a slave, Juv.; **p**, **dīurna** -orum, v. acta. **II**. *happening by day*; magna diurna nocturnaue itinera, Caes.; *quietus diurni nocturnaue*, Cic.

dīus -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., sub dio, and (archaic) sub diu, in the open air, Lucr.

dīutinus -a -um (diu), *lasting a long time, long*; servitus, Cic.

dīūtius, **dīūtissimē**, v. 1 diu.

dīuturnitas -ātis, f. (diuturnus), *long duration*, temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

dīuturnus -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.

divārico, 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 moiui, 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 (-vendīdi) -venditum, 3. to sell in separate lots, bona populi Romani, Cic.

diverbēro, 1 to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres auras sagitta, 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 eodem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

diversitas -ātis, 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. **divitis**, 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 -visum, 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 partiri 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 cithara 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.

dividūus -a -um (divido), **1**, divisible, Cic.; **2**, divided, parted; aqua, Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino), **1**, the gift of prophecy, divination, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor out of several, Cic.

divinē, adv. (divinus), **1**, by divine inspiration, prophetically, Cic.; **2**, divinely, admirably, excellently, Cic.

divinitas -ātis, 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.

divinitūs, 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, prophecy, forebode, divine the future; with acc., hoc, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino, Cic.; absol., quiddam praesentis atque divini, 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 -ōris, m. (divido), **1**, a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; **2**, a hired bribery agent, Cic.

1. divivus -a -um, partic. of divido.

2. divivus -ūs, m. (divido), division; Macedoniae divivui facili, Liv.

divitiāe -arum, f. (dives), riches, wealth. **I**. Lit., superare Crassum 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.

divulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from divulgo), *spread abroad, made common*; *magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

divulgo (divolgo), 1. (dis and vulgo or volgo), **1**, *to make public, publish, spread abroad*; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; **2**, *to make common*; *curus primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum*, Cic.

divus -a -um (from deus). **I.** Adj., *belonging to the deity, divine*; *diva parens*, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A.** *divus* -i, m. *a god*, Cic.; *diva* -ae, f. *a goddess*, Liv.; in imperial times *divus* was the epithet of the deified emperors, *divi genus*, of Octavianus, Verg. **B.** *divum* -i, n. *the sky*; only in the phrase, *sub divo*, *in the open air*, Cic.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, *to give, offer*. **A.** *aliquid*, **1**, lit., *dare donum*, Cic.; *populo Roinano arma*, Cic.; of letters, *send, despatch*; *tres epistolae eodem abs te datae tempore*, Cic.; *dare poenas*, *to suffer punishment*, Cic.; *dare lora*, *to let the reins loose*, Verg.; *vela dare ventis*, *to sail*, Verg.; *dare alicui cervicem*, *to offer the neck for punishment*, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, *to give, lend, bestow, offer*; *alicui vitam*, Cic.; *nomen alicui rei*, Liv.; *dare alicui fascem, consular power*, Cic.; *eum locum colloquo*, *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 arbitrum*, Cic.; *natam genero*, Verg.; **2**, *transf.*, *aliquam in matrimonium*, Caes.; *aliquem morti*, Hor.; **3**, *dare se or pass. dari*, *to give oneself up*, *se dare alicui in conspectum*, Cic.; *to throw oneself*, *se in viam*, Cic.; *dare se (alicui) obvium*, *to meet*, Liv.; *dare se somno*, Cic.; *se labori et itineribus*, Cic. **C.** *to give something from oneself*, **1**, lit., *clamore*, *to utter*, Verg.; *dare (alicui) responsum*, Cic.; *dare item secundum aliquem*, *to decide in one's favour*, Cic.; *impetum in aliquem*, Liv.; **2**, *transf.*, *alicui dolorem*, Cic.; *documenta dare*, Cic.

dōcēo, dōcēi, doctum, 2. (DOC -eo, causative of DIC -sco—i.e. disco), *to teach, instruct*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem equo armisque*, Liv.; *aliquem fidiis*, Cic.; with ad, *ad quam (legem) non docti*, Cic.; with adv., *aliquem Latine*, Cic.; *jus civile*, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem litteras*, Cic.; *de aliqua re*, with infin., *aliquem sapere*, Cic.; absol., *quum doceo et explano*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *theatr. 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.

dochmīus -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. πούς), *a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot*. (— — — — —), 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 -ātis, f. (docilis), *teachableness, docility*, Cic.

doctō, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), *learnedly, skilfully*; *luctari*, Hor.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), *a teacher*; *eiusdem sapientiae doctores*, Cic.

doctrina -ae, f. (doceo), **1**, *teaching, instruction*; *puerilis*, Cic.; *honestarum rerum*, Cic.; **2**, *that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning*; *Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus*, Cic.; *animos nostros doctrinā excolere*, Cic.

doctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), **1**, **a**, of persons, *learned, instructed, well-informed*; *Graecis litteris et Latinis*, Cic.; *ex disciplina Stoicorum*, Cic.; subst., **docti** -orum, *learned men*; with genit., *fandi*, Verg.; with acc., *dulces modos*, Hor.; **b**, of things that show learning, *ars*, Ov.; *sermōnes*, Cic.; **2**, *experienced, clever, shrewd*; *doctus usu*, Caes.; *aetate et usu*, Liv.

dōctūmen -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

dōctūmentum -i, n. (doceo), *example, pattern, warning, proof*; *P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis*, Cic.; *alicui documento esse*, Caes.; *documentum sui dare*, Liv.

Dōdōna -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Δωδώνη), *a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle*; hence adj., **1**, **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, of Dodona; **2**, **Dōdōnis** -idis, f. of Dodona.

dōdrans -antis, m. (de and quadrans), *three-fourths*; **1**, gen., *aedifici 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.

dōdrantarius -a -um (dodrans), *belonging to three-fourths*, *tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth*, Cic.

dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα), *a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma*, Cic.

Dolabella -ae, m. *a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero*.

dōlābra -ae, f. (1. dolo), *an axe, hatchet, a military implement*, Liv.

dōlēntēr, adv. with compar. (doleo), *painfully, sorrowfully*; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

dōlēo -dōlū, fut. partic. dōlīturus, **2**, *to suffer pain. **I.** Of bodily pain, *pes, caput dolet*, Cic. **II.** Mentally, **1**, of persons, *to suffer pain, to grieve, be vexed*; *de Hortensio*, Cic.; *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., *se a suis superari*, Cic.; foll. 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*; *nilhil cuiquam doluit*, Cic.*

dōliōlum -i, n. (dim. of dolium), *a little cask*, Liv.

dōllum -ii, n. *a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed*; *de dolio haurire*, *to drink new wine*, Cic.

1. dōlo, **1**. **I.** *to hew with an axe*; *robur*, Cic.; *transf.*, *alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste, to cudgel*, Hor. **II.** *to work with an axe*; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dilatus*, Cic.; *transf.*, *illud opus, to work roughly*, Cic.

2. dōlo or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δόλον), **1**, *a wooden staff with an iron point*, Verg.; *transf.*, *the sting of a fly*, Phaedr.; **2**, *a small foresail*, Liv.

Dōlopa -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοπες), *the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly*. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολοπία), *the country of the Dolopes*.

dōloꝛ -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** *bodily pain*,

anguish; *padum*, Cic.; *laterum*, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, *gen*, *injuriae*, *Caes*; *dolorem accipere aliquā re* or *ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *tanto dolore afficit 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.

dōlōsē, adv. (*dolosus*), *deceitfully, craftily*; *agi dolose*, Cic.

dōlōsus -a -um (*dolus*), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*, *consilia*, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (*δολος*). **I.** *Legal t. t.*, *dolus malus, fraud*; *quum ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum*, Cic. **II.** *A. fraud, deceit, guile*; *fraus ac dolus*, Cic.; *ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent*, *Caes.* **B.** *Meton.*, *trick*, *dolos (= retia)* saltu deludit, Ov.

dōmābilis -e (*domo*), *that can be tamed, tameable*; *Cantaber*, Hor.

dōmesticus -i -um (*domus*). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*, *luctus*, Cic.; *difficultas, poverty*, Cic.; *tempus, spent at home*, Cic.; *domesticus homo*, Cic., and *subst. domesticus*, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **dōmestici** -ōrum, *in the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, *private, domestic, native* (opp. to *foreign or public*), *crudelitas, towards citizens*, Cic.; *si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis*, *Caes*; *bellum, civil war*, Cic.

dōmiciūm -i, n. (*domus*), *a place of residence, dwelling*. **A.** Lit., *aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant*, *Caes.*; *domicilium collocare in aliquo loco*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, *imperii, Rome*, Cic.; *superbiae*, Cic.

dōmīna -ae, f. (*dominus*). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady*, Verg. **II.** *mistress, queen, lady*. **A.** Lit., **a**, as a term of respect to goddesses, of *Venus*, Ov.; of *Cybele*, Verg.; **b**, like English *mistress, a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** *Transf.*, *ruler, controller*; *justitia domina virtutum*, Cic.; *Fors domina campi*, Cic.

dōminātio -ōnis, f. (*domino*), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *unius*, Cic.; *Cinnae*, Cic. **B.** *Meton* = *dominantes, absolute rulers, Tac.* **II.** *Transf.*, *governing*, *temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio*, Cic.

dōminātor -ōnis, m. (*dominor*), *ruler, governor*; *rerum Deus*, Cic.

dōminātrix -icis, f. (fem. of *dominator*), *a despotic mistress, transf.*, *cacca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

dōminātus -ūs, m. (*dominor*), **1**, *absolute power, dominatus regius*, Cic.; **2**, *rule*; *dominatus cupiditatum*, Cic.

dōminium -i, n. (*dominus*), **1**, *rule, power*, Sen.; **2**, *a feast, banquet*; *huius argento domina vestra ornari*, Cic.

dōminor, 1. dep. (*dominus*), *to rule, be lord or master, to dominate*; *in adversarios*, Liv.; *summā arce*, Verg.; *dominari Alexandriae*, Cic.; *in suos*, Cic.; *in nobis*, Cic.; *in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum*, Cic.; *in iudiciis*, Cic.; *transf.*, *dominator libido*, Cic.; *quod unum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists*, Cic.

dōminus -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., *manus 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.; *comitiorum domini* esse, Cic.

dōmīporta -ae, f. (*domus* and *porto*), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

Dōmītiānus -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.*

Dōmītius -a -um, *name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were*:—Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul 58 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 sacerdotibus* (by which the priesthoods were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius*, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *father of the Emperor Nero*; Cn. Domitius Corbulo, *successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero*. Adj.= *Domitian*; *via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Cic. Hence, **Dōmītiānus** -a -um, of *Domitius*; *militēs, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, *Caes*

dōmīto, 1. (intens. of *domo*), *to tame, subdue*; *boves, Verg.*

dōmītor -ōnis, m. (*domo*), *a tamer*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of animals, *equorum, a horse-breaker*, Cic.; **b**, of men, *conqueror, victor*, *domitor Persarum*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, *Saturninus domitor maris alti*, Verg.

dōmītrix -icis, f. (fem. of *domitor*), *she who tames*, *Epidamius domitrix equorum*, Verg.; *clava domitrix ferarum*, Ov.

dōmītus, abl. -ū, m. (*domo*), *taming*; *effimus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectones*, Cic.

dōmo, *dōmū*, *dōmitum*, 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 pugnātem*, Ov.; *maximas nationes virtute*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **a**, concrete objects, *ipsius fluminis vim*, Liv.; *arbores multa mercede*, Verg.; *uvae prelo*, to press, Hor.; **b**, abstract objects, *domitas habere libidines*, Cic., *invidiam*, Hor.

dōmus -ūs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμ-ω, whence δῶμος). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a house* (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while *aecdes* = 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, *dōmū, at home, in the house*, Cic.; *meae domi* (tuae, suae, nostrae, etc.), *at my house*, Cic.; *alienaed 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*; lat. **domui**, abl. generally *domo*, also *domu*; plur. nom. *domus*, acc. *domus* and *domu*, genit. *domuum* and *domorum*, dat. and abl. *domibus*).

donarium -ii, n. (*donum*), 1, *temple, shrine, altar*, Verg., Ov.; 2, *a votive offering*, Liv.

donatio -ōnis, f. (*dono*), *a giving, gift, present, donation*, Cic.

donativum -i, n. (*dono*), *an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery*, Tac.

donec, conj. (shortened from *doneque*, *doneque*), 1, *as long as, while*, Liv.; *donec gratus eram tibi*, Hor.; 2, *until*, Cic.; *with usque eo*, Cic.; or *eo usque*, Liv.

dono, 1. (*donum*). **I.** (*alicui aliquid*), *to give as a present, to present*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., *non pauca suis adiutoribus*, Cic.; 2, transf., **a**, *to grant, bestow*; *alicui aeternam immortalitatem*, Cic.; poet., with infin., *alicui divinare*, Hor.; **b**, *to sacrifice, give up to*; *immicitias reipublicae*, Sues. **B.** Esp., 1, lit. *to remit a debt or obligation*; *alicui aes alienum*, Cic.; 2, transf., *to forgive, pardon* (for the sake of someone else), *noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano*, Liv. **II.** (*aliquem aliquā re*), *to present a person with something*; *cohortem militarium domis*, Caes.

donum -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.

Dōnūsa -ae, f. (*Δονουσία*), *an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos*.

dorcas -adis, 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. *Dores*.

2. **Dōris** -idis, f. (*Δωρίς*), *wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse*.

dormio -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. 1, *to sleep*; se *dormitum conferre*, Cic.; *ad dormitum proficisci*, Cic.; *dormientem excitare*, Cic.; *innumerable saecula dormisse*, Cic.; 2, *to rest, be inactive*; *beneficia dormientibus deferuntur*, Cic.

dormito, 1. (*dormio*), *to be sleepy, to begin to sleep*. **A.** Lit., *dormitanti mihi epistola illa red-dita*, Cic.; *iam dormitante lucernā, just going out*, Ov. **B.** *to dream, be lazy, inactive*; *ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum*, Cic.; *quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nodis*, Hor.

dormitor -ōris, m. (*dormio*), *a sleeper*, Mart.

dorsum -i, n. (**dorsus** -i, m.). **A.** Lit., *the back*, either of men or animals; *dorso onus subire*, Hor.; *dorsum demulcere equis*, Liv. **B.** Transf. *any elevation of similar form*; *duplex (dentalium), the projecting trons of a ploughshare*, Verg.; *immane dorsum, a rock in the sea*, Verg.; *et montalis, slope*; *jugi*, Caes.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (*Δορύλαιον*), *a town in Phrygia*. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Dorylaeum*.

dōryphōrēs -i, m. (*δορυφόρος*), *the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Poly-cletus*, Cic.

dōs, dōtis, f. (*dōs*). **A.** Lit. *a dowry, portion*; *seclpere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine*, Caes.; *illae nubili dotem conficere non posse*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, *a gift*; *cuus artem quum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote*

locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; **b**, *a quality, endow-ment*; *dotis ingenit*, Ov.

dōtālis -e (*dos*), *relating or belonging to a dowry*; *praedium*, Cic.

dōtātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *doto*), *richly dowered*. **A.** Lit., *Aquila*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *richly endowed*; *Chione dotatissima formā*, Ov.

doto, 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.** Meton, *a constellation so called*, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (*Δράκων*), *Draco, an Athenian legislator*.

drācōnigēna -ae, c. (*draco and gigno*) = *δρακονογενής*, *dragon-born, sprung from dragon-seed*; *urbs, Thebes*, Ov.

Drēpānum -i, n. (*Δρέπανον*), and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (*Δρέπανα*), *a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani)*. Adj. **Drēpāni-tānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drepanum*.

drōmas -adis, m. (*δρομάς*), *a dromedary*, Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (*δρόμος*), *the race-course of the Spartans*, Liv.

Drūentia -ae, f. *a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance*.

Drūides -um, m., and **Drūidae** -arum, m. (*derwydd or dryoid*, 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 revive 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 **Drūsinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drusus*; **b**, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. *name of several females of the gens Livia*.

1. **Drūās** -adis, f. (*Δρῡάς*), *a wood nymph, Dryad*, gen. plur. *Dryades*, Verg.

2. **Drūās** -antis, m. (*Δρῡας*), *father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*. Hence **Dryantides** -ae, m. *the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus*, Ov.

Dryōpes -um (*Δρῡopes*), *a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia*.

dūbīe, adv. (*dubius*), 1. **A.** *doubtfully, hesi-tatingly*; *inter confessum dubie dubieque negan-tem*, Ov. **B.** *doubtfully, uncertainly*; *ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum*, Cic.; hence, *hand dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, cer-tainly, without doubt*, Cic.

Dūbis -is, m. *river in Gallia Belgica, now the Dous*.

dūbitābīlis -e (*dubito*), *doubtful, uncertain*, Ov.

dūbitāntēr, adv. (*dubito*), 1, *doubtingly*; *dubitanter unum quodque diceinus*, Cic.; 2, *hesitatingly*; *illud veracundi et dubitantes recepisse*, 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. : *nisi dubitationem*

assert quin, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution; dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war, Cic.; argunt me dubitationes tue, Cic.*

dūbīto, 1. (dubius). **I.** *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain; de hoc, Cic.; haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilis an, etc., Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quid, etc.; non dubito quin, etc., I have no doubt that, Cic.* **II.** *to waver in resolution, hesitate; a, of persons, quid dubitas, Caes.; dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by quin, Cic.; b, of things, dubitavit aciei pars, 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 transiet, Liv.* **II.** Object., *doubted, doubtful. A.* *undecided, uncertain, doubtful, genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes., caelum, cloudy, Ov.; non est dubium quid, there is no doubt that, Cic.; dubiumne est or cui dubium est quid? 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.*

dūcētēsīma -ae, f. (fem. of ducentismus, from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part, as a tax, one-half per cent., Tac.*

dūcentī -ae -a (duo and centum), **1**, *two hundred, Cic., 2, generally any large number, Hor.*

dūcentiēs, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times, Cic.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw. A.* Gen., *frena manu, Ov.* **B.** Esp., **1**, *to drag behind, sidera cernim ducunt, Verg., 2, to draw towards oneself; a, lit, ducere remos, to row, Ov., colorem, to get a darker colour, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to charm, attract, fabellatum audicione ducuntur, Cic.; (b) to draw away, mislead, errore duci, Cic., (γ) to draw to, influence, me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic., 3, to draw in; aera spiritu, 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; aetatem 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 (Janī) 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 despiciatui, 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 leniter editum collem, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, polit. and legal t.t., *to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment; 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 huiam, Cic.; absol., ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs, Liv.; 4, to lead by the nose, cheat, Ov.; 5, of water, to conduct; aquam in urbem, Liv.; 6, to take with one; suas mulierculas secum, Cic.; 7, to order, arrange; alicui funus, Cic.

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 linaments of the face, Cic.; b, muri, building, Cic.* **II.** *leading, 1, milit. t.t., command, leadership, alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompei 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 mihi habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic., b, iam dudum, now for a long time, quem iam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.*

dūellum, dūellūs, dūellātor = bellum, bellicus, beliator, 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 -ōnis, f. (dulcis) **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste, sanguinis, Ov.* **II.** Transf., **a**, *sweetness, pleasantness, charm; dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; b, desire, dulcedo invasit plebeios creandi, Liv.*

dulcesco, 3 (dulcis), *to become sweet, Cic.*

dulcificūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *some-what sweet, potio, Cic.*

dulcis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκύς). **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.*

dulciter, adv. (dulcis), with compar. *dulcius, superl. dulcissime, sweetly, Cic.*

dulcītudo -ōnis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness, Cic.*

Dūlichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses.* Adj **Dūlichius** -a -um, *Dulichian, poet., belonging to Ulysses; rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.*

dum (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv., joined as an enclitic with other words, **a**, with non, nullus, haud vix, etc., *nondum, not yet, Cic.; so 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 only, provided that; with the subj., Cic.; strengthened by modo, dummodo, Cic.; duinne, provided that not, Cic.; dummodo ne, Cic.*

dūmētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn bush, thicket, Cic.; fig., cur cam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta conellimus, Cic.*

dummōdo, v. dum.

Dumnōrix -igis, m. brother of the Aeduan *Divitiacus*.

dūmōsus -a -um (dumus), covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

dumtaxat = duntaxat, q.v.

dūmus -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

duntaxat (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 his 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-quādrāgēsīmus, thirty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-quādrāginta, thirty-eight, Cic.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

dūō-dē-triciēns (-trices) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, twenty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēni -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

dūō-dē-viginti, eighteen, Cic.

dūō-et-vicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

dūō-et-vicēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

dūplex -plīcis (duo and plico), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep., amictus, Verg.; pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

dūplicārius -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

dūpliciter, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

dūplicō, 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, duplicare 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.

dūrābilis -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.

dūrs, and **dūritēr**, adv. with compar. dūrius, superl. dūriissimē (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 fusum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditis consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

dūresco, dūrdi, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigorebus durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

dūritas -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

dūritēr = dure (q.v.).

dūritia -ae, f. and **dūritiēs** -ēi, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atiae pellis, Ov.

II. Transf., a, hardness, austerity; duritia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac duritiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; celi 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; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; unam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem dure 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, rule; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipiadæ dum bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durius, Verg.; pauperies, 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 facundis, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae or dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (juri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

dūx, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armenti, Ov., transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis ducibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

Dŷmās -mantis, m. (Δῡμάς), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis probes, or subst. **Dŷmantis** -tidis, f. Hecuba, Ov.

Dŷmē -ēs, f. (Δŷμη), and **Dŷmae** -ārum, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. **Dŷmaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

dŷnastes -is, m. (δυνάστης), ruler, prince, Cic.

Dyrrāchium -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrāchini** (-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 is, sc parte), there, Liv.

ēadem, adv. (abl. of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, Cic.

ēā-propter = propterea.

ēātēnus = ea tenus (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, Cic.; by ut and the subj, Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. (ἔβερος), the ebony-tree, ebony, Verg.

ēbibō -bībi -bītum, 3. **I.** Gen., to drink up, amnes (of the sea), Ov. **II.** 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, Ov.; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, Hor.

ēblandior, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, Liv.; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., Cic.; partic passivae, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ēbrīetas -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, reeling, Cic.

ēbrīositas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, Cic.

ēbrīosus -a -um (ebrius), drink-loving, Cic.

ēbrīus -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, Cic.; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortunā, Hor.

ēbullō, 4. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, Sen. **II.** Transit., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of, virtues, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us i, f), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, Linn.), Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. **A.** Lat., ivory, signum ex ebore, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, of things made of ivory, a statue, Verg.; a flute, Verg.; the sheath of a sword, Ov.; the curule chair, Hor.; b, the elephant, Juv.

ēburnēolus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, Cic.

ēburneus (ēburnus) -a -um (ebur). **A.** made of ivory, ivory, signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant), Liv. **B.** Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, Ov.

Ebūrōnes -um, m a German people in Gallia Belgica

Ebūsus and -ōs -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now Iviza or Yreca.

ēcastor, v. Castor.

ecce, adv. (for ence, from en and ce), behold! lo! see! ecce tuas litteras, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ubi . . . ecce, Verg.; dum . . . ecce, Hor.; ecce autem, Cic.

ecclūs -i, m. (ἑκκλῦς), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, Cic.

Ecetra -ae, f. capital of the Volsci. Hence **Ecetrānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ecetra.

ecof . . . , v. eff . . .

Echecrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχέκράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato

ēchēnēis -idis, f. (ἐχένης), a sucking fish, remora (echeneis remora, Linn.), Ov.

ēchīdna -ae, f. (ἐχίδνα). **I.** the viper, adder, as an attribute of the Furies, Ov. **II.** Proper noun, **A.** Echidna Lernaëa, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, Ov. **B.** a monster of the lower world, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra, Ov. Adj. **Echidnēus** -a -um, canis echidneus, Cerberus, Ov.

Echīnādes -um (Ἐχινάδες, Urechin Islands), a group of five islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Achelous.

ēchīnus -i, m. (ἐχίνος). 1, the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, Linn.), Hor.; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, Hor.

Echīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). **I.** one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave, father of Pentheus, Echione natus, Pentheus, Ov. Hence, 1, **Echīōnides** -ae, m. a son of Echion—i.e., Pentheus, Ov.; 2, **Echīōnius** -a -um, Echionum, and poet = Cadmean, Theban, Verg. **II.** son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts. Hence adj., **Echīōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to Echion.

ēchō -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), 1, an echo, Plin.; 2, personif., Echo, a wood-nymph, Ov.

ecclōgārī -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, ecquae or ecqua, equod, pronoun interrog. adj = numquid, equi, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? Cic.; quaeris ecqua spes sit, Cic.

ec-quis, **ec-quid**, pron. interrog. subst. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, equus relictus aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? Liv.; with nam, equisnam tibi dixerit, Cic.; adj. = equi, equus Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? Liv.; used adverbially, a, equid, whether; fac sciam equid ventum sitis, Cic.; b, equi = num aliquid, Cat.; c, equo, whither? equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ēcūlēus = equuleus (q.v.).

ēdācītas -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, Cic.

ēdax -ācis, f. (1. edo), 1, greedy, gluttonous; hospes, Cic.; 2, transf., destructive, consuming; ignis, Verg.; curae edaces, "eating cares," Hor.; tempus edax rerum, Ov.

Edessa -ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), 1, town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings. Hence adj., **Edessaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edessa; 2, capital of the province of Osroene in Mesopotamia.

ēdicō -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 comitibus, 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 constitutere 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, 3. 1, to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart; aliquid ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; magnum numerum versuum, Caes.; 2, to learn, study; istam artem, Cic.

ēdissero -sērdi -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 edisserenda 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.

editio -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 tribuum, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, out of which the jury were to be chosen.

editus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **editum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, transf., viribus editor, mightier, Hor.

1. **ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum, edere or esse (ēdw), 1. to eat; nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat jucundius, Cic.; multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, many bushels of salt must be eaten together, i.e. the friendship must be of long standing, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culinos edit or est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animum, Hor. (contracted forms, es, est, estis; suby. essem, infin. esse).

2. **ēdo** -didi -ditum, 3. to give out. I. Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, cuneulus 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 soctum in, etc., to propose, Cic.; (γ) to command; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; partic. subst., **edita** -ōrum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruinas, Cic.; annuum operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; b, of magistrates, to provide games for the people; ludos, spectaculum, Tac.; c, of time, to close, bring to an end; vitam, Cic.

ēdocēo -dōcui -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 (Ἐδωνοί), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **ēdōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **ēdōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacechanal, Prop.

ēdormio, 4. to have one's sleep out. I. Intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill; quum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. II. Trans., a, to sleep off; crapulam, Cic.; b, Fufius Ilionam edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Iliona, Hor.

educatio -ōnis, f. (educio), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.

educator -ōris, m. (educio), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

educatrix -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; transf., earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. **ēduco**, 1. (intens. of 2. educio), to bring up, rear, educate; a, of human beings, aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenius liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam illis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, transf., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. **ēduco** -duxi -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. III. Of time, to live, spend; pios annos, Prop.

ēdulis -e (1. edo), eatable, Hor.

ēdūro, 1. to last, endure, Tac.

ēdurus -a -um, very hard; pirus, Verg.; transf., eduro ore negare, Ov.

ēētōn -ōnis, m. (Ἡτίων), father of Andromache, prince of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence adj., **ēētōneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Eetion.

effarcio -fersi -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

effatū -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, predication; fatidicorum et vatium, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, practising; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi molitorumque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -triciis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

1. **effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio.

2. **effectus** -us, m. (efficio). I. Act., doing,

effecting, execution, performance; 1, gen., conatus tam andax trajicendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv.; 2, esp., the working; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorare, vim et effectum videres, Cic. **II.** Pass., effect, consequence; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effeminatē, adv (effeminatus), effeminately, Cic.

effeminātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effemino), effeminate, womanish, corpora, Liv.; opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

effemino, 1. (ex and femina), 1, to make into a woman; effeminarunt eum (aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic.; 2, to make effeminate, to enervate; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminari cogitationibus mollissimis.

efferrātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. effero), wild, savage, mores ritt'sque, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

efforcio, v efforcio

effertitas -ātis, f. (efferus), wildness, savageness, Cic.

1. **efféro**, 1. (efferus), to make wild, make savage. **A.** Lit., barba et capilli effecerant speciem oris, Liv.; teriam inhumanitate beluarum efferrari, Cic. **B.** Transf., animos, Liv., odio iraque efferrati, Liv.

2. **efféro** (efféro), extūli, elātum, efferre (ex and ferro). **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 betake oneself, pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; b, militi, 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 pēculum manet ne libera respublica efferratur, Liv.; d, to bring forth, bear, uberores fruges, Cic., cum decimo, tenfold, Cic.; 2, transf., to utter, a, to express, si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferruntur, Cic., b, to publish, make known; aliquid in vulgus, Cic., ne has meas ineptias efferratis, Cic.; c, se, to show itself, volo enim se efferrī in adolescentia fecunditas, Cic. **B.** to carry away; 1, lit., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv., 2, transit, to carry away, drive to, si me efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferrī aliquā re (laetitia, dolore, studio, iracundia), 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 victoria, Caes.

effertus -a -um, p. adj. (from efforcio), stuffed full, full; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

efferus -a -um (ex and ferus), very wild, savage; facta tyranni, Verg.

effervesco -ferbū and -fervi, 3. to boil up, foam up, effervesce. **A.** Lit., eae aquae, quae effervescent subditis ignibus, Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, to swarm forth, to break out into a glow, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, Pontus armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, bursting forth, Cic.; b, to rage, Cic.; esp., of an orator, to be passionate, Cic.

effervo, 3. (ex and ferveo). **I.** to boil up or over; effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. **II.** to swarm forth, Verg.

enētus -a -um (ex and fetus, having given

birth to you), weakened, exhausted, effete; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effectus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, incapable of truth, Verg.

efficācitas -ātis, f. (efficax), efficacy, efficiency, Cic.

efficāciter, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), effectively, efficaciously; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

efficax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), effective, efficient, efficacious; a, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, 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, eight-fold, Cic.; c, of number, to make up; pass., effici, come to, ea tributa vix in senus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; d, to bring together; magnum cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; e, philosoph. t. t., to prove, show; minutis interrogationibus quod proposuit efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult efficere, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ita efficitur ut, etc., Cic.; f, to make; Catilinam consulens, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes. **II.** to bring to an end, accomplish, execute, complete, 1, omne opus, Caes.; sphaeram, 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 -ēi, f. or **effigia** -ae, f. (effingo). **I.** Lit., 1, an image, likeness, effigy, portrait; quaedam effigies spirantis mortui, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; 2, form, shape, a, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac.; b, a shade, ghost; effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. **II.** abstract, copy, imitation, image; et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; effigies justī imperii, ideal, Cic.

effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), 1, to wipe off, wipe out; e foro sanguinem spongiis effingere, Cic.; 2, a, to form, fashion, oris lineamenta, Cic.; b, to represent; (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; so to express in words, alicuius mores, Cic.; c, to imitate, strive to reach; illum imitando, Cic.; to conceive; ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio -ffieri, pass. of efficio (q. v.)

efflagitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), an urgent demand; efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, Cic.

efflagitatus -ūs, m. (efflagito), an urgent request; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflagito, 1. (ex and flagito), to ask earnestly, demand, entreat; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab duobus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

effigo -fixi -fictum, 3. (ex and figo), to kill, murder, slay; Pompeium, Cic.

efflo, 1. (ex and flos), 1, transit., to blow out, breathe out; ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; 2, in,

transit., to breathe forth, Lucr.; animam, Cic.; extremum halitum, to die, Cic.

effloresco -flōrdi, 3. (ex and floresco), to blossom, break into bloom, flourish; huc efflorescunt genera partesque virtutum, Cic.; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenui laudibus, Cic.

effluo (efflūo) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. to flow out. **A.** una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. **B.** 1, to vanish; tanta est enim intimorum multitudo, ut ex us aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; **2, a, to vanish out of thought, to be forgotten; effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol., quod totum effluerat, Cic.; b, of thought, to be lost, fail; alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic.; c, of time, to disappear; ne effluat aetas, Cic.; 3, to come to light, become known; effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanent, Cic.**

effluuium -ii, n. (effluo), flowing out, outlet, convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

effodio -fōdi -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; domibus effossis, Caes.

effor (effor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., to speak out, express, speak; verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecatam 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.

effrenātē, adv. with compar. (effrenatus), unrestrainedly, violently, Cic.

effrenatio -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity; animi impotentis, 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.** Transi., to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun; equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impias manus, Cic.; with ne and the subj., propinqua clade 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 -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (ex and fundo), to pour out, pour forth, shed. **I.** 1, of liquids, lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg.; 2, of things not fluid, to pour out, pour forth; saccos nummorum,

to empty, Hor. **II.** **A.** 1, to throw down; aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, to throw their riders; effundere 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 turbamque effunditur, Cic.; b, of fruits, to bring forth in abundance; segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; 5, of property, to spend, squander; patrimonium effundere largiendo, Cic. **III.** Transf., **A.** to pour out, tell, impart; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.; in a bad sense, omnem suum vinolentum furorem in aliquem, pour forth on, Cic. **B.** Esp. reflex. and middle, to give oneself up to, indulge in; effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nullo successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque 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.

effusē, 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 amentem effusione sepiae, Cic.; 2, extravagance, prodigality; hae pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, lit., a, aquae, Cic.; b, pouring out of people; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; 2, transf., 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, futilis), to blab out, chatter; aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol., ex tempore, Cic.

effutuo -ūi, 3. to squander in debauchery, Cat.

egēllidus -a -um, 1, with the chill off, luke-warm, tepid; tepores, Cat.; 2, cool, somewhat cold; flumen, Verg.

ēgens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (egeo), poor, needy, indigent (opp. locuples); egens quidam calumnior, Cic.; with genit., verborum non egens, not deficient in, Cic.

ēgenus -a -um (egeo), needy, wanting, in need of; with genit., omnium egena corpora, Liv.; of condition, poor; in rebus egenis, poverty, Verg.

ēgēo -īi, 2. **I.** to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor; a, absol., egebat? inno locuples erat, Cic.; b, to be in want of something; with abl., medicinā, Cic.; with genit., auxilli, 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.

egéro -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 egenturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

egestas -ätis, 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.

Egnätia (Gnätia) -ae, f. a town in Apulia Peuceetia.

egō (ἐγώ), pron pers genit mei, dat. mihi, acc. me, abl. me; plur nom. nos, genit. nostrum and nostri, dat. nobis, acc. nos, ab 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 consulis, 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 proelium, 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 depress, a proposito, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend, ad summum montis, Sall. **II.** Transit., **A.** to go out of, urbein, Liv. **B.** Lit., 1, to pass beyond; munitiones, Caes., 2, transf., to overstep, pass, modum, Tac; to go out of, fines, Caes.

egregie, adv. (egregius), excellently, admirably, singularly; with verbs, pingere, loqui, Cic, with adjectives, egregie fortis imperator, Cic, egregie subtilis scriptor et elegans, Cic.

egregius -a -um, (ex and grex, lit, not belonging to the common herd), admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished, civis, Cic; with in and the abl., Iacchus in bellica laude, Cic, with ad, vir ad cetera egregius, Liv; with abl., bello, Verg.; with genit., animi, Verg. Subst., **egregia** -örum, n. distinguished actions, Sall.

egressus -üs, m (egredior). **I.** a going out, departure, vester, Cic., ventos custodit et arcet Aeolus egressu, Ov. **II.** **A.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out, egressus obsidens, Tac; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

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.

eiā and **heia** (εία), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; ēia age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

ejicio = ejicio (q.v.).

ejaculo, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

ejectamentum -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up; maris, Tac.

ejectio -ōnis, f. (ejici), banishment, exile, Cic.

ejecto, 1. (intens. of ejicio), to throw, cast, hurl out, eject; 1., arenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, to vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

ejectus -üs, m. (ejicio), a casting out, Lucr.

ejicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ex and jacio), to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic; se in terram e navi, Cic; fig., si quidem hanc sentinam huius urbis ejecerit, Cic. **B.** Transf., anorem ex animo, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to cast forth, utter, vocem, Cic. **B.** Milit. t.t., a, to drive away, cohorts, 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, arinum, Verg. **G.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic, so transf., to reject, disapprove of; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic.

ejulatio -ōnis, f. (ejulo), wailing, a lamentation, illa non virilis, Cic.

ejulatus -üs, m. (ejulo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

ejūlo, 1. to wail, lament; magnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

ejūro and **ejēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I.** Legal t.t., bonam copiam, to swear that one is insolvent, Cic.; forum sibi iniquum, provinciam sibi inquam, aliquem (judicem) iniquum, to declare by oath that a court or judge is partial, to challenge, Cic; magistratum, imperium, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed, Tac. **II.** Transf., to give up, abjure, abandon, disown, patriam, Tac.

ejusdemmodi or **ejusdem modi** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

ejusmodi or **ejus modi** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such, genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quam viam tesarum atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

elābor -lapsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., angus 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.

elāboro, 1. **I.** Intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains, generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic; with ut and the subj., in eo quoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Transit., to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornatī elaboratque, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

Elaea -ae, f. (Ελαία), a town in Aeolis.

elāmentābilis -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

elanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; alienā ignaviā, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

elargior, 4. to lavish, give liberally, Pers.

elātē, adv. (elatus), **1**, *loftily*; loqui, Cic.; **2**, *arrogantly*; se gerere, Nep.

Elātērus -a -um, of or belonging to Elatus. Subst., son of Elatus, i.e., Caeneus.

elātio -ōnis, f. (effero), **1**, *flight, soaring*; elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.; **2**, *elevation*; parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, Cic.

elātro, **1**, *to bark out, cry out*, Hor.

elātus -a -um (partic. of 2. effero), *elevated, exalted*; of discourse, verba, Cic.; of the mind, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

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,

Elēates -ae, m. Zeno, Cic. Adj., **Elēaticus** -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 terre, Liv.

Electra -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα), **1**, *daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter*; **2**, *daughter of Agamemnon, wife of Pylades, 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, negis*, Ov.

elēgans -antis, adj. with compar. and superl. (for eligens, from eligo), *choice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*; a, of persons, non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst., elegantes, *fine folk*, Cic.; b, of things, *tasteful*; artes, Cic.; c, of oratory and diction, *fine, correct, elegant*; elegans in dicendo, Cic.; subst., elegantes, *fine orators*, Cic.; epistola elegantissima, Cic.

elēgāter, 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.

elēgātia -ae, f. (elegans), a, *taste, refinement, grace, elegance*; integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; b, of oratory or diction, *grace, correctness, elegance, neatness*; elegantia loquendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.

elēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), *elegiac verses*, Hor.

elēgia -ae, f. (ἐλεγία), *a poem written in elegiac verse*, Ov.

Elēlous -ēi, m. (Ἠλελεύς, from ἐλελεῖν, the Bacchic cry), *a surname of Bacchus*, Ov.; hence, **Elēlōides** -um, f. Bacchantes, Ov.

elēmētum -i, n. **I** an element, first principle, Plin.; oftener in plur., Cic. **II** Transf., plur. elementa. **A**, the letters of the alphabet, and the alphabet itself, Suet. **B**, the rudiments or elements; a, in reading or writing, praeos elementa docere, Hor.; b, the elements of any science or art; loquendi, Cic.; c, the beginnings of other things; prima Romae, Ov.

elenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), *a pearl pendant worn as an earring*, Juv.

Elēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη) and **Elēphantis** -tidis (Ἐλεφαντίς), *an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite Syene*.

elēphantus -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than elephas in oblique cases), *an elephant*; elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; meton., *ivory*, Verg.

Elēphas - (ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). **A**. Lit., *the elephant*, Liv. **B**. Meton., *the disease elephantiasis*, Lucr.

Elēus -a -um, v. Elis.

Eleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίν), *an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of Ceres, and for the mysteries there celebrated*. Adj., **Eleusinus** -a -um, *Eleusina mater, Ceres*, Verg.

Eleutherius -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), *making free*. Subst. **I**, m. *the Liberator, a surname of Jupiter*. **II**, **Eleutheria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) *the festival of Jupiter Liberator*, Plant.

elēvo, **1**, (ex and levo). **I**. Lit., *to lift up, raise, elevate*; contabulationem, Caes. **II**. Transf., *to lessen*; a, in a bad sense, *to weaken, impair, disparage*; adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, Liv.; b, in a good sense, *to alleviate, lighten*; suspiciones offensivesque, Cic.

elēcio -iēci -iēctum, 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, inferorum animas*, Cic. **B**. *to invite, allure, induce*; aliquem ad disputandum, Cic. **II**, *to bring forth to the light of day*. **A**. Lit., **1**, *gen., ferrum e terrae cavernis*, Cic.; **2**, *exp., to produce, cause*; lapidum ictu ignem, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, *to win from, gain*; alias litteras ab aliquo, Cic.; **2**, *to search out, find out*; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; **3**, *to awake*; misericordiam, Liv.

Elēcus -i, m. (elicio), *a surname of Jupiter, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth*, Liv.

elido -lisi -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 pectus saxo, Liv.; fig., *nervos omnes virtutis, to break*, Cic.

eligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (ex and lego). **I**, *to pick out, to choose, select*; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antonius 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.

elīmīno, **1**, (ex and lumen), *to carry over the threshold*; dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor.

elimo, **1**, (ex and lima), *to file off, smoothe, polish*. **A**. Lit., *graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos*, Ov. **B**. Transf., *to polish, elaborate, perfect*; σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Cic.

elīnguis -e (ex and lingua), **1**, *speechless*, Cic.; **2**, *without eloquence*, Cic.; mutus atque elīnguis, Liv.

Elis -idis, f. (Ἠλīs), *a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized*; hence adj., **1**, **Elēus** -a -um and **Elīus** -a -um, *Elean, Olympic*; amplex, the Alpheus, Ov.; **2**, **Elēis** -idis, f. *Elean*; **3**, **Elīas** -adis, f. *Elean, Olympic*; equa, *a horse running in the Olympic games*, Verg.

Elissa (Elisa) -ae, f. (Ἐλισσα), *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. (ἐλλέβορος and ἐλλέβορος), and gen. **ellēbōrum** (hellēbōrum) -i, n. *hellebore*, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.

elōco, 1. *to let, let on hire*; fundum, Cic.

elōcūtio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), *oratorical delivery, elocution* (= φράσις), Cic.

elōgium -ii, n. 1. *a short maxim, apophthegm*, Solonis, Cic.; 2. *an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph*, Cic.; 3. *a clause in a will, a codicil*, Cic.

elōquens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), *eloquent*, omnium eloquentissimi Ti. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

elōquentia -ae, f. (eloquens), *the art of speaking well, eloquence*, Cic.

elōquūm -ii, n. (eloquor), 1. *expression of thought, speech*; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps, Hor.; 2. *eloquence*, qui hec eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

elōquor (ex-lōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum, 3. dep., *to speak out, say out, express*, id quod sentit, Cic.; *cogitata praeclare*, Cic.

Elōrus (Hēlōrus) -i, m. (Ελωρος) and **Elōrum** (Hēlōrum) -i, n. (Ελωρον), *river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name*. Adj., 1. **Elōrinus** (Hēl-) -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2. **Elōrini** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the town*.

Epēnor -ōris, m. (Επηνωρ) *one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog*.

elūceo -luci, 2. (ex and luceo), *to beam forth, shine out, glitter*. A. Lit., *splendidissimo candore inter flammās elucens circulus*, Cic. B. Transf., *quae (scintilla ingeni) jam tum elucebat in puero*, Cic.

eluctor, 1. dep. I. *Intransit, to struggle out, burst forth*. A. Lit., *aqua eluctabitur omnis*, Veig. B. Transf., *velut eluctantia verba*, Tac. II. *Transit, to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty*. A. Lit., *quum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent*, Liv.; *nives*, Tac. B. Transf., *locum difficultates*, Tac.

elūcūbro, 1. *to compose by lamplight, causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae*, Cic. Dep. form, **elūcūbror**, 1. *epistolam*, Cic.

elūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). I. *Intransit, to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea)*; ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; *litus qua fluctus eluderet*, Cic. II. *Transit, 1, to putty a blow*; absol., *quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio*, Cic.; 2, *to evade, try to escape*; *pugnam*, Liv.; 3, *to mock, ridicule*, Cic.; *aliquem omnibus contumelias*, Liv.

elūgēo -lūxi, 2. I. *Intransit, to mourn for any one during the prescribed period*, Liv. II. *Transit, to mourn for*, *patriam*, ap. Cic.

elumbis -e (ex and lumbus), *weak in the loins*; *transf., of orators, weak, feeble*, Tac.

elūo -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.

elūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from eluo) *washed out, watery, unspiced*; *irriguo nihil est elutius horto*, Hor.

elūvies ēi, f. (eluo). I. *Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood*; *maris*, Tac.; *elūvies*

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; *fig., illa labe atque eluvies civitatis, impurity*, Cic. II. *Pass., 1, filii*; *siccare eluviem*, Juv.; 2, *a puddle, pond*; *in proxima eluvie pueros exponunt*, Liv.

elūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), *an inundation*, Cic.; plur. *aquarum eluviones*, Cic.; *eluviones et exustiones terrarum*, Cic.

Elūmaīs -māidis, f. (Ελυμαίς), *a Persian district to the west of the present province of Iran*.

Adj., **Elūmaeus** -a -um, *Elymaean*.

Elūsiūm -ii, n. (Ηλύσιον πεδίον), *Elysium, the abode of the blessed*; hence adj., **Elūsīnus** -a -um, *Elysian, campi*, Verg. Subst., **Elūsīi**, m. *the Elysian fields*, Mart.

em, interj., *ha! indeed!* Cic.

emancīpo (emancīpo) 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 alieni in adoptionem*. B. *Transf., to make over, give up, transfer, emancipatum esse alieni*, Cic.

ēmāno (ex and mano) A. Lit., *to flow out, issue*. 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 emanant latus*, Cic.; b, *of speech, ne per nos his sermo tum emanet*, Cic.; *consilia tua emanare*, Liv., foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

Emāthīa -ae, f. (Ημαθία), *an old name for Macedonia*, Verg.; *a district of Macedonia*, Liv.; *poet, Thessaly*, Verg., hence adj., 1. **Emāthius** -a -um, *Emathian, Macedonian*; dux, *Alexander*, Ov.; 2. **Emāthīs** -idis, f. *Macedonian, Emathides, the Muses*, Ov.

emātūresco -tūrū, 3. A. Lit., *to become ripe*, Plin. B. *Transf., to become mild, be softened*, ira, Ov.

ēmax -ācis (emo), *fond of buying*, Cic.

emblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), 1. *inlaid or mosaic work*, ap. Cic.; 2. *raised or relief ornaments*, Cic.

embōliūm -ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον), *a dramatic interlude*, Cic.

emendābilis -e (emendo), *that may be amended, error*, Liv.

emendātē, adv. (emendatus), *correctly, faultlessly*; *pure et emendate loqui*, Cic.

emendātio -ōnis, f. (emendo), *improvement, emendation, amendment, correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio*, Cic.

emendātor -ōris, m. (emendo), *an amender, corrector*; *quasi emendator sermonis usitati*, Cic.; *emendator nostrae civitatis*, Cic.

emendātrix -icis, f. (emendator), *she who corrects or amends*; *vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet*, Cic.; *o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam*, Cic.

emendātus -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.

emendo, 1. (ex and mendum), *to free from errors, emend, correct, improve*; a, *intellectually, alienius annales*, Cic.; b, *morally, civitatem*, Cic.; *conscius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse*, Liv.; *consuetudinem vitiōsam*, Cic.; *res Italiae legibus*, Hor.

ementior -itus, 4. dep., *to devise falsely, counterfeits, falsify, pretend*; *auspicia*, Cic.; *falsa naufragia*, Liv.; with acc. and infin., *eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior*, Cic.; absol., *to make false statements*; *in aliquem*, Cic.

partic. perf. (pass.), auspicia ementita, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ementita et falsa, Cic.

ēmēreo -īi -itum, 2. and **ēmēreor** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a**, to deserve, foll. by infin., Ov.; **b**, to deserve well of a person; aliquem, Ov. **II. to serve**; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; transf., old, disused; aratrum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emerentur, Cic.; tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.

ēmergo -mersi, -mersum (ex and mergo), 3. **I. Transit.**, to cause to rise up; emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to free oneself, to rise; emergere se ex malis, Nep. **II. Intransit.**, to come forth, come up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, equus ex flumine 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 rursum dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

ēmēritus -a -um (partic. of emereo).

ēmētīca -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

ēmētior -mensus sum, 4. **I. to measure out.** **A. Lit.**, spatium oculis, Verg. **B. Transf. a**, to pass over, traverse; una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; partic. perf. pass., toto emenso spatio, Caes.; **b**, to pass through a space of time; tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. perf. pass., emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. **II. to measure out, bestow**; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.

ēmēto (-messū) -messum, 3. to reap, mow; plus frumenti, Hor.

ēmico -micū -micātum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, dart forth. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, of lightning, flame, etc., flamma emicat ex oculis, Ov.; 2, of water, blood, etc.; scaturigines tenues emicant, Liv. **B. Transf. a**, to break out; alicui pavor emicat, Tac.; **b**, to shine forth, be distinguished; inter quae verba forte si emicuit decorum, Hor. **II. 1**, of weapons, missiles, etc., to whiz forth; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.; 2, of persons, to jump out; in litus, Verg. **III. to rush up**; 1, of things, in superos ignes, Ov.; 2, of persons, to jump up; solo, Verg.

ēmigro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate; huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes.; transf., e vita, to die, Cic.

ēminens -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., **ēminentes** -ium, m. remarkable persons, Tac.

ēminentia -ae, f. (emineo), a, protuberance, prominence; nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; **b**, in painting, the lights of a picture, Cic.

ēmīneo -mīnī, 2. (ex and mineo). **I. Lit.**, 1, to project, stand out; ex terra nihil eminet quod, etc., Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; jugum directum emines in mare, Caes.; 2, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque 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.

ēmīnūs, 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 -īi, n. (emitto), an outlet for water, Cic.

ēmīssārius -īi, m. (emitto), a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, Cic.

ēmīssio -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth; 1, of missiles, balistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; 2, letting loose; anguis, serpentis, Cic.

ēmīssus -ūs, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

emitto -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 Albano, Liv.; lacum, to draw off, Cic.; 5, of a book, to publish; si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic. **II. to let go, let loose.** **A. Gen.**, 1, lit., aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes.; manu arma, Caes.; 2, transf., aliquem de manibus, to let slip, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv. **B. Esp. 1**, in the circus, to start, send away; quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic.; 2, a, to let out of prison; aliquem e or de carcere, Cic.; **b**, to let go; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv., aliquem sub jugum, to send under the yoke, Liv.; legal t. t., of slaves, aliquem manu, to free, Liv.; of a debtor, librā et aere liberatum emitit, Liv.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. to buy, purchase. **A. Lit.**, domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere grandī pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic., emere domum prope dimidio carnis quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic., minoris, cheaper, Cic.; pluris, dearer, Cic.; bona de aliqua duobus millibus nummum, Cic. Subst., **emptum** -ī, n. the contract of sale; ex empto, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to bribe, buy; iudices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

ēmōdēror, 1. dep., to moderate; dolore verbis, Ov.

ēmōdūlor, 1. dep., to sing, praise in verse; Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

ēmōlimentum = emolumentum (q. v.).

ēmollīo -īvi -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.

ēmōlūmentum -ī, 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.

ēmōrīor -mōrtūs 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*; muros fundamentaque, Verg.

Empédocles -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a poet and philosopher of Agriguntum; hence adj., **Empédocleus** -a -um, *Empedoclean*; sanguis (acc. to the doctrines of Empedocles), the soul, Cic. Subst., **Empédocleia** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Empedocles, Cic.

empīricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, empiric, Cic.

Empōriæ -ārum, f. (Ἐμπορίαί), town in Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phocæans, now Ampurias.

empōrium -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 emptionibus nullam desidero, Cic.

emptito, 1. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy, ap. Tac.

emptor -ōnis, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser, emptor fandi, Cic.; emptores honorum, Cic.; transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

ēmūlgeo -mulum, 2. to milk out, poet., transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

ēmungo -mungi -munctum, 3. (e and *mungo). **A.** Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. **B.** Transf., a, homo emunctæ naris, with a keen scent for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat, defraud, swindle; aliquem, Hor.

ēmūnio -mūniri or -mūnī -mūnītum, 4. 1. to fortify, strengthen, make safe, locum, munum, Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible; silvas ac paludes, Tac.

en, interj., 1, demonstr. with nom or acc, *io! behold! see!* en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quatuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; absol., en, cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; with aspicere, en aspicere, Ov.; 2, interrog., en, quid ago? Verg.; with unquam, en unquam futurum, etc., Liv.

enarrābilis -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told, Verg.

enarro, 1. to tell, narrate; enarrare alicui somnium, Cic.

enascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of, spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis longæ enatam, Liv.

enāto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming. **A.** Lit., si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enataut tamen, Cic.

enāvātus -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

enāvigo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to sail away; fig., e quibus tanquam e scorpulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Transi., to sail over, sail through; undam, Hor.

Enōlādus -i, m. (Ἐνέλαδος), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Aetna.

endo, archaic = in.

endrōmis -idis, f. (ἐνδρῳμία), 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 Actotus, beloved by Selene and taken to Mount Latmos in Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell., a beautiful youth, Juv.

ēnōeco -nōcū -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 muliebrisque 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. (Ἐγγυον), 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 consularum (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).

ēnimvero, 1. to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2, but indeed; stronger than at (to introduce an objection), Cic.

Enipeūs -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐνιπέυς), 1, a river in Thessalotis, flowing into the Apulianus; 2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

ēnisus, v. enixus and enitor.

ēnitēo -tū, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter. **A.** Lit., entet campus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

ēnitesco -tū, 3. (inchoat. of eniteo), to gleam, shine forth. **A.** Lit., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. **B.** Transf., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

ēnītor -nisus or -nixus, 3. dep. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum, Liv.; in altiora, Tac. **B.** to strive, struggle, make an effort, with ut and the subj., Cic.; eniti et contendere, eniti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnare et eniti ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.; quid eniti 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.

ēnixē, adv. with compar. and superl. (enixus), eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enixe aliquem juvare, Caes.; enixe operam dare ut, etc., Liv.; enixe obstare, Liv.

ēnixus (enxisus) -a -um, p. adj. (enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous; enixio 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.

Ennōlōgaeus -i, m. (Ἐννολογίαος), the Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

ēno, 1. **A.** Lit., to swim out; 1, e concha, Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in terram, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fly away; insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

ēnōdātē, adv. (enodatus), clearly, plainly; narrare, Cic.

ēnōdātio -ōnis, f. (enodo, an untying), explanation, exposition; cognitio enodationis in:

digens, Cic.; **explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum**, Cic.

enōdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *enodo*), *freed from knots, untied*, hence, *made clear, explained*; **praecepta enodata diligenter**, Cic.

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.

enūclēatē, adv. (enucleatus), *clearly, plainly, concisely* (opp. *ornate*), Cic.

enūclēatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *enucleo*), *of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned*; **genus dicendi**, Cic.

enūclēo, 1. (ex and *nucleus*), *to take out the kernel*; **transf.**, *acu quaedam enucleata argumenta*, Cic.; *eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, given from conviction, free from corrupt motives*, Cic.; *haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail*, Cic.

enūmerātiō -ōnis, f. (enumero), 1. *a counting up, enumeration*; **singulorum argumentorum**, Cic.; 2. *in rhetoric, recapitulation*, Cic.

enūmero, 1. 1. *to reckon, count up, enumerate*; **pretium, to compute, pay**, Cic.; 2. *to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate*, **multitudinem beneficiorum**, Cic.

enuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (enuntio), *enunciation, proposition*, Cic.

enuntiātum -i, n. (enuntio), *a proposition*, Cic.

enuntio, 1. 1. *to tell, divulge, disclose*; **consilia adversarii**, Cic.; **enuntiare mysteria**, Cic.; **silenda**, Liv.; **rem Helvetii 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.

enuplio -ōnis, f. (enubo), *marriage out of one's own condition*; **gentis, out of one's gens**, Liv.

enutrio -ivi -itum, 4. *to nourish, rear, bring up*; **puerum Ideis sub antris**, Ov.

1. **eo**, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, 4. (connected with *Gr. εἶμι*). 1. *to go*. **A**. *Of living beings*, 1. *gen.*, **domum**, **Plaut.**; **ad forum**, **Plaut.**; **subsidio suis**, **Caes.**; **novas vias, to make a journey in unknown lands**, **Prop.**; **pedibus, to go by land**, **Liv.**; **maximis itineribus, to make forced marches**, **Liv.**; **subitum, to go to bed**, **Cic.**; **equis, to ride**, **Liv.**; **puppiibus, 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 alla omnia, to oppose a motion, voted in the negative*, **Cic.**; **c**, *ire in aliquem, to attack*, **Liv.**; **d**, *in poenas, to punish*, **Ov.**; *in*

scelus, to commit a fault, **Ov.**; *ire in duplum, to give a double penalty*, **Cic.**; *erat in causam*, **praeceps**, **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 pes ire potest*, **Ov.**; **c**, *of missiles, to go, pierce*; *iit hasta*, **Verg.**; **d**, *of liquids, to flow*; *it naribus ater sanguis*, **Verg.** **II**. 1. *to pass away*; **eunt anni**, **Ov.**; *sic eat quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem*, **Liv.**; 2. *to go, to happen*; *incipit res melius ire*, **Cic.**; 3. *to last*; *si non tanta quies iret*, **Verg.**; 4. *ire in aliquid, to be changed to*; *sanguis in sucos*, **Ov.** (*perf. it*, **Verg. Aen. 9, 418**; **Ov. Met. 8, 349**).

2. **eo**, adv. 1. *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.**

eodem, adv. 1. *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.**

eoipse = *eo ipso*.

Eōs (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.**

Epāminōndas -ae, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας), *a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea*.

epastus -a -um (pascor), *eaten up*; **escae**, **Ov.**

Epēōs and **-ēus** (Ἐπίω) -i, m. (Ἐπειός), *son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse*.

ephebus -i, m. (ἐφήβος), *a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks)*, **Cic.**

ephemēris -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), *a journal, diary*, **Cic.**

Ephēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσος), *one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric*. Hence,

Ephēsius -a -um, *Ephesian*.

ephippiātus -a -um (ephippium), *provided with an ephippium*.

ephippium -i, n. (ἐπίππιον), *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. (ἐφόρος), *the ephor, a Spartan magistrate*, **Cic.**

2. **Ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφορος), *a Greek historian of Cyne in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.*

Ep̄h̄yra -ae, and **Ep̄h̄yre** -ēs, (Ἐφύρα), f. 1. *a sea-nymph*, **Verg.** **II**. *the ancient name of Corinth*; hence, **Ep̄h̄yrēus** -a -um, *Corinthian*, **Verg.**

Ep̄icharmus -i, m. (Ἐπίχαρμος), *a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras*.

Ep̄iclēron -i, f. (Ἐπικλέρος), *"the Hetress," name of a comedy of Menander*.

ep̄icōpas -a -um (ἐπικόπας), *provided with oars*; **phaselus**, **Cic.**

Ēpicūrus -i, m. (Ἐπικούρος), an *Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good.* Hence adj., **Ēpicūrēus** (-ius) -a -um, *Epicurean.* Subst., **Ēpicūrēi** -ōrum, m. *the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.*

Ēpiūs -a -um (ἐπικός), *epic; poeta, Cic.; poema, Cic.*

Ēpidaphna -ae, f., and **Ēpidaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

Ēpídauros -i, f. (Ἐπίδauρος), **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. **Ēpídaurius** -a -um, *Epidaurian* Subst., **Ēpídaurius** -ii, m. *Aesculapius, Ov.*

Ēpígōni -ōium, m. (Ἐπιγόνος), *the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers, name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Lucius.*

Ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), **1**, an inscription on the base of a statue, *Cic.*, **2**, an epigram, *Cic.*

Ēpilōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), *a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, Cic.*

Ēpiménides -is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης), *a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.*

Ēpiméthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Ēpiméthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, *Ov.*

Ēpirēdium -ii, n. (ἐπ. and reda or raeda), *the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.*

Ēpirus -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), *a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania.* Hence, **1**, **Ēpirēnsis** -e, of *Epirus*, **2**, **Ēpirōtes** -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), an *Epirote*, **3**, **Ēpirōtēus** -a -um, of *Epirus*.

Ēpistōla -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), *a written communication, letter, epistle.* epistola ab aliquo, *Cic.*, ad aliquem, *Cic.*, epistolam dare, to send off or to deliver, *Cic.*, epistola Graecis litteris conscripta, *Caes.*; epistolam inscribere alicui, *Cic.*

Ēpistōlium -ii, n. (ἐπιστολίον), *a little letter, note, Cat.*

Ēpitāphius -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), *a funeral oration, Cic.*

Ēpitōma -ae, and **Ēpitōmē** -es, f. (ἐπιτομή), an *abridgment, epitome, Cic.*

Ēpōdes -um, m. *a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.*

Ēpōna -ae, f. (ἑπὺς = equus), *the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.*

Ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἑπῶψ), *the hoopoe, Verg.*

Ēpōrēdia -ae, f. *a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Verona.*

Ēpos, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an *epic poem, epos, Hor.*

Ēpōto -pōtavi -pōtus and -pōtātūrus **1** (ex and poto), **a.** to drink up, drink out (in class Lat. only in partic. perf.); poculo epoto, *Cic.*, epoto medicamento, *Liv*; **b.** poet., to suck up, swallow up; terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, *Ov.*

Ēpūlas -ārum, f. *food, dishes.* **I.** Gen., mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., banquet, feast; quotidianae epulae, *Cic.*; fimestas epulas fratri comparare, *Cic.*; ad epulas regis assistere, *Cic.*; alicui epulas dare, *Tac.*; fig. (pari animi) saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, *Cic.*

Ēpūlāris -e (epulae), *relating or belonging to a banquet; accubitus amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.*

Ēpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (epulor), *a feasting, revelling, Cic.*

Ēpūlo -ōnis, m. (epulum), **1**, a reveller, feaster, *Cic.*; **2**, *Treveri (and subsequently) Septemviri epulones, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic.; so simply epulones, Cic.*

Ēpūlor, **1.** dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. **I.** Intransit., unā, together, *Cic.*, cum aliquo, *Cic.*, modice, *Cic.*; Sallarem in modum, splendidly, *Cic.*; with abl., dapibus opimis, *Verg.* **II.** Transit., aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, *Verg.*

Ēpūlum -i, n. *a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.*

Ēqua -ae, f. *a mare, Cic.* (dat. and abl. plur. generally equabus).

Ēques -itis, e. (equus). **I.** Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, *Liv.* **II.** Esp., **A.** a horse-soldier, *Caes.* (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry, *Liv.* **B.** equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, *Cic.*

Ēquester -stris -stre (equus). **I. 1.**, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statuac, *Cic.*; **2.**, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proelium, *Caes.*; pugna, *Cic.* **II.** relating to the knights, ordo, *Cic.*, locus, *Cic.*; census, *Cic.* Subst., **ēquester** -stris, m. *a knight, Tac.*

Ēquidem (strengthened form of quidem by addition of demonstrative prefix e-, cf. enim and nam), a demonstrative particle, generally used with the first person, **1**, indeed, truly, nihil, inquit, equidem novi, *Cic.*; equidem ego, *Cic.*; certe equidem, *Verg.*; **2**, in a concessive sense, of course, certainly, with sed, verum, sed tamen, *Cic.*

Ēquīnus -a -um (equus), *relating to horses, equine, seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.*

Ēquīria -um or -ōium, n. (equus), *horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Ov.*

Ēquītātus -tis, m. (equito), **1**, cavalry (opp. peditatus), *Cic.*, **2**, the equestrian order, *Cic.*

Ēquito, **1.** (eques) **A.** Lit., to ride on horse-back, in equestris, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., of winds, to rush, Euris per Siculas equitavit undas, *Hor.*

Ēquūlēus -i, m. (dim. of equus). **A.** a young horse, colt, *Cic.* **B.** a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, *Cic.*

Ēquūlus -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, *Cic.*

Ēquus -i, m. (ἵππος), a horse. **I. A.** Lit., equorum dominitores, *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.*; velu in equo, *Cic.*; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, *Cic.*; metere equum, to serve in the cavalry, *Caes.*; ad equum rescribere, to make some one a knight, *Caes.*; equum Trojanum, 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 Tūtious -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

ērādo -rāsi -rāsium, 3. to scratch out, to strike off. **A.** Lit., aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac. **B.** Transf., to destroy, eradicate; elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

ērāna -ae, f. ('Ερανα), capital of the Eleutheroelices on Mount Amanus.

ērāsīnus -i, m. ('Ερασίνας), river in Argolis, now Kephalaria.

ērātō -ūs, f. ('Ερατώ), the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., muse, Verg.

ērāstothēnēs -is, m. ('Ερατοσθένης), a Greek philosopher and poet.

erascō, erectum = hercisco, herctum (q.v.).

ērēbus -i, m. ('Ερεβος), 1, a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., **ērēbēus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

ērēchtheus -ēi, m. ('Ερεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris; hence, 1, adj., **ērēchthēus** -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, **ērēchthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, **ērēchthis** -idis, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Procris, Ov.

erectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from erigo), set up. **I.** Lit., upright, erect, status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., high, elevated; a, in a good sense, celsus et erectus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, proud; erectus et celsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch; iudices, Cic.; quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta stare, on the tip-toe 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 erepsemus (= erepissimus), Hor.

erēptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure, Cic.

erēptor -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.

ērētria -ae, f. ('Ερετρία). **I.** a town near Pharsalus 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, **ērētricus** -a -um; subst., **ērētrici** -ōrum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so **ērētriaci** -ōrum, m. Cic.; b, **ērētriensis** -e, Eretrian.

ērētum -i, n. ('Ερετον), an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona. Adj., **ērētinus** -a -um, Eretine.

ergā, prep. with acc. (root ERG, whence εἶργω), towards; 1, in relation to; ea prima Tiberio erga pecuniam alienam diligentia fuit, Tac.; 2, in relation to, towards (of one's feelings or attitude towards a person or thing); a, in a good sense, erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.

ergastulum -i, n. a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.

ergō, adv. (ἐργω). **I.** With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriae, non valetudinis ergo, Liv. **II.** Absol., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then. **A.** Gen., Cic.; itaque ergo, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of logical consequences, therefore; ergo etiam, Cic.; b, with questions,

then; quid ergo? why then? Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, now, Cic.; d, to resume something that had been dropped, well then, as I was saying, Cic. (sometimes ergō in meaning No. II.).

ērīchthō -ūs, f. ('Εριχθή), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; transf., a witch, Ov.

ērīchthōnius -īl, m. ('Εριχθόνιος), 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 Tros; hence, **ērīchthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

ērīcius -īl, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevaux-de-frise, Caes.

ērīdānus -i, m. ('Ηριδανός), 1, myth and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.

erigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ex and rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas ad moenia, Liv.; inalum, 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 Sicantum 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 collem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to arouse, excite; animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic. **B.** Esp., to raise up, encourage, cheer; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; se erigere, to encourage oneself, be encouraged; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.; so pass., erigimur, Hor.

ērīgōnē -ēs, f. ('Ηριγώνη), 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. ('Εριγών), a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.

ērillus (Hērillus) -ī, m. ('Ηρίλλος), a Stoic philosopher of Carthage. **ērillī** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Erillus.

ērinnys (Erinys) -yos, f. ('Εριννύς). **I.** one of the Furies; plur., Erinyes, the Furies. **II.** Transf., **A.** scourge, curse; patriae communis Erinys, Verg. **B.** fury, madness; quo tristis Erinys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.

ērīphyla -ae, f. and **ērīphylē** -ēs, f. ('Εριφύλη), 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 -rīpui -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 e manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; filium 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 -īdi -rōsuin, 3. (ex and rodo), to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.

erogatio -ōnis, f. (erogo), *payment, expenditure*; pecuniae, Cic.

erogo, 1. (ex and rogo), *to pay from the public treasury*; pecuniam ex 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.

erraticus -a -um (1. erro), *wandering, erratic*; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplex lapsu et erratico, Cic.

erratio -ōnis, f. (1. erro), *a wandering, straying*; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eum (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

erratum -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.

erratus -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 erit 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 -ōnis, m. (1. erro), *a wandering about.* **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **B.** Transf., *wandering, uncertainty*; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., *wandering from the right way.* **A.** Lit., errore viarum, Liv.; cursus errore facili, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *error, deception*; errore duci, Cic.; in errorem induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2, *mistake*; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

erūbesco -rūbū, 3. *to grow red, blush*, a, erubescere genae, Ov.; b, *to grow red from shame, be ashamed*, ubi erubuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., Cic.; with abl., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with infin., Liv.; **erubescendus** -a -um, *of which one should be ashamed*, ignes, Hor.

erūca -ae, f. *a kind of colewort*, Hor.

eructo, 1. *to belch forth, throw up, vomit.* **A.** Lit., sanie, 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 ad Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosus artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

erūdītē, adv., only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), *learnedly*; eruditius disputare, Cic.

erūdītio -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1, *teaching, instruction*, Cic.; 2, *knowledge, learning, erudition, eruditione atque doctrinā*, Cic.

erūdītulus -i, m. (dinn. of eruditus), *somewhat skilled*, Cat.

erūdītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from erudio), *learned, instructed, polished, erudite*; homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplinā juris, Cic. Subst.,

erūdītī -orum, m. *men of education*, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break out, break forth.* **I.** Transit., **A.** *to cause to burst forth*; 1, lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere, or pass., erumpi, *to burst forth*; portis se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2, transf., *to vent, discharge*; stomachum in aliquem, Cic. **B.** *to break through*, nubem, Verg. **II.** Intransit., *to burst forth, break out with violence.* **A.** Lit., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic., milit. t. t., *to rush forth*, ex castris, Caes.; imperis, 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.; missā latus hastā, *to pierce*, Ov.; b, *to tear out, pluck away*; euntur oculos, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, *memoria alicuius ex annalium vetustate, to bring forth*, Cic.; b, *to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out*; si quid indagans, inveneris, ex tenebris eruere, Cic.; with rel sent., mihi, scinde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. **II.** *to destroy utterly, raze*; urbem, Verg.

eruptio -ōnis, f. (erumpo), *a bursting or breaking forth.* **A.** Gen., eruptio Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., *sally, attack*; eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

Erycina -ae, f. v. Eryx.

Erymanthōs -i, m. (Ερύμανθος). **I.** a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. Hence, 1, **Erymanthis** -idis, f. (Ερύμανθίς), *Erymanthian*; custos ursae Erymanthidos (Callisto), i. e., Bootes, Ov.; 2, **Erymanthius** -a -um (Ερύμανθιος), *Erymanthian*. **II.** a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus.

Erysiothōn -thōnis, m. (Ερυσίθων), 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.

Erythēa (-īa) -ae, f. *a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon.* Hence, **Erythēis** -thēidis, f. *Erythean*; praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

Erythīnus -a -uma (ερυθίνος), *a kind of red barrel or mullet*, Ov.

Erythrae -arum, 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 or*

men and animals, Cic.; 2, bait, Ov.; transf., voluptas esca malorum, Cic.

escārius -a -um, (esca), relating or belonging to food. Subst., **escāria** -orum, n. eating utensils, Juv.

escendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ex and scando). I. Intransit., to climb up, ascend; 1, in rotam, Cic.; in rugum ardentem, Cic.; in tribunal, Liv.; in currum, Cic.; 2, to go up from the sea-coast inland; Nium a mari, Liv. II. Transit., to ascend; Oetam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, f. (escendo), landing, disembarkation; escensionem facere ab navibus in terram, Liv.

escensus, abl. -i, m. (escendo), climbing; capta escensu munimenta, Tac.

escit, **escunt** = erit, erunt, v. sum.

escul . . . v. aescul . . .

eschulentus -a -um (esca), relating to eating, edible, esculent; frusta, Cic.; subst., **eschulenta** -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., **Esquilius** -a -um; 2, **Esquilius** -a -um, **Esquiline**; subst., **Esquiline** -ae, f. the Esquiline gate, Cic.; 3, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, Esquiline.

essedā -ae, f. = essedum (q.v.).

essedārius -ii, m. (essedā), a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot, Caes.

essedum -i, n. (a Celtic word), a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games, Caes.; a travelling chariot, Cic.

esuriō, 4. (desider. of 1. edo). A. to be hungry, desire food, Cic. B. Transf., to desire eagerly, long for; nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

esuriō -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger, Cat.

esus -a -um, partic. of 1. edo.

ēt, conj. (cf. Gr. *ēti*). 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 jugerum, et quidem immania, Cic.; so et alone, and indeed; magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.; 4, et etiam, and also; auctoritate et consilio et etiam gratia, Cic.; 5, et vero, and truly, Cic.; 6, et non, and not, and not rather; dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt, Cic.; 7, et deinde, and then, Liv. II. also; addam et illud etiam, Cic. III. but; nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora, Hor.

ētōnim, conj., 1 (explanatory), namely, Cic.; 2 (strengthening a previous assertion), truly, and indeed, Cic.

Etēdōlēs -is and -ēos, n. (Ἐτεδολῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polynices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

ētēsiae -arum, f. (ἑτησίαι, sc. ἀνεμοί), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds, Cic.

ētēsius -a -um, Etesian, Lucr.

ēthōlōgus i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics 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, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.; quum iste etiam cubaret, when he was still, &c., Cic. II. 1, in answer, certainly, yes, indeed; aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no, Cic.; 2, certainly, by all means; etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic.; 3, to express a climax, even, nay even; voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica, Cic.; non solum . . . sed (or verum) etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; tum (or quum) . . . tum etiam, as well . . . &c., Cic.; 4, even, nay; tabulas nihil profuturas, etiam plus suspicionis futurum, Cic. III. again. dic etiam clarus, Cic.; etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare, Cic.

ētiām-num and **ētiām-nunc**, adv., yet, still, till now; de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiam nunc, nothing further, Cic.

ētiām-si, conj., even if, although, Cic.

ētiām-tum and **ētiām-tunc**, adv., even then, till that time, till then, Cic.

Etrūria -ae, f. a country in Central Italy now Tuscany. Adj., **Etruscus** -a -um, Etruscan

et-si, conj., 1, although, yet; foll. by tamen, at, certe, etc.; etsi non sapientissimam, at amicissimam hominis auctoritate, Cic.; 2, and yet, notwithstanding; do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas, Cic.

ētyēmōlōgia -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, Cic.

eu (εὖ), interj., good! well done! an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical), Hor.

Euadnē -ēs, f. (Εὐάδην), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes.

Euandēr -dri, and **Euandrus** -i, m. (Εὐάνδρος), myth., son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill. Adj., **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 sed-god Glaucus, Verg.; b, poet., belonging to God, a colony from Euboea, urbs, Cumae, Ov.

Euclidēs -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), 1, a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy; 2, a mathematician of Alexandria

Euēnus -i, m. (Εὐηνος), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpesia, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euēnus. Adj., **Euēnius** -a -um, of or belonging to the (river) Euēnus.

Eugānēi -ōrum, m. a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona. Adj., **Eugāneus** -a -um, Euganeian.

ēuge, 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., euhantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

Euhēmērus -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.

Euhias (Euias) -adis, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchant.

Euhius (Euius) -ii, 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.

Euménides -um, f. (Εὐμενίδες), *Eumenides*, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

Eumolpus -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. Hence, **Eumolpidae** -arum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι), a family in Athens from which the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνούχος), a eunuch, Cic.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφώρβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōrion -ōnis, m. (Εὐφώριον), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrātes -is (also -i and -ae), m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, rising in Armenia, joining the Tigris, and flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton. the dwellers on the Euphrates, Verg.

Eupōlis -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπόλις), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides -is and -i, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Adj., **Euripideus** -a -um, of Euripides.

Euripus -i, m. (Εὐρίπος), 1, a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and the main land, Cic.; 2, an artificial canal or water-course, Cic.; the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus, Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f. and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). I. Myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. II. Geogr., the continent of Europe, said to have been named after Europa. Adj., **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Europa; dux, Minos, Ov.

Eurōtas -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Laconia, now Basilipotamo.

eurōus -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

eurus -i, m. (εὖρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind, Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

Eurydicē -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.

Eurymēdōn -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

Eurymides -ae, m. (Εὐρυμίδης), son of Eurytus, i.e., Telephus.

Eurynōmē -ēs, f. (Εὐρυνόμη), daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoe.

Eurypylus -i, m. (Εὐρύπυλος), 1, a son of Hercules, and king of Cos; 2, son of Eucemon, one of the Greek commanders before Troy.

Eurythēus -i, m. (Εὐρυθέυς), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurytus -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king in Cichalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence, **Eurytis** -idis, f. daughter of Eurytus, i.e., Iole.

Euterpē -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

Eutropius -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

Euxinus -a -um (Εὐξεινος = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aquae, Ov.

evādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. to go out, go forth. I. Intransit., A. Lit., 1, gen., ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall.; per praeceptum 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 judicabat non

posse oratores, evadere, Cic.; b, to result, turn out; quo evasura sint, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus altos, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syncop. perf., evasti, Hor.).

evāgor, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to wander, stray away. A. Lit., a, of plunderers, effuse, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to wheel to the right and left, manoeuvre; nullo ad evagandum relicto spatium, Liv. B. Transf., appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. II. Transf., to overstep, ordinem rectum, Hor.

evālesco -vālū, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infin., sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, Verg.

evan, v. euan.

Evander, v. Euander.

evānesco -vānūi, 3. A. to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic. B. Transf., evanescent memoria alicuius, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

evānīdus -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov.

evans, v. euhans.

evasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agium, 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 Præco 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; aliquem ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliquem ad consulatum, Tac.

evello -velli -vulsum, 3. I. to tear out, pluck out. A. Lit., alicui linguam, Cic.; arborem, Cic. B. Transf., to tear out, erase, remove, consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic. II. to tear away; emblema, Cic.

evēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. I. Lit., menses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. II. Transf., 1, a, to turn out, result; bene, Cic.; alicui feliciter, Caes.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sunt 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 eventū facit, Cic.; 2, an event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

eventus -ūs, m. (evenio). I. consequence, issue, result; 1, gen., eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; eius diei, Caes.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; 2, esp., a. issue, end, catastrophe; (a) of a drama, semper ad eventum festinat, Hor.; (b) of persons, impiorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus defuit, Tac. II. an occurrence, event, Cic.; fatis; auditur Deum eventus, Liv.

everbēro, 1. to strike violently, flap; clypeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendente escam, Ov.

ēvergo, 3. *to send out, send forth*; *nullo apertos rivos*, Liv.

everriculum -i, n. (*everro*), *a fishing-net, drag-net*; *fig., quod unquam huiusce modi evericulum ulla in provincia fuit* (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; *everriculum malitiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo*, Cic.

ēverro -verri -versum, 3. (*to sweep out*); *transf., to plunder*; *quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris* (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

ēversio -ōnis, f. (*everto*), 1. *an overturning*; *columnae*, Cic.; 2. *transf., a destruction, ruin*; *vitas*, Cic.; *patriae*, rerum publicarum *eversio*es, Cic.

ēversor -ōris, m. (*everto*), *an overturner, destroyer*; *civitatis*, Cic.

ēverto -verti -versum, 3. **I. A.** *to overturn, throw down*; 1. *lit., navem*, Cic.; *arborem*, Verg.; hence, of a city, *to demolish, raze to the ground*, Carthaginem, Cic.; 2. *transf., to overthrow, destroy*; *funditus civitates*, Cic.; *constitutam philosophiam*, Cic.; *aliquem, to ruin politically*, Cic. **B.** *to expel or eject from one's property*; *aliquem bonis*, Cic.; *perfidum fortunis patriis*, Cic. **II.** *to raise up*; *aequora ventis*, Verg.

ēvestigātus -a -um, *tracked out, discovered*; *ingeniis evestigata prorum*, Ov.

ēvias, v. *Euhias*.

ēvidens -entis, adj. (*ex and video*), 1. *visible*; *mensura quaedam*, Cic.; 2. *transf., clear, plain, evident*; *res*, Cic.; *evidentior causa victoriae*, Liv.; *quid est evidentius*? Cic.

ēvidētēr, adv. (*evidens*), *visibly, manifestly*; *evidenter praenitere*, Liv.

ēvidentiā -ae, f. (*evidens*), *distinctness of language*, Cic.

ēvigilo, 1. **I.** *Intransit., to watch, be vigilant*; *in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae*? Cic. **II.** *Transit., a, to watch through, pass in watching*; *nox evigilanda*, Tib.; *b, to elaborate carefully*; *libros*, Ov.; *consilia evigilata cogitationibus*, Cic.

ēvilesco -villū, 3. *to become vile, worthless, contemptible*, Tac.

ēvincolo -vinxi -vinctum, 4. *to bind, bind round*; *diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit*, Tac.; *viridi evinctus oliva*, Verg.

ēvinco -vici -victum, 3. *to conquer entirely, utterly subdue*. **I.** *Lit., imbelles 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.** *Transf., A. Gen., a, to prevail upon a person*; *lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci*, Verg.; *b, to conquer a passion or feeling*; *evicit misatio justa sociorum superbiam ingentem*, Liv. **B. a, to bring it about that; *with ut and the subj., summa ope eviderunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur*, Liv.; *b, to prove irresistibly*; *si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.**

ēviro, 1. (*ex and vir*), *to castrate*, Cal.

ēviscero, 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.

ēvitābilis -e (*evito*), *that can be avoided*; *telum*, Ov.

ēvito, 1. *to avoid, shun*; *suspicionem*, Cic.

ēvias, v. *Euhias*.

ēvocātor -ōris, m. (*evoco*), *one who calls to arms*; *servorum et civium perditorum*, Cic.

ēvocātus -a -um (*partic. of evoco*); *subst., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency*, Caes.

ēvoco, 1. *to call out*. **I.** *Lit., A. Gen., aliquem e curia*, Liv.; *mercatores undique ad se*, Caes.; *aliquem litteris*, Cic. **B. Esp., 1, relig. t. t., a, to summon the spirits of the dead; *aliquem ab inferis*, Cic.; *b, to call forth a deity from a besieged and hostile city by promising a temple at Rome*; *evocare deos*, Liv.; 2. *to summon*; *a, of magistrates, etc., aliquem ad se*, Cic.; *aliquem ad colloquium*, Liv.; *b, to summon for military service*; *legiones ex hibernis*, Caes.; *c, to summon to a place of honour*; *aliquem ad eum honorem*, Caes.; 3. *in a hostile manner, to call upon the enemy to come out to fight*; *magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam*, Caes. **II.** *Transf., a, aliquem familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem*, Cic.; *b, to call forth, produce*; *misere cordia tua nullus oratione evocata*, Cic.**

ēvoce, v. *ehoce*.

ēvōlo, 1. **I.** *to fly out, fly away*. **A.** *Lit., ex quercu*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., to come forth quickly, rush forth, hasten away*; *ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere*, Cic.; *e senatu*, Cic.; *e conspectu*, Cic.; *fig., ex alicuius severitate, e poena, to escape*, Cic. **II.** *to fly up*; *concussisque levis pennis sic evolat ales*, Ov.

ēvōlūtio -ōnis, f. (*evolvere*), *the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book*; *poetarum*, Cic.

ēvolvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. **I. A.** *Lit., to roll out, roll forth*; 1. *per humum evolvi*, Tac.; 2. *of a river, se evolve in mare*, Verg.; 3. *fig., evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis, unmasked*, Cic. **B. Transf., 1, to extricate, se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2. *to deprive*; *illos ex praeda clandestina, make to disgorge*, Liv.; 3. *of news, evolvi, to spread*; *ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur*, Liv. **II.** *to roll apart, open, unwind*. **A.** *Lit., 1, gen., volumen epistolarum*, Cic.; 2. *a, of the fates, to spin*; *fusos meos*, Ov.; *b, to read, study*; *librum*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., 1, to make clear, narrate*; *aliquid accuratius in litteris*, Cic.; 2. *to find out*; *exitum criminis*, Cic.; 3. *to think over, reflect upon*; *haec sub antris*, Verg.**

ēvomo -ni -itum, 3. *to vomit forth*. **A.** *Lit., conchas*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., a, to vomit forth, cast out*; *quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomuit forasque proiecit*, Cic.; *in quo tu, accepta et devorata pecuniā, evomere non poteras, disgorge*, Cic.; *b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo*, Cic.

ēvulgo, 1. *to publish, make known*; *jus civile*, Liv.; *Octaviae injurias*, Tac.

ēvulsio -ōnis, f. (*evello*), *a pulling out, plucking out*; *dentis*, Cic.

ex, prep. with abl. (*ic, ic*), e before h, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, *from or out of*. **I.** 1. *In space, out of, from*; *exire ex urbe*, e *vita*, Cic.; *milites ex eo loco deducere*, Cic.; *delabi ex equo*, Liv. thus *a*, it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g., *sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quaerere, percunctari, discere, intelligere, etc.*; *b, so the phrase, ex persona alicuius, under the mask*—i.e., *in the character of any one*; *ex 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, of; **1**, a, quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, of the priesthood of Vesta, Ter.; **b**, of etymological derivation, urbem quam e suo nomine Romani jussit 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 Marsis, a *Marsian*, Cic.; **b**, in place of the genit., 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 part or gained, lauri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e rapto, Ov.; **4**, to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of, ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; esp with conj. in the phrase, ex eo quod, ex eo 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 mori, 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 loedere, 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, 1 to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter, contumelious 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.

exacō -ōni -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., mucrone aliquem tribuniciū in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exaceruet illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic.; **b**, to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exaeui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversū**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exaedificatio -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), a building up; fig., of an oration, ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

exaedifico, 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.; exaequari alicui, Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

exaestio, 1. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuatur irā, Verg. **II.** Transf., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuatur aestus, Lucr.

exaggēratio -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation, amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggēro, 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.

exagitatōr -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censurer; omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exagīto, 1. **I.** Lit., to drive anything from its position; a, of animals, to hunt, chase; et lepus hic alius 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 injuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quacatio exagitabat, Sall.; **2**, to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize; aliquem, Cic.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic.; to disapprove of, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitant atque continent, Cic.; **3**, to excite, irritate; plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic.

exalbesco -bui, 3. to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

exāmen -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 statera, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, consider; a, diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; with abl., haec meis ponderibus, Cic.; **b**, of judges, male vetum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

ex-āmuissim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

exanelo, 1. to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum, poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

exānimatio -ōnis, f. (exanimo), fright, terror, Cic.

exānimis -e and gen. **exānimus** -a -um (ex and anima), **1**, lifeless, dead, Verg., Liv.; **2**, lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

exānimo, 1. (ex and anima or animus). **I.** to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu examinari, Caes.; milites cursu exanimati, breathless, Caes.; **2**, transf., to make breathless with fear, to stun; te metus exanimat, Cic. **B.** to deprive of life, kill; 1, lit., aliquem, Cic.; **2**, transf., to exhaust, weaken; aliquem querellis, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exilter exanimata exire, Cic.

exantio = exanelo (q.v.).

exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

exardesco -arsi -arum, 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; *exarsit bellum*, Cic.

exāresco -ārūi, 3. to dry, become quite dry. **A.** Lit., *exarescunt 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 malls exasperatique*, Liv.; **b.** to irritate, excite; *animos*, Liv.

exauctōro, 1. to dismiss from military service, discharge; *aliquem*, Liv.; *se exauctorare, to leave the service*, Liv.

exaudio, 4. **I.** to hear plainly; *maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico*, Cic.; *nou exaudito tubae sono*, Caes. **II.** to hear favourably, listen to; **a.** aliquid, to listen to prayers; *vota precesque*, Verg.; **b.** aliquem, to obey; *monitor non exauditus*, Hor.

exaugēo, 2. to increase exceedingly; *radiorum ictum*, Lucr.

exauguratio -ōnis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; *sacellorum exaugurationes*, Liv.

exaugūro, 1. to desecrate, profane; *fana*, Liv.

excaeco, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., *aliquem*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; *flumina*, Ov.

excandescētia -ae, f. (excandescō), heat, irascibility, Cic.

excandescō -dūi, 3. to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; *absol.*, id postquam nescit, excaudit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, *risi inā excanduerit fortitudo*, Cic.

excanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; *sidera excantata voce Thessalā*, Hor.

excarnifico, 1. to tear to pieces; *aliquem*, Cic.

excāvo, 1. to hollow out, excavate; *ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā*, Cic.

excēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit, **A.** to go out, go away, go from; **1.** lit., *viā*, Liv.; *oppido*, Caes.; *urbe*, Cic.; *ex proelio*, *proelio*, Caes.; **2.** transf., **a.** *ex ephebis*, *e pueris*, to pass out of the age of boyhood, Cic.; *e memoria*, to pass out of memory, Liv.; *e vita* or simply *vitā*, to die, Cic.; *excedere palmā*, to resign the prize, Verg.; **b.** to digress; *paulum ad enarrandum quam etc.*, Liv. **B.** to go beyond, exceed; **1.** lit., *ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra*, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** to attain to; *eo laudis excedere quo*, etc., Tac.; **b.** to result in, turn to; *ne in altercationem excederet res*, Liv.; **c.** to pass beyond; *quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset*, Liv.; **d.** of events, to happen; *insequentia excedunt in eum annum*, etc., Liv. **II.** Transiit, **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 mullebris formae*, Cic.; *una excellentissima virtus, iustitia*, Cic.

excellētēr, adv. (excellens), excellently; *quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt*, Cic.

excellentia -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; *animi excellentis magnitudoque*, Cic.; *absol.*, *propter excellentiam, preeminently*, Cic.

excello (excellō), 3. to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; *illud excellit regium nomen*, Cic.; with abl., *animi magnitudine*, Cic.; with in and the abl., *in qua parte excello ipse*, Cic.; with inter, *inter quos posset excellere*, Cic.; with praeter, *in eo genere praeter ceteros*, Cic.; with super, *quia super ceteros excellat*, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), *ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris*, Cic.; *in quibus tu longe aliis excellis*, Cic.

excolāē, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; *dicere, in a lofty style*, Cic.

excolitās -ātis, f. (excelsus), height; transf., animi, elevation, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), lofty, high, elevated. **A.** Lit., *mons*, Caes.; *locus*, Cic. Subst., **excelsum** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common, **1.** of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; *in excelso et illustri loco sita laus tua*, Cic.; subst., **excelsum** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; **a.** sing., *in excelso vitam agere*, Sall.; **b.** plur., *excelsa et alta sperare, high honours*, Liv.; **2.** of the mind, dignified, elevated; *magnus homo et excelsus*, Cic.; *animus excelsus*, Cic.; **3.** of the style of a writer or speaker, lofty, elevated; *orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior*, Cic.

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 snuff up*, Verg.

exerno -orēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort; *Saguntinos ex captorum numero*, Liv.; *haedi excreti, separated from their mothers*, Verg.

excerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (ex and carpo), to pick out. **I.** Lit., *semina pomis*, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to gather out, choose; *excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni*, Cic.; *excerpere nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis*, Liv. **B.** to put on one side, separate; *de numero*, Cic.; *se numero illorum*, Hor.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), departure from life, death, vitae, Cic.; *e vita*, Cic.; *absol.*, *laeti excessu principes*, Tac.

exōētra -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

excidiūm -ii, n. (excindo = excindō), destruction, annihilation; **a.** of places, *Libyae*, Verg.; *excidia urbium relictarum*, Liv.; **b.** of persons, *excidium meorum*, Verg.; *legionum*, Tac.

1. excido -cidi, 3. (ex and cado), to fall out, fall down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *sol excidiisse 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 excidiase 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 metu, lost consciousness*, Ov.; **b.** esp., to pass

away from memory or thought, be forgotten; Carthaginem excidisse de memoria, Liv. nomen tuum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; **3**, to fail; magnis excidit ansis, Ov.

2. excido -cidi -cisum, **3.** (ex and caedo), to cut out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lapides e terra, Cic.; arbor excisa, non evulsa, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to *hew out, excavate*; saxum, Cic.; **b**, to *destroy*; of places, portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic.; of persons, to *annihilate*; Sugambros, Tac. **II.** Transf., to *root out, banish*, illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

exciso -civi -citum, **2.** and (gen.) **excilo** -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 obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B.** Transf., **1**, to *provoke*; hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; **2**, with or without somno or e somno, to *arouse, awake*, Liv., Sall.; **3**, to *frighten, alarm*; conscientia mentem excitavit vastabat, Sall. **II.** Of things, **1**, to *call forth, excite, produce*, tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; **2**, to *shake*; pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (ex and capio). **I.** to take out. **A.** Lit., aliquem e mari, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to *except*, hosce homines excipio et recerno, 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 paterā, 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*; montundum, 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.; assensu populi excepta vox, Liv.; **2**, to *await*; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; **3**, to *follow, succeed*, orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Hercules vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; **4**, to *continue, prolong*; memoriam viri, Cic.; **5**, poet., to *lie towards*; porticus excipit Arcetion, Hor.

excisio -ōnis (excido), *destruction*; tectorum, Cic.; nubium, 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 procliderunt, tandem excitati curia excesserunt, Liv.; **b**, transf., to *console, raise up*; animum amici jacentem, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; **2**, to *summon*; triarios, Liv.; recitatores, lectores, Cic.; testes, Cic.; **3**, **a**, to *arouse from sleep*; aliquem e somno or somno, Cic.; **b**, to *arouse, animate*; 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.

exclāmatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

exclamo, **1.** **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II.** Transi., **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 magnā voce exclamasset ut, etc., Liv.

excludo -clūsi -clūsum, (ex and claudo), **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.

excludo -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

excogitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising; illa vis quae tandem, 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 urbibus excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogita, in Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

excolo -colūi -cultum **3.** **A.** Lit., to tend or cultivate carefully, arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a**, to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine; Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excoluit, 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, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

exoresco -crevi -cretum, **3.** to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, excreseunt, Tac.

exorētus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of excreasco.

exorūciābilis -e (exerucio), deserving of torture, Plaut.

exorūcio, **1.** to torture, torment exceedingly. **A.** Lit., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; exercrare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, of physical pain fumo exeruciat, Cic.; **b**, of mental torture, meae me miseriae magis exeruciant quam tuae, Cic.

exorbīae -ārum, f. (exorbo). **A.** Lit., a keeping watch, keeping guard; o exorbias tuas, o fiebles vigilias, Cic.; excubias agere alicui, to keep watch over, Tac.; of animals, excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.; poet., excubiae divan

aeternae, the everlasting fire, Verg. **B.** Meton., the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Cic.

excubitor -ōris, m. (excubo) a sentinel, watchman, guard, Caes.; of birds, excubitoriales, the cock, Verg.

excubo -bui -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 -cudi -cūsum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to strike out; scintillam silici, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hatch; pullos ex ovis, Cic. **II.** to make ready by striking. **A.** to hammer, forge; spirantia mollius aera, Verg.; of bees, to mould; recentes ceras, Verg. **B.** Transf., to compose (of writing), aliquid, Cic.

exculco, 1. (ex and calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm; singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Cic.

excurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** to run out, hasten forth. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excurrat aliquis (sc. domo), Cic.; 2, transf., quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, show itself, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t.t., to attack, make a sortie; omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa, Cic.; 2, transf., to make a digression; longius, Cic. **II.** of places, to run out, to project; promontorium in altum excurrens, Liv.; productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, Cic.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), 1, a stepping onward (of an orator), excursio moderata eaque rara, Cic.; 2, an attack, assault, sally; excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et latrocinia hostium, Cic.; fig., prima excursio orationis, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher, Cic.

excursus -us, m. (excurro), 1, a running forth; excursusque breves tentant (of bees), Verg.; 2, milit. t.t., an attack, sally, assault; excursus militum, Caes.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable, deserving of excuse; delicti pars, Ov.

excūsatio -ōnis (excuso). **I.** an excuse; 1, gen., with subject, genit., Pompeii, Cic.; with object, genit., peccati, Cic.; excusationem excipere, Cic.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finds no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; iustā et idoneā uti excusatione intermissionis litterarum, Cic.; plur., grounds of excuse; nullae istae excusationes sunt, Cic.; 2, esp., refusal, declining; excusatio Serv. Sulpicii legationis, Cic. **II.** plea, defence; excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis or valetudinis, to allege in excuse, Cic.

excūsio, 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 excused on the ground that he is etc., Cic. **II.** to allege in excuse, to plead; 1, morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv.; 2, to decline; reflex., se excusare or pass., excusari with abl., to be excused from, relieved from a duty, etc., Tac.

excusatus -a -um, partic. of excutio.

excutio -cussi -cūsum, 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.; aliquid voces, to pay no

more heed to, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to tear away; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; transf., studia de manibus, Cic.; 2, a, of weapons, to shoot; glandem, Liv.; t, 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, somno excuti, to be disturbed from sleep, Verg.; 6, to spread out; brachia, Ov. **II.** to shake violently. **A.** caesariem, Ov. **B.** 1, to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments), non executio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.; 2, to test, examine, weigh; omnes eorum delicias, omnes ineptias, Cic.

exco . . . v. exsec.

exēdo -ēdi -ēsūm, 3. to eat up, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to consume, destroy, esp. of the action of time, rust, etc.; a, lit., exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, Cic.; b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, eat into, exhaust; aegritudo exest animum, Cic.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a room, or hall for conversation or debate, Cic.

exēdrium -ii, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room, Cic.

exemplar -āris, n. (**exemplāre** -is, n., Luer.) **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. Subst., **exemplāres**, copies; omnium litterarum, Tac.

exemplum -ii, 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; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv. **II.** something to be imitated. **A.** Artistically, an original, pattern; in mutuum simulacrum ab animali exemplo transfertur, Cic. **B.** Morally, 1, a copy, model; exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum cupere or petere ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, an example to be imitated or avoided; aliquid aliorum exemplo institutoque facere, Cic.; plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, Cic.; 3, a warning and deterring example, exemplary punishment; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquem or in aliquo, Cic. **III.** that which illustrates or explains, instance, example, proof; magna exempla casuum humanorum, Liv.; exempli causā, or gratiā, or in exemplum, for example, Cic.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo.

exēo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. **A.** Lit., 1, ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclinio, Cic.; domo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; b, to spring up, sprout forth; de stamine pampinus exit, Ov.; c, to rise in the air, ascend; curribus auras in aetheras, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., de ore vita, to air, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.; exisse ex ore 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.** Transitt., 1, to pass over, beyond; Avernus valles, Ov.; transf., modum, Ov.; 2, to ward off; vim viribus, Verg.

exeq . . . v. ex-seq . . .

exerco -ti -itum, 2. (ex and ARCO-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; assiduâs brachia telis, Ov.; **c.**, of slaves, animals, etc., to *employ in work*; famulas ad lumen longo penso, Verg.; **d.**, to *work hard at*; solum presso sub vomere, Verg. to *cultivate diligently*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to *harass, trouble*; meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg. **B.** to *occupy in some activity, to exercise, practise*; **a.**, of the body, hoc vocem et vires suas, Cic.; milit. t. t., to *exercise in arms, drill*; copias, Caes.; reflex., se exercere 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 comminationibus acerrime, Cic. **C.** to *make use of an instrument or weapon, to employ, use*; **1.** gen., **a.**, arma, Verg.; them, to *do one's day's work*, Verg.; **b.**, of politics, to *use, practise*; facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graveâ mimicitias 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. t., (**a**) to *preside over, to conduct*; qui exerceat iudicium, Cic.; quaestionem intersicarios, Cic.; (**b**) vectigalia, to *manage*, Cic.; (**y**) to *bring a law into execution, legem confestus 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.**, *practise, virtutis, scelerum*, Cic.

exercitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exercito), **1.**, *busied, agnis subigendis*, Cic.; **2.**, *practised, exercised*; **a.**, of the body, homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoriis necandis, Cic.; **b.**, of the mind, in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic. **II.** *troubled, harassed*, Syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor.; cuius agitat et exercitatus annus, Cic.

exercitium -ii, n. (exerceo), *practise, 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.**, *mere, vexatious*, Tac.; **3.**, *tried, harassed*, Cic.

2. exercitus -ūs, m. (exerceo), **a.**, *a trained body of soldiers, army*, exercitus terrestriis, navalis, Liv.; ducere exercitum, Cic.; conscribere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; repente conflare, Cic.; paucis diebus facere, Cic.; accipere, Cic.; exercitus alere, Cic.; exercitum ex castris educere, Caes.; exercitum exponere, put on ship, Caes.; esp., *the infantry*; exercitus equitatusque, Caes., Liv.; his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit, equestri proelio quotidie contendit, Caes.; **b.**, poet., *crowd, swarm*; corvorum, Verg.

exēsor -ōris, m. (exedo), *one who gnaws or eats away*, Lucr.

exhālātio -ōnis, f. (exhalo), *an exhalation, vapour*; exhalationes terrae, Cic.

exhālo, 1. **I.** Transít., to *exhale, emit vapour*, **a.**, of things, nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; **b.**, of persons, vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; crapulam or vinum, Cic. **II.** Intransít., 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 aërio, Cic. **B.** Transf., to *take away*; partem ex tuis laudibus, Cic. **II.** to *empty out*. **A.** Lit., fossas ciociacas, Liv.; puteos,

puteum, vinum, to *empty by drinking*, Cic.; aërium, 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.

exhērēdo, 1. (exheres), to *disinherit*, aliquem, Cic.

exhēres -ēdis, *disinherited*; with genit., paternum bonorum exheres, Cic.

exhibéo -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 vestiarum, Cic.; **b.**, to *hand over, deliver*; omnia alicui integra, Cic. **II.** **1.**, to *show, display, exhibit*; **a.**, dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; **b.**, populo Romano philosophiam, set forth, present, Cic.; **2.**, to *make, to cause*; alicui negotium, to *cause trouble*, Cic.; so alicui molestiam, Cic.; **3.**, to *grant, allow*; toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv.

exhilaro, 1. to *make cheerful*; miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitum nostram, Cic.

exhorresco -horrui, 3. **I.** Intransít., to *shudder, exceedingly, be terrified*; aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cic.; in aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transít., to *tremble at, to dread*, vultus, Verg.

exhortatio -ōnis, f. (exhortor), *exhortation, encouragement*; ducum, Tac.

exhortor, 1. dep., to *exhort, encourage*; natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and the subj., Tac.

exigo -egi -actum, 3. (ex and ago). **I.** to *drive out, drive away*. **A.** Lit., **1.**, of living beings, reges ex civitate, Cic.; servam e montibus, Liv.; **2.**, of things, **a.**, sacer admissas exitit 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*; enseim per juvenem, Verg. **III.** to *complete, finish*; **a.**, monumentum aëie perennis, Hor.; opus, Ov.; **b.**, of time, to *spend, pass*; exacto per scelera die, Tac.; to *complete, bring to an end*; exactis mensibus, Verg.; exactâ 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 publicum opus, superintend the execution of, Liv.; esp., (**a**) to *require the building or making of something*; viam, Cic.; (**b**) to *make a requisition or demand for something*; equitum peditumque centum numerum a civitatibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., to *demand, require, jursurandum*, Liv.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; promissum ab aliquo, Cic. **V.** to *measure, weigh, examine*. **A.** Lit., columnas ad perpendicularum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.**, ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus, Cic.; **2.**, to *consider, reflect upon*; tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.

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 -ātis, 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 -atis, f. (exilis), thinness, meagreness, weakness; in dicendo, Cic.

exiliter, adv. (exilis), thinly, poorly, meagrely; a, sparingly, parsimoniously; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicis, Cic.; b, uninterestingly; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; c, of strength, weakly; nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, Cic.

eximie, adv. (eximius), uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely; diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv.

eximius -a -um (eximo). **I.** excepted; tu unus eximius eo, in quo hoc praecipuum ac singulare valeat, 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 -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ex and emo), to take out, take away. **I.** Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alicuius rei, Cic. **II.** Transf., to take away; **1**, a, aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; b, of time, to delay, procrastinate, waste, diem dicendo, Cic.; c, of persons, aliquem ex or de reis, Cic.; **2**, to take away from some evil; a, aliquid de, to free from; agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; b, aliquid alicui, to take something away from; alicui curas, Ov.; c, of persons, aliquem ex with the abl., or with the abl. alone, to free from; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem alicui rei, to take away from; aliquem vitae, Tac.; Syracusas in libertatem, to free, Liv.; d, to except; aliquem, Cic.

exin = exinde (q.v.).

exinānio -ivi -itum, 4. to empty; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, to plunder, Cic.

exindē (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 -ōnis, f. (existimo). **I.** the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment; non militis de imperatore existimatione esse, Liv. **II.** the opinion that other persons have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character; bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

existimātor -ōris, 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 existumare, 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 existimatio est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

time; 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 -ium, m. the critics, Cic.

existibilis -e (exitium), deadly, destructive; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

existialis -e (exitium), destructive, fatal, deadly; exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

existiosus -a -um, adj. with compar and superl. (exitium), destructive, fatal, deadly; conjuratio, Cic.; exitiosum esse republicae, Cic.

exitium -ii, n. (exeo, lit., a going out or away), destruction, ruin; **1**, lit., huius urbis Cic.; exitio esse alicui, to be fatal to, Cic.; omnis exitia publica, Cic.; **2**, meton., the cause of destruction, Hor.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), a going out, a going forth. **I.** A. Lit., ieditum 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 tragiici 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**, issue, result; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.

exlex -lēgis, lawless, bound by no law; ex legem esse Sullam, Cic.

exmōvēō = emoveo (q.v.).

exōdium -ii, n. (ἐξόδιον), a comic afterpiece, Liv., Juv.

exōlesco -lēvi -lētum, 3. **I.** to grow to full size; only in perf. partic., exoletus, Plaut. **II.** to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete; ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exoleret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

exōlētus -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

exōnēro, 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.

exoptātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), desired, wished for; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatus adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

exopto, 1. to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

exorābilis -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), easily entreated, placable, Cic., Hor.

exordior -orsus sum, 4. dep., **1**, to lay a warp, begin to weave; fig., pertaxa quod exorans 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., exorsa -orum, n. the beginning, Cic.

exordium -ii, n. (exordior), **1**, the warp

of a web, Quint.; 2, a, the beginning; vitas, 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.

exōrīor -ortus sum -ōriri, dep. 8. and 4. **I.** to rise, rise up. **A.** Lit., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars; post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to appear, step forward, make one's appearance, repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; of abstractions, exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; 2, to rise up from a misfortune, breathe again; ego nunc paulum exorior, Cic. **II.** to arise, proceed, take rise **A.** exoritur ingens per litora flatus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, exoritur fama alleuius 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.

exornātor -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.; Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; of speech, orationem, Cic.

exoro, 1. **I.** to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; exora supplicis prece deos, Ov.; exorare pacem divam, Verg.; with ut and the subj., denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic. **II.** to propitiate, move; carmina exorant deos, Ov.; exorare aliquem or exorari foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non exorari by quoniam, Cic.; absol., viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.

1. **exorsus** -a -um, partic. of exordior.

2. **exorsus** -ūs, m. (exordior), a beginning; orationis meae, Cic.

exos -ossis, without bones, Lucr.

exosculor, 1., dep., to kiss frequently; alliculus manum, Tac.

exosso, 1. (exos), to bone, take out the bones, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

exostra -ae, f. (ἐξωστρα), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, Cic.

exosus -a -um (ex and odi), having exceedingly; exosus Trojanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exōticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, Plaut.

expallesco -lūi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pandarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

expando -pansi -pensum and -passum, 3. to stretch out, expand, spread out. **A.** Lit., expassae delubri fores, opened, Tac. **B.** Transf., to expand; rerum naturam diotis, Lucr.

expātro, 1. to squander, Cat.

expāvesco -pāvi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified; ad id, Liv.; with acc., ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

expēdio -ivi and -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 belli, lead successfully, Hor.; iaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; b, to despatch, settle, accute; negotia, Cic.; rem

frumentariam, Caes.; c, to explain, show; omnem expedit morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expediam, Sall.; se de re quam verissime expediam, Tac. **II.** **A.** to bring forth, provide; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistris, Verg.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to make ready; naves or classem, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; b, to find out, discover; alicui vicarium, Liv. **B.** res expedit, or impera. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expediat quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or the infin. simply, omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

expēditē, adv. with compar. and superl. (expeditus), 1, quickly; expeditius navigare, Cic.; 2, without difficulty, easily; explicare, Cic.

expēditio -ōnis, f. (expedio), an undertaking against an enemy, expedition; milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

expēditus -a -um, p. adj. (from expedio).

I. unimpeded, unshackled; a, lightly clad; Clodius, Cic.; jaculatores, Liv.; hence, subst., **expēditus** -i, m. a light-armed foot-soldier, Caes.; expediti, not burdened with baggage, Liv.; b, without obstacles, easy; via, Liv.; locus, Caes.; c, not hindered by obstacles, easy, quick; ad suos receptus, Caes.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.; d, not hindered by business, free; ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; e, ready, prepared; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; of soldiers, ready for fight; copiae, Caes.; copias in expedito habere ad, etc., Liv. **II.** disentangled; a, put in order, settled; negotia, Cic.; b, decisive; victoria, Caes.

expello -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away.

I. Of animals, pecus portā Esquilinā, Liv. **II.** 1, to drive away, expel, throw away; a, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; b, transf., naturam furcā, Hor.; 2, to drive forth, thrust forth; a, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Ov.; (a) esp. milit. t. t., to drive out; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (β) to drive out of a house or country, to banish; aliquem domo suā, Cic.; patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; to drive out kings, tyrants, etc., aliquem regno, Cic.; (γ) esp., to divorce; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; b, transf., (a) aliquem vitā, to bring about a person's death, Cic.; (β) to drive away, banish; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh. **I.** **A.** Lit., ut jam expendantur non numeretur pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, examine, test; expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic. **II.** to weigh out, pay out money, to pay. **A.** Lit., auri pondo centum, Cic.; esp., ferre alicui expensum, to put down in one's account book a payment to some one else, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pay; poenas scelerum, Verg.

expērgēfacio -feci -factum, 3. to wake up. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Transf., to rouse, excite; se, Cic.

expērgiscor -perrectus sum, 3. dep., to awake, wake up, rise from sleep. **A.** Lit., si dormis, expērgiscere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to awake, rouse oneself; expērgita nobilitas, Cic.

expēriens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in; promptus homo et expēriens, Cic.; with genit., expēriens laborum, Ov.

expēriētia -ae, f. (experior), 1, trial, ex-

periment; with genit., *patrimonii amplificandi*, Cic.; **2**, *the knowledge gained by experiment, experience*; *multarum rerum experientiā cognitus*, Tac.

experimentum -i, n. (*experior*), *trial, experiment*; *hoc maximum est experimentum*, Cic.; *Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum peritū esse*, Sall.

experior -pertus sum, 4 dep. (ex and root PER, whence com-perio or -perior, peritus, periculum). **I. A.** *to try, test, prove, put to the test*; **1**, gen., *alicuius amorem*, Cic.; *vim veneni in servo*, Cic.; *amicos*, Cic.; **2**, esp., *to try in a hostile manner, to measure one's strength with another*; **a**, in battle, *si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare*, Caes.; **b**, in a court of law, *to litigate*; *cum aliquo*, Cic. **B.** *to try the success of something, to risk, hazard, make a trial of*; **1**, gen., *experiri id nōlent 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 jus, to go to law*, Cic.; *experiri iudicium populi Romani, to leave it to the decision of the Roman people*, Liv. **II.** *to experience, find, or know by experience*; **1**, omnia quae dico expertus in nobis, Cic.; with predic. acc., *deos constantes inimicos*, Ov.; with acc. and infin., *jam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse*, Sall.; *equidem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exalbescam in principio dicendi*, Cic.; with relat. sent., *experiri libet quantum audeatis*, Liv.; *de me experior, I experience it in myself*, Cic.; **2**, *to experience something unpleasant*; *nondum alteram fortunam expertus*, Liv. (pass., *libertatis dulcedine nondum expertus*, Liv.).

experrectus -a -um, partic. of *expergiscor*.

expers -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** *having no part in, not sharing in*; with genit., *periculorum, publici consilii*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *wanting in, destitute of*; with genit., *omnis eruditionis*, Cic.; *virī, without a husband*, Ov.; with abl., *famā atque fortunis*, Sall.

expertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from *experior*), *that which has been often tested, tried, approved*; *exercitus*, Liv.; with genit., *expertus belli*, Verg., Tac.; with abl., *expertus tribuniciis certaminibus*, Liv.

expetendus -a -um, p. adj. (*expeto*), *to be desired, desirable*; *gloriam expetendam putare*, Cic.

expetesso, 3. (*expeto*), *to desire, wish for*, Plaut.

expeto -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transi., *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 tuā virtute augeri expeto*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; of things, *mare medium terrae locum expetens, encroaching on*, Cic. **II.** Intransi., *to fall upon, befall*; *ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce cladis belli*, Liv.

expiatio -ōnis, f. (*expio*), *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 aedium suarum*, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; **1**, lit., *scelus supplicio*, Cic.; *tua scelera dii in nostros milites expleverunt, have avenged on our soldiers*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *to atone for, make amends for*; *incommodum virtute*, Caes.

expisoor, 1, dep., *to fish out*; transf., *to search out, find out*; *omnia ab aliquo*, Cic.

explānātē, 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.

explānatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *explano*), *clear, plain*; *vocum impressio*, Cic.

explāno, 1. (ex and planus), *to explain, expound, make clear*; **1**, *ille tibi omnia explanabit*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to interpret*; *carmen*, Liv.; **b**, *to set forth, state*; *de cuius hominis moribus paucius prius explananda sunt*, Sall.

explando = *explodo* (q.v.).

explēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. *to fill, fill up, complete by filling*. **I.** Lit., *paludem cratibus atque aggere*, Caes.; *rimas*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, gen., *sententias mollioribus numeris*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to amount to, make up*; *aurum quod summam talenti Attici explet*, Liv.; *milit. t.t.*, *trium milium numerum*, Liv.; **b**, *to fulfill, discharge*; *munus*, Cic.; **c**, *to satisfy, quench, appease*; *situm*, Cic.; *veroer ne non scribendo te expleam*, Cic.; with genit., *animum ulticris flammae*, Cic.; **d**, *to make good*; *ea damna*, Liv.; **e**, *to fill up, complete the number of*; *centurias, tribus*, Liv.; *legiones*, Caes.; **f**, *to complete, perfect*; *vitam beatam cumulate*, Cic.; **g**, *of time, to complete, finish*; *expletum annum habeto*, Cic.

explētio -ōnis, f. (*expleo*), *satisfying*; *naturae*, Cic.

explētus -a -um, p. adj. (from *expleo*), *perfect, complete*; *expletus omnibus suis partibus*, Cic.

explicatē, adv. (*explicatus*), *plainly, clearly*, Cic.

explicatio -ōnis, f. (*explico*). **A.** *an unfolding, uncoiling*; *rudentis*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *explanation, exposition, interpretation*; *in disserendo mira explicatio*, Cic.; *explicatio fabularum*, Cic.

explicātor -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*), *straightforward, easy*; *ex duobus consiliis propositis explicitus videbatur Ilerdam reverti*, Caes.

explico -avi -ātum, and (not in Cicero) -tū -itum, 1. *to unfold, unroll, disentangle*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *volumen*, Cic.; *suas pennas*, Ov.; *frontem, to unwrinkle*, Hor. **B.** *to spread out, extend, expand*; *forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare*, Cic.; *Capua planissimo in loco explicata*, Cic.; esp. as milit. t.t., *to extend the ranks, deploy*; *agmen, aciem, ordines*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1**, *explicata atque excute intelligentiam tuam*, Cic.; **2**, *to provide, arrange*; *reim frumentariam*, Caes.; **3**, *to set free*; *numquam laborant, quem ad modum se probent, sed quem ad modum se explicent 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 (expiaudo) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. **I.** to drive off with a noise, Sen. **II.** to hiss a player off the stage; histrionem exsibilare et explodere, Cic.; transf., to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

explorātē, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explorete scribo, Cic.

explorātiō -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occultata, Tac.

explorātor -ōris, m. (exploro), one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Caes.

explorātus -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, toll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

explōro, 1. **I.** to seek out, search out, investigate, explore. **A.** African, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre; hostium iter, Caes.; in abl. absol., explorato ante, after intelligence had been gained, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to search out, examine, investigate; rem totam, Cic.; b, to spy out for something; fugam domini, Cic. **II.** to test, try, put to proof; explorat robora fumus, Verg.; epulas, cibos potusque, Tac.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing off the stage, ap. Cic.

expōlio -īvi -ītum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.; partes non eadem ratione, Cic.

expōlitio -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. **A.** Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōlitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitior, Cat.; 2, polished, refined, vir omni vitā excultus atque expolitus, Cic.

expōno -pōnī -pōitum, 3. to put out, place out, set out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas, put up, Verg., expositus, of places, lying towards, placed near; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; super exposita (= exposita) ponto, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to put on land; a, to throw on the land; os Orphel peregrinis arenis, Ov.; b, naut. t. t., to land, disembark; exponere frumentum, Cic.; esp. of troops, milites navibus, Caes.; 2, to expose openly; aliquid venditioni, Tac.; esp. for show, vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquid populo videndum, Ov., copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes.; 3, to expose a child; in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to show, place before one; praemia alicui, Cic.; per urbes benigne comineatus, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with relat. sent. (with qui, quid, quemadmodum, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, leave unprotected; mare nimis propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (synecp. perf. partic., expositus (for expositus), Verg.)

expōrrigo -rēxi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

expōrtātiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; earum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

exporto, 1. to carry out. **I.** Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustreis evecta exportataque, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to Danish, drive away; portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, Cic.

exposco -pōposci, 3. **I.** to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. **A.** Gen., signum proeli, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol., exposcentibus 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 Lilybaeon, Ov. **B.** Transf., accessible; domus patens atque adeo 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 Poinpeio, 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 lituraeque expressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

exprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and premo), to press out, force out. **A.** Lit., 1, sucina solis radus 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 blanditis, 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 relat. 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.

expōbrātiō -ōnis, f. (exprobro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

expōbro, 1. (ex and probrum), to reproach, treat 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 exprobrare, 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., *circumstant 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 (gius) eloquentiae expromere*, Cic.

expromptus -a -um, partic. of expromo.

expugnābilis -e (expugno), *that may be besieged or captured*; urbs, Liv.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (expugno), *the taking or capturing of any place by storm*; urbis, Caes.; plur., *expugnationes urbium*, Cic.

expugnator -ōris, m. (expugno), *a taker, capturer*; urbis, Cic.; transf., *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, thwärt*, 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*; *Laenatus*, Cic.; plur., *expulsiones victorum*, 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 -trixis, f. (expulsor), *one who expels*; *philosophia expultrix vitiorum*, 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 dicuntur*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *expurgandus est sermo*, Cic.; **b**, *to justify, defend*; *dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi*, Sall.

expūto, 1. *to comprehend*, ap. Cic.

exquaero = exquiro (q.v.).

Exquiliae -ārum = Esquiae (q.v.).

exquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quaero). **I.** *to seek out*; 1, **a**, lit., *antiquam matrem*, Verg.; *iter per aliquem*, Caes.; **b**, transf., *veritatem, verum*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere*, Cic.; **c**, *to ask, inquire*; *exquirere palam pretia*, Cic.; *a te nihil certi exquiro*, Cic.; *ex aliquo causas alicuius rei*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid iis de quoque officii genere placeat exquirere*, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -ōrum, n. *inquiries*, Cic.; 2, *to choose, select*; *verba ad (according to) sonum*, Cic. **II.** *to search through*. **A.** Lit., *vescendi causā mari terraque omnia*, Sall. **B.** *to search, test*; *facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem*, Cic. **III.** *to ask for*; *alicuius consilium*, Cic.

exquisitē, adv. with compar. and superl. (*exquisitus*), *accurately, carefully, admirably*; *de eo crimine accurate et exquisitē disputare*, Cic.

exquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (*exquiro*), 1, *carefully sought, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable*; *sententiae*, Cic.; *exquisitius dicendi genus*, Cic.; *exquisitissimis verbis laudare*, Cic.; 2, *artificial, far-fetched*; *munditia exquisita nimis*, Cic.

exsacrifico, 1. *to sacrifice*, ap. Cic.

exsaevio, 4. *to rage to an end, cease to rage*; *dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret*, Liv.

exsanguis -e, *bloodless, without blood*. **I.** Lit., *umbrae*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a**, *lifeless*; *corpora mortuorum*, Cic.; **b**, *pale as a corpse, deathly pale*, Cic.; *color*, Sall.; **c**, *exhausted, weak*, Cic.; of voice, speech, etc., *Calvus exsanguis et aridus*, Tac.; **d**, act., *making pale*; *cuminum*, Hor.

exsarco -(s)artūrus, 4. *to patch up, make good, repair*, Ter.

exsatio, 1. *to satisfy thoroughly, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *vinu ciboque*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morte alicuius exsatiari*, Liv.

exsaturābilis -e (exsaturō), *that can be satiated*; *non exsaturabile pectus*, Verg.

exsaturō, 1. *to satisfy, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *belua exsaturanda visceribus meis*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare*, Cic.

exscendo = escendo (q.v.).

exscensio = escensio (q.v.).

exscensus = escensus (q.v.).

exscindo -scidi -scissum, *to destroy utterly, raze to the ground*; *Numantium*, Cic.; of persons, *to destroy*; *hostem*, Tac.

exscroo, 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.

exsecō -sēcūi -sectum, 1. *to cut out*; 1, *linguam*, Cic.; fig., *vitiosas partes reipublicae*, Cic.; transf., *quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal*, Hor.; 2, *to castrate*, Cic.

exsecrābilis -e (exsecror), 1, *deserving curses*; *fortuna*, Liv.; 2, *curving, execrating*; *carmen*, Liv.; hence, *deadly*; *ira atque adium*, Liv.

exsecratio -ōnis, f. (exsecror), 1, *a curse, execration*, Cic.; 2, *an oath containing an imprecation*, Cic.

exsecratus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), *curst, execrated*; *exsecratus populo Romano*, Cic.

exsecror, 1. dep. (ex and sacer), *to curse, execrate*; 1, **a**, *aliquem*, Cic.; *consilia Catilinae*, Sall.; **b**, *to utter a curse*; *in caput alicuius*, Liv.; *exsecrator primum ut naufragio pereat*, Cic.; 2, *to swear with an imprecation*; *haec exsecrata civitas*, Hor.

exsectio -ōnis, f. (exseco), *a cutting out*; *linguae*, Cic.

exsecutio -ōnis, f. (exsequor), *performance, accomplishment*; *negotii*, Tac.; *exsecutio Syriae, administration of*, Tac.

exsequiae -iarum, 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 -sēcūsus sum, 3. dep. 1, *to follow a corpse to the grave*, Cic. poet. **II.** **a**, *to follow*; *suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus*

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. **B. 1.**, to accomplish, execute; **a.**, mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; **b.**, to assert, maintain; jus suum armis, Caes.; **2.**, to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish; jura violata, dolorem, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.; **3.**, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consili scelerati, Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exsequatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.; **4.**, to prosecute, carry out, aliquid usque ad exitum, Cic.; **5.**, to ascertain, find out, Liv.; **6.**, to suffer, endure; cladem illam fuganque, Cic.

exséro -sérûi -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, e. aere alieno, Cic. (?)

exserto, **1.** (intens. of exséro), to stretch out, ora, Verg

exsertus -a -um, partic. of exséro.

exsibilo, **1.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic

exsiccatus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsicco), dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.

exsicco, **1. I.**, 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 -silîi -sultum, **4.** (ex and salio), **1.**, to leap out, spring out, in sicum (of a snake), Verg; oculi exsiluere, Ov.; **2.**, to leap up, spring up, de sella, Cic; gaudio, for joy, Cic., exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.

exsilium -ii, n. (exsul), **1.** lit., banishment, exile; exsili poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere or multare, Cic.; in exsilium ire or pergere, Cic.; aliquem in exsilium mittere, Liv.; aliquem in exsilium eicere or pelleri, 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., exsistit motus, Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with predic. nomin., ego huc causae patronus exstiti, 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, Lucr.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv. **B.** Transf., exsoluti plerique legis nexus, 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.

exsorbo -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 exsorbat, Cic.

exsortis -sortis, without lot; **1.**, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt ex sortem Aeneae (equum), Verg.; **2.**, having no share in, deprived of; with genit., duleis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

expatiator, **1.** dep., to digress from the path, deviate from the course; expatiantur equi, Ov.; of rivers, expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.

expectabilis -e (exspecto), that which is expected, probable, Tac.

expectatio -onis, f. (exspecto), 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 tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with rel. sent., summa omnium expectatio, quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol., obscurâ spe et caecâ expectatione pendere, Cic.

expectatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exspecto), expected, wished for, welcome; carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, expected to arrive at the highest rank, Cic.; litterae expectatae, Cic.

expecto, **1.** to wait for, look for, expect. **I.** **1.** gen., transitum tempestatis, Cic; partic. perf. subst., ante expectatum, before it was expected, Verg, Ov; with rel. sent., exspecto quid tribunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; exspectare quam mox, etc., Cic.; with dum, exspectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; with quoad, Nep.; with si, Caes.; with ut and the subj., nisi forte exspectatus ut illa diluam, Cic; non exspectare foili by quin, Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter, ad portam, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.**, to wait for a person or thing (till it is ready or finished); oratores multas horas, Cic.; **b.**, to await; me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor. **II.** to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, long, dread; testamenta, Cic.; aliquid ab eo ex with abl., a te hoc civitas vel potius omnes cives non exspectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum exspectaret effusus omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

exspargo (ex-spargo), -spersum, **3.** to scatter, Lucr.

exspes, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless, erret inops, exspes, Ov.; with genit., exspes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -onis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation, terrae, Cic.

expiro, **1. I.** Transit., 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 aere, Liv.; fig., quid? si ego morerer, mecum expiratura res publica erat, Liv.; **2.**, to blow forth, rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.

expolio, **1.** to plunder, rob, despoil; fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciâ Pompeium, Cic.

expolio -spûi -spûtum, **8.** to spit out; transf., to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

externo, **1.** to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

exstillo, **1.** to drop moisture, drip, trickle, Plaut., Ter.

extimulátor -oris, m. (extimulo), an inciter, instigator; rebellions, Tac.

extimulo, **1.** to goad, to excite, instigate; virum dictis, Ov.

extinctio -onis, f. (extinguo), annihilation, extinction, Cic.

extinctor -oris, m. (extinguo), **1.** one who

extinguishes; incendii, 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; situm, Ov.; 3, to kill; invictum bello juvenem fortuna morbo extinxit, Liv.; middle, extingui, to die, esp. suddenly or prematurely, Cic.; 4, to abolish, destroy, annihilate; extincto senatu, Cic.; gratiam alicuius, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; memoriam publicam, crimina sua, Cic.; middle, extingui, to be forgotten; rumor extinguitur, Cic. (syncop. plur. perf., extinxem, for extinxissem, Verg.).

extirpo, 1. (ex and stirps) to tear up by the root; transf., to root out, *extirpare; vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.*

exsto (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 eminere videatur, Cic. **B. 1**, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. ard infn., 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.

extractio -ōnis, f. (extruo), a building up, erection; ea extractio quae, etc., Cic.; plur., extractiones 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 conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic. mensae extractae, piled up with food, Cic. **II.** Transf., extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.; accurate non modo undata, verum etiam extracta disciplina, Cic.

exsuctus -a -um, partic. of exsugo.

exsūdo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to come out in sweat, exude; inutulis marmor, Verg. **II.** Transf., to sweat out. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour; novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen ingens, Liv.

exsūgo -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up; ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.

exsul -sūlis, c. (from ex and the root of salio; cf. con-sul, prae-sul). **A.** a banished or exiled person, an exile; quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; exsules reducantur, 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 (exīlo), 1. (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. **A.** Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volscos exsulatum abire, Liv.; aptis sinus ad exsulandum locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; illa exsultatio 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.

exsuperantia -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 jam 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 facem attollens, Verg.; esp., to raise oneself to one's full height to give force to a blow; altior exsurgens, Verg.; 2, of things (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificiis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to rise up, to regain strength; exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.; auctoritate vestra republica exsurgit, Cic.; 2, of political risings, invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.

exsuscito, 1. **I.** Lit., a, to awaken from sleep; te (juris consultum) gallorum, illum (imperatorem) bucinam 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 -ōrum, n. the entrails of animals, esp., the heart, lungs, liver, etc., used by the Romans for divination; exta inspicere, Cic.; si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.

extābesco -tābūi, 3. to waste away entirely. **A.** Lit., corpus macie extabuit, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; opiniones vetustate extabuisse, Cic.

extemplo, adv. (ex and templum), immediately, directly, straightway, Cic.

extemporālis -e (ex and tempus), extemporary, without preconsideration; oratio, actio, Quint.

extempulo = extemplo (q.v.).

extendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend. **I.** Lit. **A.** a, brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, tight rope, Hor.; rigida cervice et extento capite currare (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.

extenuatio -ōnis, f. (*extenuo*). **I.** *a making thin*, Plin. **II.** *Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening* (Gr. *μειωσις*, opp. *exagratio*), Cic.

extenuatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *extenuo*), *weak, poor, slight*; *vestigia*, Cat.; *copiolae extenuatissimae*, ap. Cic.

extēnio, 1. *to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish*. **I.** Lit., 1, *aer extenuatus, rarefied*, Cic.; *dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibis*, 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*; *sumptus*, Cic.; *spem, crimen*, Cic.; **2**, in speech, etc., *to disparage, depreciate*; *stium munus*, Cic.; *famam belli*, Liv.

exter and **extērus** -a -um (from *ex*), *outward, foreign, strange*. **I.** Posit., *jus nationum exterarum*, Cic. **II.** Compar., **exterior**, n. -ius, genit. -ōris; *orbis*, Cic.; *hostis*, Cic.; *exteriorē ire alicui, to go on the left side*, Hor. **III.** Superl. **A. extrēmum** -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 alloqui alicquem*, Verg.; *extremo, at the end*, Nep.; *in extremo, 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 extiemus*, Verg.; *extremi ingeni (of the lowest understanding) est* qui, etc., Liv. **B. extimus** -a -um, *the outermost*; *orbis*, Cic.

extērebro, 1. *to bore out, extract by boring*; *ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset*, Cic.

extergéo -tersi -tersum, 2. *to wipe off, wipe dry*; transf., *to strip clean, plunder*; *fanum quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris*, Cic.

exterior, *exterius*, v. *exter*.

extermīno, 1. (*ex* and *terminus*), *to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, 1, *to drive out, expel, banish*; *alicquem ex urbe*, Cic.; *ex urbe*, Cic.; *de civitate*, Cic.; **2**, *to put aside, remove*; *auctoritatem senatus e civitate*, Cic.

externus -a -um (*exter*). **I.** *that which is outside, external*; *tempor*, Cic. Subst., **externa** -orum, n. *outsider's appearances*, Cic. **II.** *foreign, strange*; *hostis*, 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** -orum, n. *that which is foreign or strange*; *externa (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recorder*, Cic.

extēro -trivi -tritum, 3. *to rub out, rub off*, Lucr.

exterrēo -terrū -terrītum, 2. *to frighten suddenly, to terrify*; *periculo suo alicquem, ut, etc.*, Liv.; in pass., *praeter modum exterreri*, Cic.; partic., *exterritus aspectu*, Cic.; *of things, exterritus amnis*, Verg.

extērus, v. *exter*.

extimesco -timēdi, 3. **I.** *Intransit., to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*; *de fortunis communibus extimescere*, Cic.; foll. by *ne* and the subj., Cic. **II.** *Transit., 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 *exsustūli*, 3. *to lift up, raise up*. **I.** Lit., *cruentum pugionem*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *extollere animum or alicquem, to raise, elevate, exalt*; *extollere animos, to become insolent*, Cic.; *se extollere*, Cic.; *alicquem secundā oratione*, Sall.; **2**, in words, *to raise*; *aliquid verbis in majus, to exaggerate*, Liv.; *to praise, celebrate, extol*, *fortunam alicuius*, Cic.; *alicquem ad caelum*, Cic.; **3**, *to adorn*; *hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere*, Tac.; **4**, *to raise to rank, power, etc.*; *jacentem*, Cic.

extorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. *to twist out, wrest away, wrench out*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., *arma e manibus civium*, Cic.; *alicui sciam 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 extorta puelle, 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.

extra (= *extrā* sc parte, from *exter*). **I.** Adv., **A.** Lit., *outside* (opp. *intus*); *quae extra sunt*, Cic.; *quoniam extra et intus hostem habent*, 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 duceim*, 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 alio*, Hor.; *velut ab inferis extractus*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to extricate, free*; *urbem ex periculis*, Cic.; **b**, *to destroy, root out*; *religionem ex animis*, Cic. **II.** *to draw forth*; 1, lit., *alicquem turbā oppositis humeris*, Hor.; *alicquem vi in publicum*, Liv.; *alicquem domo*, Cic.; milit. t. t., *hostes invitos in aciem*, Liv.; **2, a**, *to bring to light*; *seclera in lucem*, Liv.; **b**, *to bring out*; *alicquem ad huncorem*, Liv. **III.** *Of time*, 1, *to prolong, delay, protract*; *res variis calumniis*, Cic.; *certamen usque ad noctem*, Liv.; *alicquem, to put off*, Liv.; **2**, *to waste*; *aestatem sine ullo effectu*, Liv.

extrāneus -a -um (*extra*), *that which is outside*. **I.** *not belonging to a thing or subject, extraneous*; *res extraneae*, Cic.; *ornamenta*, Cic. **II.** *not belonging to a house, family, or country*,

foreign, strange; exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic. Subst., extraneus -i, m. a foreigner, stranger; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

extra-ordinarius -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular; petitio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc., Cic.; cupiditates, unnatural, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohortes, or simply extra-ordinarii, picked troops of the auxiliary forces, Liv.; porta, (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.*

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.

extrēmītas -ātis, f. (extremus), *the end, farthest portion, extremity; mundi, Cic.*

extremus -a -um, v. exter.

extrico, 1. (ex and trico), *to disentangle, extricate. A. Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. B. Transf., to procure with difficulty; nummos, Hor.*

extrinsecūs, adv. (extra and secus), 1, *from without, from the outside, Cic.; 2, on the outside, outwardly; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.*

extrūdo -trūsi -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.*

extundo -tūdi, 3. **I.** *to beat out. A. Lit., to form by beating with a hammer; lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, Verg. B. to invent, devise; alicui artem, Verg. II. to beat out, force; trans; to drive away; quum labor extunderit fastidia, Hor.*

exturbo, 1. *to drive away, thrust out. A. Lit., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. B. Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, to put out of countenance, Cic.*

exūbēro, 1. **A. Lit., of fluids, to overflow, alte apumis 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.

exulcero, 1. **I.** *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.*

exūlūlo, 1. *to howl out, howl loudly, Ov.; exulūlatus -a -um; **a,** *having howled, Ov.; b, invoked with howlings; mater Cybeleia, Ov.**

exundo, 1. 1, *to overflow, to flow out or over; tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, to overflow, abound; largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.*

exungo -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. *to anoint, besmear with unguents, Plaut.*

exūdo -dī -dītum, 3. (connected with ind—uo). **I.** *to draw out or off, to take out. A. se jugo, Liv.; unum exuta pedem vincis, Verg.; se ex his laqueis, Cic. B. Transf., a, hominem ex homine, deprive of all human feeling, Cic.; mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, etc., Cic.; b, to deprive; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., to strip an enemy of; hostem impeditis, castris, armis, praedā, Caes., Liv. II. to lay aside, put off, take off. A. Lit., enseum 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 onnem.*

Cic.; servitutem muliebrem, Liv.; magistro, get rid of, Tac.

exūro -nssi -ustum, 3. **I.** *to burn out; alius scelus exurituri 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, antra positae exusta caminia, Ov.; b, to inflame with love, Tib.*

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), *a burning up, conflagration; terrarum, Cic.*

exuviāe -ārum, f. (exuo), *that which is taken off from the body. I. Of men, a, dress, has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, Verg.; b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.; nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuviis huius, Cic. II. Of animals, a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally); exuvias ponere, Verg.; b, the skin captured and taken off, the hide; leonis, Verg.*

F.

F f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aeolic digamma (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.

fāba -ae, f. *a bean, Cic.; prov., isthaec mihi cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.*

fābālis -e (fabā), *of or relating to beans; stipulae, Ov.*

Fābāris -is, m., *a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa.*

fābella -ae, f. (dum. of fabula). **I.** *a little story, little narrative; fabellarum auditiōne duci, Cic. II. Esp., a, a fable, Hor.; b, a little drama, Cic.*

1. **fāber** -bri, m. (perhaps shortened for faciber 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 Allobrogius, 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, Fābiānus -a -um, of or belonging to Fabius.*

Fabrātēria -ae, f. *town of the Volsci on the river Trerus. Hence, Fabrātērnus -a -um, *of or belonging to Fabrātēria.**

fābrē, adv. (2. faber), *skilfully, Plaut.*

fābrēfācio -fēcī -factum, 3. *to make or fashion skilfully; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.*

fābrica -ae, f. (faber). **I.** (sc. ars), *the art of a faber; pictura et fabrica, architecture, Cic. II. the work of a faber, working, making; fabrica*

eris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), *the workshop of a faber*, Cic.

fabricatio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), 1, *making, framing, construction*; hominis, Cic.; 2, *artifice, device*; ne illa quidem tractatio in verbo quamdam fabricationem habet, Cic.

fabricator -ōris, m. (fabrico), *a maker, artificer, framer*; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epēos, Verg.

Fabricius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished was C. Fabricius, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of Pyrrhus and the Samnites, famed for the simplicity of his life and the rigour of his censorship.* Adj., *Fabrician*; pons, *a bridge in Rome.* Hence, **Fabricianus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Fabricius.*

fabrico, 1. (faber), *to form, make, forge out of hard materials*; arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.

fabrifer, 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.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fabrillia** -ium, n., *tools*, Hor.

fabŭla -e, f. (fari). **I.** *talk*; fabulam fieri or esse, *to be the common talk*, Cic.; *conversation*; fabulae conviviales, Tac. **II.** *a tale, narrative, story, fable.* **A.** Gen., 1, *lit.*, fabula tantum sine auctore edita, Liv.; 2, *transf.*, fabulae manes, *the empty shades*, Hor. **B.** Esp., *the plot, story, of a drama*, Hor.; *a drama*, in his quae ad scenam componentur fabulis, Cic.

fabŭlor, 1. dep. (fabula), *to talk, converse, chatter*; quid Ser Galba fabuletur, Liv.

fabŭlōsus -a -um (fabula), *renowned in story, fabled*, Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

facesso, **facessi**, 3. (intens. of facio). **I.** *Transit.*, *to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish*; jussa, Verg.; negotium, *to give trouble to*, Cic.; alium periculum, Cic. **II.** *Intransit.*, *to be off, go away, depart*; ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.

facētē, adv. (facetus), *wittily, humorously*, si (contumelia) facetus jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

facetia -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., *wit*, Plaut. **II.** Plur., *wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour*, Scipio omnes saepe facetisque superabat, Cic.

facētus -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 hederæ (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; b, *beautiful exterior, beauty*; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., 1, *figure, form*; Homeri, Cic.; 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 haud 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., *facies ad receptum angustiae*, Liv.; esp. with gerund, illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; with in and the acc., altera crepido haud facilior 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 faciles mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. **II.** Act., **A.** 1, *that which does a thing easily, facile, skilful*; manu facili, Ov.; 2, *dexterous, clever*; facilis est expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. **B.** *ready, willing, inclined*; 1, with dat., commercio facilis, Liv.; with ad, facili feminarum crudelitate ad gaudia, Tac., poet., with infin., Prop.; 2, esp. of character, *courteous, accessible, affable, easy, good-natured*; facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, facilis ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl., facilis in hominibus audiendis, Cic.; with in and the acc., si faciles habeas in tua vota deos, Ov.; with dat., si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi, Ov.; with abl., facilis amicitia, Sall.

facilitas -ātis, 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.

facinorōsus -a -um (facinus), *full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious*; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., facinorosi, *abandoned men*, Cic.

facinus -ōris, n. (facio), 1, *a deed, action* (good or bad), pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; 2, *a bad deed, crime, villainy* (not so strong a word as scelus, which = *infamy*), facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire, committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall.; meton., a, *the instrument of crime*; facinus excussit ab ore, *the poisoned cup*, Ov.; b, *a criminal*; omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

facio, feci, factum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** 1, *to make, prepare, build, alicui anulum*, Cic.; castra, Caes.; hence, a, *to write down*; litteras ad alicuem, Cic.; b, *to perform some action of the body*; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, *to attack*, Liv.; 2, *to produce*; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; hence (of an orator, poet, etc.), *to compose*; orationem, versus, poema, Cic.; 3, *to gain*; praedam, Caes.; lucrum, manubias sibi ex, etc., Cic.; stipendia, *to serve in war*, Sall.; 4, *to raise, levy*; tributum, Cic.; auxilia mercede, Tac. **B.** 1, *to do, perform, accomplish, execute*; ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, Cic.; alicui medicinam, *to cure*, Cic.; indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, *to take to flight, or to put to flight*, Sall., Liv.; facere de aliquo or de aliqua re, aliquo or aliqua re, alicui or alicui rei, cum aliqua re, *to do with, or do to*; quid hoc homine, or huic homini facias, Cic.; 2, a, *to manage or hold a ceremony*; ludos, Cic.; sacra, or sacrificium, or res divinas, *to sacrifice*, Cic.; b, *to practise a profession*; praekonium, Cic.; 3, *to procure*; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; 4, *to grant*; potestatem, permission, Cic.; 5, *to arouse* (some feeling, etc.); alicui dolorem, Cic.; apem, Cic.; 6, *to cause, bring it about*; with ut and the subj., facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum evocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem! Ov.; fac sciam, *let me know*, Cic.; facio, with ne or quo and the subj., non

facere foll. by quia or quominus and the subj., *facere non possum quin quotidie ad te mittam* (litteras), *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin., *illum forma timere facit*, Ov.; 7, *to make, represent*; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri *facit* ab Ulyssae, Cic.; 8, *to suppose, assume*; with acc. and infin., *esse deos faciamus* Cic.; 9, with double acc., *to make*; aliquem consulens, Cic.; me unum ex iis feci qui, etc., *made myself out to be*, etc., Cic.; with adj., aliquem sanum, disertum, Cic.; aliquem certiore, 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.; *aqui bonique facere aliquid, to be content with*, Cic.; 12, *to suffer*; naufragium *facere*, Cic.; *damnum, detrimentum facere, to suffer loss*, Cic.; 13, *to do*, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audiat (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*; Medae *faciunt* ad scelus omne manus, Ov.; 5, *to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service*; nec caelum nec aquae *faciunt* nec terra nec aurae, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, *fazo* = fecero, Verg., Ov.; *faxis*, Hor.; *faxit*, ap. Liv.; *faxitis*, ap. Liv.; *faxint*, Cic.; *faxitur*, ap. Liv. The passive of facio is *fio*, q.v.).

factiōn, a word formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek = faciendum, Cic.

factio -ōnis, f. (facio). I. *a making, doing*; 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., *the right of making or doing*; *factionem testamenti non habere, to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. II. 1, *a political party, faction, side*; *populus paucorum factione oppressus*, Caes.; *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 (facio), fond of power, factious; adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic.

factito, 1. (freq. of facio). I. *to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do*; verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidam veteres factitaverunt, Cic. II. a, *to declare openly, to make or do*; quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.; b, *to follow a trade, practice 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. (facio), *that which has been done, a deed, act, exploit*; bene facta, good deeds, Cic.; recte facta, Liv.; poet., facta boum, *the works of oxen*—i.e., a ploughed field, Ov.

factus -a -um, p. adj. (facio), 1, wrought, worked; argentum factum, silver plate, Cic.; 2, polished, refined (of persons); qui illuc factus institutusque venisset, Cic.; homo ad unguem factus, Hor.

facula -ae, f. (dim. of fax), a little torch, Prop.

facultas -atis, f. (Old Lat. facul = facile). I. a, *capacity, power, ability, capability*; facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. B. Esp., *eloquence, oratorical power*; facultatis timor, Cic. II. a, *possibility, opportunity, power, means*; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.;

dare alicui facultatem irridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultas (in practice) praecleara, arte (in theory) mediocris, Cic.; alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic. B. Transf., a, *abundance, great number*; omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus, Caes.; b, *means, resources*; gen. in plur., Cic.

facundē, adv. with compar. and superl. (facundus); *eloquently, fluently*; alloqui hostem, Liv.

facundia -ae, f. (facundus), *eloquence, readiness of speech*; Romae Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit, Sall.

facundus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fari), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*; ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; lingua, Hor.; oratio, Sall.

faecula -ae, f. (dim. of faex), *the tartar or crust of wine*, used either as a drug or condiment, Lucr., Hor.

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.

faeginus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*; frons, Ov.

faeginus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*; pocula, Verg.

fagus -i, f. (φῦγος), *the beech tree*, Caes., Verg.

fala -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.

falarica (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*; curtus, quadrigae, Liv.; 2, *scythe-shaped*; ensis, Ov.; sinus, a bay, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērum (falx and fero), *carrying a scythe or sickle*; senex, Saturnus, Ov.

Falerii -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 fuce ac fallacis, Cic.

fallaciōsus -a -um (fallax and loqui), *speaking falsely or deceitfully*, ap. Cic.

fallaciter, adv. (fallax), *deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously*, Cic.

fallax -lācis, adj. (fallo), *deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious*; homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer, Cic.; spes, Cic.; fallaces et captiosae interrogationes, Cic.

fallo, fellēli, falsum, 3. (φάλλω). 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 fefellerit insidias, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. λανθάνω) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnoticed, Liv.; **e**, to lead astray, to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere 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.

falsō, adv. (falsus), falsely, Cic.

falsiparens -entis (falsus and parens), having a putative father; Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

falsō, 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, falsetto, 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, ut random, Tac.

falx, falcis, f. 1, a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, Cic.; 2, a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc., Caes.

fama -ae, f. (fari). **I**. talk, tradition, a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news; nulla adhuc fama 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; famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; 2, evil reputation; moveri famā, Verg.

famatus -a -um (fama), having an ill reputation, Cic. (?)

famellous -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.

fames -is, f. hunger. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., cibi coudimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explere, 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.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; b, a band of gladiators; gladiatoria, Sall.; comparare familiam, Cic.; familiam ducere, to be at the head, to take the first place, Cic.; c, the dependents, vassals of a noble, Caes.; d, the slaves of a temple. **II**. Transf., **A**. the entire household or family; hence, paterfamilias, the head of the household or family; materfamilias, a married

woman who had passed in 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 Claudia:n) subisse civitatis onus, Liv.; b, in a narrower sense, a family, as a subdivision of a gens; Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; 2, transf., sect; tota Peripateticorum, Cic.

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; exclamat 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 -ātis, f. (familiaris), 1, confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity; in alienum familiaritatem venire or intrare, or se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est or intercedit, Cic.; 2, meton., familiar friends; e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, 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 -tis, 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, enthusiastically, raving. **A**. Lit., of persons, Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitionis et paene fanatici, Cic. **B**. Transf. of things, vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.

Fannius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were C. Fannius, an historian, and his uncle, C. Fannius, an orator, contemporaries of Scipio Aemilianus. Hence adj., **Fannianus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

fanum -i, n. (fari). **I**. a, a place solemnly consecrated to a god, Cic.; b, a temple with the land round it, a holy place; in sing. generally with the name of the deity, Apollinis, Cic.; fana spoliare, Cic. **II**. Proper name, **Fanum** -i, n. town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.

fār, farris, n. **I**. Lit., spell (triticeum spelta, Linn.), farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.

II. Transf., **a**, meal; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; **b**, bread; una farris libra, Hor.

farciō, farsī, fartum, 4. (root FARC, Gr. ΦΑΡ, φράγ-νυμι, φάρτω), 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 (farina), relating to meal, made of meal, Plin.

farrāceus (-īus) -a -um (far), of or belonging to spelt, Plin.

farrāgo -inis, f. (far), 1, mixed fodder for cattle, Verg.; 2, transf., a medley, mixture; nostri libelli, Juv.

farrārius -a -um (far), relating to spelt 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 spelt or corn generally. Subst., **farrēum** -i, n. a spelt-cake, Plin.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), a fatterer of fowls, Hor.

fartum -i, n. and **fartus** -us, m. (farcio), the stuffing, the inside, Plin.

fas, n. indecl. (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-Ω, whence also fari, fatum), something spoken. **I.** divine law and right (opp. jus, human law and right), divine command; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra jus fasque, Cic.; personif., audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv. **II.** **A.** Gen., that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (opp. nefas); per omne fas et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; fas est, it is allowed, is lawful; quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; si fas est, with infin., Cic.; with supine, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas est or non fas est, with infin., Cic.; fas putare, with infin., Caes. **B.** fate, destiny; fas obstat, Verg.; fas est, with infin. or acc. and infin.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

fascia -ae, f. a bandage, band. **I.** Lit., 1, a surgical bandage, Cic.; 2, esp., a woman's girdle, Ov.; **b**, a bed-girth, Cic. **II.** Transf., a streak of cloud in the sky, Juv.

fasciculus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), a little bundle or packet; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, a nosegay, Cic.

fasciō, 1. (βασκαίνω), to bewitch; agnos, Verg.

fascinum -i, n. and **fascinū** -i, m. (βασκανον). **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 fasce levabo, Verg. **II.** Esp., plur. **A.** Lit., fascēs, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates; fascēs praeferre, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fascēs, the consulate, Cic.; summittere fascēs, to lower as a sign of respect, Liv.; fig., alicui, to yield the preference to, Cic.; demissi populo fascēs, lowered before the people, Cic. **B.** Meton., high office, esp. the consulate, Verg., Hor.

fasēlus, **fasēllus**, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

fasti -ōrum, m., v. fastus -a -um.

fastidīo -īvi -itum, 4. (fastidium), to loathe, feel distaste or disgust. **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 fastidiunt, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin., ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est aliquis, qui se inspicī, aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

fastidiōse, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, with loathing, dislike; huius ego jam stomachans fastidiose, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, a, fastidiously, daintily; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiose judicamus, Cic.; **b**, disdainfully, contemptuously; fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidīosus -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 facilius in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic., c, contemptuously, disdainful, Plin. **II.** causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome, Hor.

fastidium -ii, n. (FAST-idium, of same root as I. fastus), loathing. **I.** Lit., the loathing of food; cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** dislike, aversion, disgust; domesticarum rerum, Cic. **B.** a, fastidiousness, hyper-criticism, fault-finding; delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; **b**, scorn, haughtiness, pride; fastidium et superbia, fastidium arrogantiae, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.

fastigātō, adv. (fastigatus), slantingly, Caes.

fastigātus -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

fastigium -ii, n. (FAST-igium, connected with ἰ-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; pari 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, tamquam fastigium imponere, put the last touch to, Cic.; 2, below, depth, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, dignity, rank, position; dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; 2, principal point (in writing); 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 patris epulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-ω, whence fatum, φάσκω, φημι), dies fastus, gen. plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, the days on which the praetor could administer justice (opp. nefasti); ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.; a list of these days, with the festivals, magistrates, chief events, etc., the Roman calendar; fasti memores, Hor.; a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid; fasti consulares or magistratuum, a list of the highest magistrates at Rome from the earliest times, Cic.

fatālis -e (fatum), relating to destiny or fate. **I.** a, fated, destined by fate; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; **b**, fateful, connected with the fate of a person or thing; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; libri, the

Sibylline books, Liv.; bellum, Cic.; deae, the fates, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, deadly, fatal; telum, Verg.; jaculum, Ov.

fātālītēr, adv. (fatalis), according to fate or destiny; definitum esse, Cic.

fātēōr, fassus sum, 2. dep. (root FA-, Gr. φαίω, whence also fari, φαίρω), **I.**, 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. (passa, qui ager) publicus esse fateatur, Cic.).

fātīcānus -a -um and **fātīcīnus** -a -um (fatum and cano), prophetic, Ov.

fātīdīcus -a -um (fatum and dico), announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic; vates, Verg., anus, Cic.; subst., a soothsayer, Cic.

fātīfēr -fēra -fērūm (fatum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal; arcus, Verg.

fātīgātīo -ōnis, f. (fatigo), weariness, fatigue, cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.

fātīgo, **I.** (perhaps connected with fatis, whence also affatim). **I.** to weary, tire, fatigue, cervos jaculo cursuque, Verg.; se atroci pugna, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes. **II.** Transf., to vex, harass. **A.** Of the body, verbentis, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. **B.** Of the mind, **1.** animam, Sall.; se, Sall.; qui punit aliquem aut verbis fatigat, Cic.; **2.** esp., to tease, worry with entreaties, etc.; aliquem precibus, Liv.; Vestam precē, Hor.

fātīlōquus -a -um (fatum and loqui), announcing fate, prophetic. Subst., a prophet, prophetess, Carmentis mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant, Liv.

fātīs -is, f. whence acc. fatim, sufficiently, post-Aug.

fātīscō, 3. and **fātīscor**, 3. dep. (φαίω, xariakō), **1.**, to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder; naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg. **2.**, to become weak, droop, decrease; seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum copiā fatiscunt, Tac.

fātūltas -ūtis, f. (fatuus), foolishness, simplicity, Cic.

fātūm -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 maior, Verg.; alicui fatum est, with infin., Cic.; alicuius or alicui fatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum ut, etc., Cic.; the will of a god, sic fata Jovis poscunt, Verg.; and personif., Fata, the Fates or Fates, Prop. **2.**, a, the natural term of life; maturus exstingui quam fato suo, Cic.; fato cedere, Liv.; fato fungi, Ov.; fato obire, to die a natural death, Tac.; fata proferre, to prolong life, Verg.; b, misfortune, ruin, calamity; impendit fatum aliquod, Cic., meton., a cause of calamity or destruction, duo ille reipublicae pene fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.

fātūus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous; a, of persons, puer, Cic.; fatuus et amens es, Cic. Subst., **fātūus** -i, m. a fool, idiot, Cat.; b, of things, foolish, insipid, perverse; primas illas rabiosulas (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; venire, Cic.

faustitas -ātis, f. (faustus), prosperity; personif. as a goddess of the fields, Hor.

Faustulus -i, m. (root FAV-, whence faus-

tus), myth., the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus.

faustus -a -um (root FAV-, faveo). **I.** bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious; dies faustus alicui, Cic. **II.** As a proper name, Faustus, a Roman surname; L. Corn. Sulla Faustus, son of the dictator Sulla; Fausta, daughter of the dictator Sulla, wife of Milo.

fautor -ōnis, m. (orig. favitor, from faveo), a favourer, protector, patron, promoter; dignitatis, Cic.; honorum, Liv.; absol., an applauder, Hor.

fautrix -trīcis, f. (fautor), a favourer, protector, promoter, voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum fautrix, Cic.

faux, fauces, f. (usually plur. **fauces** -ium, f.). **I.** Lit., the jaws, gullet, throat; arente fauce, Hor.; sitis urit fauces, Hor.; fig., quum inexplēbles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic.; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus arguet, is at our throats, Sall.; quum faucibus premeretur, when the knife was at his throat, Cic.; premit fauces defensionis tuae, strangles, makes impossible, Cic.; urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., only in plur., **1.**, jaws, chasm; patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.; **2.**, entrance; portus, Caes.; macelli, Cic.; **3.**, a narrow pass, defile; angustae, Liv.; artae, Tac.; Etruriae, Cic.; **4.**, a, isthmus, neck of land; artae fauces (Isthmi), Liv.; Graeciae, Cic.; b, straits, Hellesponti, Liv.

faveo, favi, fautum, 2. **I.** to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect; with dat. Of person or party, faveas tui hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere suis, Cic.; with dat. of thing, favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; favere et reipublicae et dignitati ac gloriae alicuius, Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impers., non modo non invideatur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.; with pro and the abl., or contra and the acc., hac pro parte, Ov.; qui Parthorum quoque contra Romanum nomen gloriae favent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Ov.; with neut. acc. (as regards), quod quidem ego favissem tibi fateor, Cic.; absol., dum favet nox et Venus, Hor.; multitudo audiens favet, odit, Cic. **II.** Esp., to favour with the mouth, heart, etc., hence to be silent, favete linguis, Cic.; ore favete, Verg., be silent; absol., celebrate faventes, Verg.

fāvilla -ae, f. (faveo), glowing ashes, esp. the still glowing ashes of the dead; reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, Verg.

fāvītōr -ōnis, m. = fautor (q.v.).

fāvōnīus -īi, m. the west wind or zephyr which blew at the beginning of spring, Cic.

fāvor -ōris, m. (faveo). **I.** favour, goodwill, partiality, inclination; with subject, genit., populi, Cic.; with object, genit., nominis, Liv.; with in and the acc., Liv.; amplecti aliquem favore, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, attention at a religious ceremony; pium praestare et mente et voce favorem, Ov.; b, applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation; quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

fāvōrābīlis -e, adj. with compar. (favor), in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing; oratio, Tac.

fāvus -i, m. a honeycomb; fingere favos, Cic.; poet., favos dilue Baccho, honey, Verg.

fax, fācis, f. a torch. **I.** A. Lit., faces incendere, Liv.; faces nuptiales, Cic.; a funeral torch, Cic.; a fire-brand; faces incendere, Cic.; fig., eius omnium incendiorum fax, Antonius, Cic.; attribute of Cupid and the Furies, Ov., Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.**, gen., faces dicendi, fiery eloquence, Cic.; alicui ad libidinem faciem praeferre,

to minister to, Cic.; facem bello praeferre, to kindle the flame of war, Tac.; me torret face mutuâ Calais, with the flame of love, Hor.; **2**, esp., that which provokes or causes, the author; subficere facies invidiae allicuius, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, the light of the moon; crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor.; **2**, a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.; faces caelestes or caeli, Cic.

faxim, faxo = fecerim, fecero, v. facio.

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 ferveo), fever; in febrim subito incidere, Cic.; febrim habere, Cic.; febris carere, Cic.; Romam venisse cum febre, Cic.; Febris personis, as a goddess, with three temples in Rome.

febrûarius -a -um (februus, februo, to purify), relating to cleansing; **a**, mensis Februarius or simply Februarius, the cleansing month (so called because of the purificatory sacrifices in its second half, up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; **b**, belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariae, the 1st of February, Cic.

febrûus -a -um, purifying (in the religious sense); subst. **febrûum** -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, **Febrûa** -orum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February.

fœtalis = fetalis (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 offerat in adolescentem fecunditas, Cic. **II**. Transf., abundance, Plin.

fecundo, 1. (fecundus), to fructify, fertilise; viridem Aegyptum nigrâ arenâ, Verg.

fecundus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (FE-o, whence fetus, femina, fenus), fruitful, prolific. **I**. **A**. Lit., terra, Cic.; conjux, Hor. **B**. Fig., rich, abounding in; with genit., saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl., gens inter accolae latrocinii 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.

fêles (faeles) -is, and **fêlis** (faelis) -is, f. a cat, Cic.

felicitas -âtis, f. (felix). **I**. fertility, Plin. **II**. Transf., **a**, happiness, felicity, good fortune, success; perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usus ille excoësit e vita, Cic.; plur. incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personis, Felicitas, Good Fortune as a goddess, with a temple in Rome; **b**, success, esp. in war; Helvetiorum, Caes.

feliciter, adv. (felix), **1**, fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg.; **2**, happily; **a**, vivere, navigare, Cic.; **b**, in a wish, anepitricously, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanæ bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; **c**, good luck! feliciter velim, Cic.

fêlis = feles (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 fortunamque felix, Cic.; with abl., morte felix, Verg.; with abl. gerund., tam felix vobis corumpendis fuit, Liv.; with in and the abl. gerund., si minus felices in diligendo fuissimus, 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, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic.; **b**, blessed with healing power; malum, Verg.; **c**, making joyful; poma, Ov.; **d**, making fruitful; linus, Verg.

femella -ae, f. (dim. of femina), a young woman, a girl, Cat.

femen = femur (q.v.).

femina -ae, f. (root FE-o, cf. fecundus), lit., any female animal that bears young; **a**, of human beings, a woman, Cic.; **b**, of animals, the female; porcus femina, Cic.

feminêus -a -um (femina), **1**, relating to a woman, female, feminine; calendae, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated, Juv.; curae iraque, Verg.; **2**, womanish, effeminate; amor, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

fémur -ôris or (from femen) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. fecundus), the upper part of the leg, the thigh, Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.

fênêbris -e (fenus), relating to interest; leges, Liv.

fênêrâtio -ônis, f. (fenero), lending at interest, usury, Cic.

fênêrâtor -ôris, m. (fenero), one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; fenerator acerbissimus, Cic.

fênêro (faenêro), 1. (fenus), to lend money at interest; ne fenerare liceat, Liv.

fênêror (faenêror), 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.

fênestella -ae, f. (dim. of fenestra), a little opening, (porta) Fenestella, a little gate in Rome.

fênestra -ae, f. (connected with φαῖνω), **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.

fênêus -a -um (fenum), made of hay; homines, men of straw, Cic.

fêniculârius -a -um (feniculum), belonging to fennel; hence **Fêniculârius** campus, a district in Spain, Cic.

fêniculum -i, n. fennel, Plaut.

fênilla -ium, n. plur. (fenum), a hay-loft, Verg.

fênissêca -ae, m. (fenum and seco), a mower; transf., a countryman, Pers.

fênium (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.

fênus (faenus) -ôris, n. (root FE-o), lit., that which is produced. **1**, 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.

fēra -ae, f. v. ferus.

fērācītēr, adv. with compar. (ferax), *fruitfully*; velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fērālīs -e (root FER, whence also Feronia, in-fer-nus). **I.** relating to the dead, *funereal*; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = feralia, Ov. Subst., **fērālīa** -ium, n., **a**, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; **b**, things relating to the dead or to burial, Tac. **II.** Transf., *death-bringing, deadly, fatal*; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

fērāx -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 officio, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

ferbēo = ferveo (q. v.).

ferōlūm and **fērīcūlūm** -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.

fērē, 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.

fērētārius -ī, m. (fero), *a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles*, Sall.

Ferentinum -i, n. **I.** a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina, now Ferento; adj., **a**, **Ferentinus** -a -um, *Ferentine*; caput aquae Ferentinae, or simply caput Ferentinum, *the source of a stream running near Ferentinum*, Liv.; subst., **Ferentina** -ae, f. *a goddess of Ferentinum*; **b**, **Ferentinās** -ātis, *Ferentine*. **II.** a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

Ferētrius -ī, m. (feretrum, fero), *a surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated*, Liv.

fērētrum -ī, 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.; fenas agere, Liv. **II.** Transf., *rest*, Hor.

fērīātus -a -um, p. adj. (from ferior), *keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure*; deus feriatus torpet, Cic.; with ab, feriatus a negotiis publicis, Cic.

fērīcūlūm = fericulum (q. v.)

fērīnus -a -um (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*; caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov. Subst., **fērīna** -ae, f. *flesh of wild animals, game*, Verg.

fērīo, 4. *to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite*. **I.** **A.** Lit., murum 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.).

fērīor, 1. (feriae), *to keep holiday*, Varr.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), *wildness, savageness*; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

fērme, 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 fervimentum, 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. φέρω, perf. tulī, from old form tulo, supine latum, orig. tlatum from old tlaō, τλάω), *to bear, bring, carry*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **a**, *to bear*; faces in Capitolum, Cic., (**a**) *to carry on one's person*; cervice jugum, Hor.; (**β**) *ventrem, to be pregnant*, Liv.; (**γ**) milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem, Cic.; signa in aliquem, *to attack*, Liv.; **b**, *to bring*; venenum, Liv.; alicui osculum, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; *to offer* (to the gods); sacra divis, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to bear*; (**a**) nomen Aemili 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.; (**β**) *to endure, submit to, bear*; contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vina quae vetustatem ferunt, *which keep for a long time*, Cic.; with pers. obj., *optimates quis ferat?* Cic.; with acc. and infin., ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol., non feram, *non patiar, non sinam*, Cic.; with adv., aliquid ferre aegre, 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**) *openi, auxilium*, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; conditionem ferre, *to propose terms*, Cic.; aliquam, *to propose some one as a wife*, Cic.; legal t. t., suffragium, *to vote*, Cic.; legem, *to propose a law*, Cic.; so ferre de aliqua re ut, etc., *to propose that*, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem, *of the prosecutor, to propose a judge to the defendant*, Cic.; (**β**) of abstractions, *to demand, require, allow*; si ita res feret, Cic.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** expensum ferre, *to set down in an account-book as paid*, Cic. **B.** *to spread abroad, report, speak of*; ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; ferunt or pass. fertur, feruntur, *people say, it is reported*, with acc. and infin. or in pass. nom. and infin.; fama fert, *the story goes*, with acc., Liv.; ferre, with double acc., *to give a person out to be*; si te petitorem fero, Cic. **C.** *to think over, consider*; id consilio ante ferre debemus, Cic. **D.** *to carry off*; 1, in a good sense, veniam peto feroque, Liv.; non tactum 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.; se 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 in or ad caelum laudibus, *to praise sky-high*, Cic.;

eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliquā re, *to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere*, Cic.; **2**, of a road, etc., *to lead to; via fert Verruginem*, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquirerem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

fērōcia -ae, f. (ferox), **a**, in a good sense, *high spirit, courage*, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *fierceness, ferocity*, Cic.; transf., vini, *harshness, roughness*, Plaut.

fērōcitas -ātis, f. (ferox), **a**, *courage, untamed spirit*, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *fierceness, haughtiness*, Cic.

fērōciter, adv. (ferox), **a**, in a good sense, *courageously, bravely*, Liv.; **b**, in a bad sense, *rudely, roughly, fiercely*, Cic.

Fērōnia -ae, f. (root FER, cf. feralis), *an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen*.

fērox -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. *thip*). **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., stolidē ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociiores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

ferramentum -i, n. (ferrum), *any instrument or tool, esp. in agriculture, made of iron*, Cic.

ferrāria -ae, f., v. ferrarius.

ferrārius -a -um (ferrum), *relating or belonging to iron; faber, a blacksmith*, Plaut Subst., **ferrāria** -ae, f. *iron mine*, Caes.

ferrātus -a -um (ferrum). **I**. *furnished or covered with iron*, Liv.; hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor. **II**. *of iron, iron; obices portarum*, Tac.

ferrēs -a -um (ferrum), iron. **A**. Lit., *made of iron; clavi*, Caes. **B**. Meton., *like iron; 1*, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristo Chius, 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.

ferrūgineus -a -um (ferrugo), *iron-coloured, dusky*; hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

ferrūginus = ferrugineus (q.v.).

ferrūgo -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes), **1**, *iron rust*, Plin.; **2**, *the colour of iron rust, dusky (iron grey, dark blue, steel blue) colour; 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.; aliquem 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.

fortum (ferctum), -i, n., *a kind of sacrificial cake*, Pers.

fertus -a -um (fero), *fruitful; arva*, ap. Cic.

fērūla -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.

fērus -a -um (root FER, connected with *thip*, Aeolic *thip*). **I**. Lit., *wild, untamed, uncultivated*; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., **a**, **fēra** -ae, f. (sc. bestia), *a wild animal* (as opp. to cieur, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; **b**, **fērus** -i, m., *a wild beast, a wild boar*, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horse, Verg.; stag, Verg. **II**. Transf., *wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel*; gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

fervēfācio -fēci -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.

ferventer, adv. (fervens), *hotly, warmly*; loqui, ap. Cic.

fervēo, ferbūi -ēre and (poet.) **fervo**, fervi -ēre. **I**. **A**. Lit., *to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow*, Cic.; validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. **B**. Transf., *a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated*; fervet 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 Leucaten, Verg.

fervesco, 3. (ferveo), *to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil*, Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo). **I**. *boiling, seething*. **A**. **1**, lit., humor, Ov.; **2**, transf., of orators, *passionate, excited*; paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. **B**. *burning, glowing, hot*; **1**, lit., pars mundi, Cic.; vina, Hor.; **2**, transf., *fiery, hot*; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl., fervidus ira, Verg. **II**. *raging, foaming*; vada, Verg.

fervo = ferveo (q.v.).

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo). **I**. *boiling heat, raging heat*. **A**. Lit., medils fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. **B**. Transf., *heat, ardour, passion*; mentis, animi, Cic. **II**. *raging, foaming*; Oceani, maris, Cic.

Fescennia -ae, f., and **Fescennium** -ii, n., *a town in Etruria famous for the Fescennini versus*. Adj., **Fescenninus** -a -um, *Fescennine*, Fescennini versus, *rustic satirical verses*; hence licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (fatiacor), *wearied, tired, exhausted*; de via, Cic.; militia, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus teasum vulnere, Liv.; in the genit., fessum rerum, Verg.; fessa aetas, old age, Tac.; res fessae, distress, Verg.

festinantē, adv. (festino), *hastily, rapidly, quickly*; nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

festinatio -ōnis, f. (festino), *haste, speed, hurry*; festinatio praepropera, Cic.; with object genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione propere in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationum, Cic.

festināto, adv. (festino), *hastily, rapidly*, Plin.

festino, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry; *plura scripsisse nisi tui festinarent*, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad effectum operis, Liv. **II.** Trans., to hasten, accelerate; protectionem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; partic., festinatus, hastened; iter, Ov.; with infin., tanto opere migrare, Cic.

festinus -a -um (fero), hastening, hasty; cursu festinus anhelio, Ov.

festivè, adv. (festivus), humorously, facetiously, wittily; *belle et festive*, Cic.

festivitas -ätis, 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.

festüca -ae, f. (fero). **A.** Lit., a stalk, straw, Plin. **B.** Trans., the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission, Plaut.

1. **festus** -a -um (root FE, whence also februs), sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive; dies, Cic.; chori, Ov.; lux (= dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. Subst., *festum* -i, n. a feast, Ov.

2. **Festus** -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian, who lived probably at the end of the fourth century A.D., author of a work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione."

fetialis -is, m. a fetial, plur. **fetiales**, a college of heralds whose business it was to demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc., Cic.; in sing., legatus fetialis, Liv. Adj., **fetialis** -e, belonging to the fetiales; *jus fetiale*, Cic.

fetüra -ae, f. (fetus). **A.** the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding, Cic. **B.** Meton., the young brood, offspring, Ov., Verg.

1. **fetus** (foetus) -a -um (partic. of *feo) **I.** Pass., **A.** Lit., 1. pregnant; *pecus*, Verg.; 2. transf., a, fruitful, fertile; *terra feta frugibus*, Cic. **B.** Poet., full of, machina feta armis, Verg. **II.** Middle, that has brought forth, newly delivered; *ursa, lupa*, Ov.

2. **fetus** -tis, m. (*feo, whence also fecundus), **I.** the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young, labor bestiarum in fetu, Cic.; of the soil, bearing, producing; *quae frugibus atque bacca terria fetu profunduntur*, Cic.; fig., *nec ullä 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.; *mellores et grandiores fetus edere* (of land), Cic.; fig., ex quo triplex ille animi fetus exsistat, Cic.

fiber -bri, m., a beaver, Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (fando). **I.** a fibre, filament, in animals or plants; stirpium, radicum, Cic.; 2. the entrails of an animal; *bidentis*, Ov.

Fibröus -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 fibigula from figo), a buckle, brooch, clasp, Verg., Liv.; an iron clamp fastening beams together, Caes.

Fidæna -ae, f., a town in Latium on the road to Ostia.

fiöedüla -ae, f. (ficus), a small bird, the beca-fico, Plin.

fiotè, 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 -öris, m. (fingo), 1. an image-maker, a statuary; *pictores fioresque*, Cic.; 2. a feigner; *fandi fiotor Ulysses, master in deceit*, Verg.

fiotrix -icis, f. (fictor), she that forms or fashions; *maternae fiotrix et moderatrix divina est providentia*, Cic.

fiotüra -ae, f. (fingo), a forming, fashioning, Plaut.

fictus, partic. of fingo.

fiotüla -ae, f. (dim. of ficus), a little fig, Plaut.

Ficülea (Ficulinëa) -ae, f. town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana. Adj., **Ficülenis** -e, Ficulean.

ficulinus (ficulinëus) -a -um (ficula), of or relating to the fig-tree; *truncus*, Hor.

fiöus -i and -üs, f. (perhaps from fio, feo), 1. the fig-tree; *arbor fici*, Cic.; 2. a fig, Hor.

fiöè, adv. (fidus), faithfully, Cic

fiöèicommissum -i, n. (fides and committo), legal t. t., a trust, Quint.

fiöèlè, adv. (fidelis), faithfully, Plaut.

fiöella -ae, f. an earthenware pot or vase, Plaut., a pot for whitewash; prov., *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic.

fiöellus -e (1. fides), that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful. **A.** Of persons, socius, amicus, Cic.; *alicui* or *in aliquem*, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fiöelles** -ium, m. confidants, faithful friends, Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, consilium fidele, Cic.; *lacrimae, genuinae*, Ov.; *meton., durable, lasting, strong*; *lorica*, Verg.

fiöellitas -ätis, f. (fidelis), faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, Cic.; *erga patriam*, ap. Cic.

fiöelliter, adv. with compar and superl. (fidelis). **I.** 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.

Fidënae -arum, f. and **Fidëna** -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Castro Gubileo. Adj., **Fidënas** -ätis, 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.

fidënter, adv. with compar. (fidens), confidently, courageously, Cic.

1. **fiöentia** -ae, f. (fido), confidence, courage, boldness, Cic.

2. **Fidëntia** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana.

1. **fides** -ei, f. (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., fidem decipere, Liv., or fallere, Cic.; *alicui* or *alicui rei fidem habere, to place confidence in*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *alicui rei fidem tribuere, adjungere*, Cic.; *fidem facere, to awake confidence*, Cic.; *nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, no reliance was placed in the news*, Caes. **B.** Esp., mercantile t. t., credit; *quum fides totä Italiä esset angustior, impaired*, Caes.; *fidem moliri*, Liv.; *fides concidit, has fallen*, Cic.; *fides de foro sublata est*, Cic.; *fidem renovare*, Cic.; often with res, property, res et fides, Sall.;

ubi res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit, Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; transf., segetis certa fides mense, produce, return, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness; **1.** gen., exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei, Cic.; fidem praestare, to be loyal, Cic.; of faithfulness in treaties and political alliances, pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.** in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., ex bona fide or bonâ fide, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, Cic.; iudicia de mala fide, dishonesty, Cic.; Fides personif. as a goddess, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement; fidem fallere, frangere, violare, to break a promise, Cic.; dare alicui, Cic.; obligare, to make an engagement, Cic.; liberare, servare, to keep a promise, Cic.; fidem prodere, Cic.; fide meâ, on my word of honour, Cic.; **b.** fides publica or simply publica, a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct; fidem publicam postulare, Cic.; Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic.; fide acceptâ venerat in castra Romana, Liv.; **c.** faithful protection, constant help; conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientelam, in alicuius amicitiam et fidem, Cic.; se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cic.; venire in alicuius fidem, Liv., or in alicuius fidem ac potestatem, Caes.; alicuius fidem sequi, Caes.; aliquem in fidem recipere, Cic.; in alicuius fide et clientela esse, Cic. **B.** credibility, trustworthiness, of reports, statements, etc.; **1.** fidem facit aliquid iudicii mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.** **a.** proof; manifesta fides publicâ ope Volscos hostes adiutos, Liv.; **b.** certainty; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

2. fides -is, f., usually plur. **fides -ium** (σφιδα, 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. **fidiculæ** -arum, f. (dim. of 2. fides), **1.** a little lyre or lute, Cic.; **2.** an instrument for torturing slaves, Suet.

Fidius -ii, m. (connected with fides, fido), in full Dius Fidius, a Roman deity, personification of faith; me Dius Fidius and medius fidius (ellipt. = ita me Dius Fidius iuvet), So help me God! Cic.

fido, fisis sum, 3. (root FID, Gr. **ΠΙΘ**, πειθω, πειθ-μαι), to trust, believe, confide in; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudentiâ, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.

fiducia -ae, f. (fido). **I.** Lit., **a.** confidence, trust, reliance, assurance; alicuius, in some one, Cic.; sui, in oneself, Liv.; 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 inanimata

objects, tam fida canum custodia, Cic.; statio male fida carinis, an insecure anchorage for ships, Verg.

figlinus (figilinus) -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 sagittâ, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a.** aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches, Cic.; **b.** to fix; oculos in terram, Liv.; **c.** to fix in one's attention; illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, Cic.

figularis -e (figulus), relating or belonging to a potter, Plaut.

figulinus = figlinus (q.v.).

figulus -i, m. (root FIG, whence fingo), a worker in clay, a potter; a figulis 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.; **b.** in rhet., a figure of speech, Cic.

figuratûs -a -um, partic. of figuro.

figuro, 1. (figura), to form, mould, shape; 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.

filicula -ae, f. (dim. of filia), a little daughter, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duce filiola Curionis, Cic.

filiculus -i, m. (dim. of filius), a little son, Cic.

filius -ii (voc. sing. fili), m. (feo, whence fecundus, etc.), son, Cic.; terrae, a man of mean origin, unknown person, Cic.; fortunae, a child of fortune, Hor.

filix -icis, f. fern, Verg.

filum -i, n. (figo), a thread. **I.** Lit., **a.** of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov., pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov.; **b.** a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen; capite velato filo, Liv.; **c.** of other things, deduct aranea filum pede, Ov.; **d.** the thread of life spun by the Parcae; sororum fila trium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** the form, shape of anything, Lucr.; **b.** the manner, form, thread of discourse, Cic.

fimbriae -arum, f. plur., fringe, border, edge; madentes circinnorum 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 agris sarculo, Hor., hæc insula quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

fingo, finxi, actum, 3. (root FIG, whence figulus). **I.** to stroke; manus aegras 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.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to imagine, conceive; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infiu., 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 fatus, 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; sepulcris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisse finire senatus consulto ne, etc., Liv.; **3**, **a**, gen., to put an end to, conclude, end, finish, bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.; and pass., to end, cease; **b**, (a) finiri (middle), to die, Cic. poet., finitâ Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (**β**) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (**γ**) 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 ordini a superiore pacone, 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 Santonum fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, boundary, limit, nihil 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 genūs, 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, Neonis, Tac.; (**β**) 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).

finitē, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

finitimus (finitimus) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aermari finitima, Cic. Subst., **finitimi** -orum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., huius generi historia finitima est, Cic.

finitor -ōris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

finitūsus = finitimus (q.v.).

finitus -a -um, partic. of finio.

fio, factus sum, fieri (connected with φημι), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi fit doctâ multa corona manu, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a**, to be done, to arise; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem fit quominus, etc., Cic.; **b**, to happen, (a) Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.; esp. with abl., quid illo fiet, what will happen with him? Cic.; with de, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut fit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut fit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, etc., Cic.; ita fit ut, etc., Cic.; (**β**) to follow; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic.; (**γ**) to be; nec potest fieri me quiddam superbius, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; **b**, to be esteemed; me a te plurimi fieri, Cic.; **c**, to be sacrificed; quum pro populo fieret, Cic.

firmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), support, prop., Ov.

firmāmentum -i, n (firmo), a means of support, a prop; **1**, lit., transversaria tigna quae firmamento esse possunt, Cic., Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, reipublicae, 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 aliquem, Cic.

firmitudo -dinis, f. (firmus), firmness, strength. **A.** Lit., operis, Caes. **B.** Transf., strength, firmness, constancy, animi, Cic.

firmo, 1. (firmus), to make firm, strengthen. **I.** Lit., urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to make durable, to make secure; (a) vestigia pinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (**β**) politically, rempublicam, Cic.; **b**, to make strong, to strengthen; (a) physically, vires, Verg.; vocem, Cic.; (**β**) morally, animum adolescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic.; (**γ**) to encourage, cheer, animate; nostros, Caes.; aliquem alloquio, 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., arca firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, physically strong, powerful, healthy; **a**, corpus, Cic.; **b**, milit., strong, equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; **2**, of time, durable, lasting; finissima 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.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fascina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), a small basket of wicker-work, Cic.

fiscus -i, m. a wicker basket; **1**, a money-basket, money-bag, purse, Cic.; metou. = money, Juv.; **2**, the state treasury, Cic.; **3**, under the empire, the emperor's private purse (opp. aerarium, the state treasury), Tac.

fissilis -e (findo), that can be cloven or split; lignum, Verg.

fissio -ōnis, f. (findo), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

fissum -i, n. (findo), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

fistūca or **festūca** -ae, f. a *razor, mallet*, Caes.

fistūla -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a *tube, pipe*; esp. a *water-pipe*, usually of lead; *fistulas, quibus aqua suppediabat Jovis templis, praecidere*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.**, a *reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, a reed*; *eburneola, a pitch-pipe of ivory*, Cic.; **2.**, a *kind of ulcer, fistula*, Nep.

fistilātor -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.

fiābellum -i, n. (dim. of *fiabrum*), a *small fan*, Prop.; *fig., cum lingua quasi fiabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata*, Cic.

fiābilis -e (*flo*), *airy*, Cic.

fiābrum -i, n. (*flo*), gen. in plur. *fiābra* -ōrum, *blasts of wind, breezes*, Verg.

fiacōo, 2. (*fiaccus*), *to be faint, weak, languid*; transf., *to fail or flag in an undertaking*; *Messala flaccet*, Cic.

fiaccesco, 3. (nch. from *fiacceo*), *to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid*; *fiaccescebat oratio*, Cic.

fiaccidus -a -um (*fiaccus*), *withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid*, Lucr.

fiaccus -a -um, **1.**, *flabby, flaccid*, Varr.; **2.**, of men, *flap-eared*, Cic.

3. *Flaccus*, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

4. *Flaccus*, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

fiāgello, 1. (*flagellum*), *to whip, scourge, beat*; *robora parte caudae*, Ov.

fiāgellum -i, n. (dim. of *flagrum*), a *whip, scourge*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, Cic., Hor.; *fig., the scourge of conscience*, Juv., Lucr.; **b.**, a *riding-whip*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** the *thong of a javelin*, Verg. **B.** a *young sprout, vine-shoot*, Verg. **C.** Plur., *flagella, the arms of a polypus*, Ov.

fiāgitatio -ōnis, f. (*flagito*), *an earnest demand or entreaty*, Cic.

fiāgitator -ōris, m. (*flagito*), *one who earnestly demands or entreats*, Cic.; *with gentit, pugnae*, Liv.

fiāgitiosē, adv. (*flagitiosus*), *shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously*; *impure ac flagitiose vivere*, Cic.; *sumus flagitiose imparati*, Cic.; *alicuius amori flagitiosissime servire*, Cic.

fiāgitiosus -a -um (*flagitium*), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*; *flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita*, Cic.; *flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin.*, Sall.; *flagitiosum duco, with infin.*, Liv.

fiāgitium -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.

fiāgitio, 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 tabellarum*, 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*; *filium ab aliquo*, Cic.; **c.**, *to summon before a court of justice*; *aliquem peculatorem*, Tac.

fiāgrans -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*, Ov.; **b.**, of colour, *glittering*; *flagrans sidereo clipeo*, Verg.

fiāgrantēr, adv. (*flagrans*), *eagerly, ardently, vehemently*; *cupere*, Tac.

fiāgrantia -ae, f. (*flagro*), *glowing*; *oculorum*, Cic.

fiāgro, 1. (root *FLAG*, Gk. ΦΑΕΓ-ω, connected with *FLA-re*), *to blaze, burn, glow, flame*. **I.** Lit., **1.**, *to burn*; *onerariae flagrantes*, Cic.; **2.**, *to glow, glitter*; *flagrant lumina nymphae*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.**, of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, **a.**, *Italia flagrans bello*, Cic.; *invidia propter interitum C. Gracchi*, Cic.; **b.**, *to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement*; *desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi*, Cic.; **2.**, of abstract subj., *flagrabant vitia libidinis apud Iulum*, Cic.

fiāgrum -i, n. (root *FLAG*, Gr. ΠΑΗΓ or ΠΑΗΚ, πῆσσω), a *scourge, whip*, used for punishing slaves; *flagro caedi*, Liv.

1. fiāmen -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* (*Vulcani, Florae, etc.*), *flaminem inaugurare*, Liv.

2. fiāmen -inus, n. (*fio*). **I.** a *blowing, blast*; *flamina venti*, Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** the *wind*; *ferunt sua flamina classem*, Verg. **B.** (like πνεύματα αὐλῶν) *flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute*, Hor.

fiāminica -ae, f. (sc. *uxor*), the *wife of a flamen*; *flaminica Dialis*, Tac.

Flāminius, a surname of the patrician Gens *Quinctia*; v. *Quinctius*.

fiāminium -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. *Flaminus*, 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., *Flaminian*. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Flaminus*.

flamma -ae, f. (for *flag-ma*, from root *FLA-t*, whence *flag-ro*), a *flame, blaze, blazing fire*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit*, Liv.; *se flammā eripere*, Cic.; *flaminum concipere, to catch fire, Oaes.*; 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*; *galca flammās 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.

flāmmōlum -i, n. (dim. of *flammeum*), a *small bridal veil*, Juv.

flāmmesco, 3. (*flamma*), *to become inflamed*, Lucr.

flāmmēus -a -um (*flamma*), *fiery, flame-like, flaming*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., *stella*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *flame-coloured, fiery-red*; *corpura*, Lucr.; *vestigia, in hot haste*, Cat. **II.** Subst., **flāmmēum** -i, n. a *flame-coloured bridal veil*; *flammeum capere*, Cat.

flāmmifer -fēra -fērum (*flamma* and *fero*), *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery*, Ov.

flāmmo, 1. (*flamma*). **I.** Intransit., *to flame, blaze, burn*; *flammanis lumina, glittering*, Verg. **II.** Transi., *to set on fire, inflame*. **A.** Lit., *ut interirent crucibus affixi aut flammaudi*

Tac. B. Transf., *flammato corde, with angry passion*, Verg.

flammula -ae, f. (dim. of *flamma*), a little flame, Cic.

flātus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast. **I.** Gen., Alpini boeae, Verg.; fig., prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. **II.** *breathling*. **A.** Lit., 1, flatus, the breath, Verg.; 2, a, snorting; aquorum, Verg.; b, blowing on a flute, Hor. **B.** Transf., haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur., Verg.

flāveo, 2. (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured, partic., flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

flāvesco, 3. (flaveo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campus flavesceat aristā, Verg.

Flāvina -ae, f. a town in Etruria. Adj., **Flāvinus** -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 formulae used in law-suits). Hence 1, **Flāviālis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvīa, 2, adj., **Flāviānus** -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, deserving tears; illa species, Cic. **II.** Act., causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; Ino, Hor.

flēbilitér, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic

flecto, flexi, flexum, 3. **I.** Transít., 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.; to move, to make a person change his opinion; animum or aliquem, Cic.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B.** to bend, turn, direct; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; aëles (= 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; aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C.** to double, curl round; Leucatem, Cic. **II.** Intransít., **A.** to turn, go; ad Oceanum, Liv. **B.** Transít., ad sapientiam, Tac.

flēo, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I.** Intransít., a, to weep; de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II.** Transít., to weep for, lament, bewail. **A.** Lit., juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; flētus, wept for, lamented, Verg. **B.** Transít., cavā testudine amorein, sing mournfully of, Hor. (Synecop. perf. formis flēsti, Ov.; flērunt, Verg.; flēsse, Liv.).

1. **flētus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **flētus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; prae flētū, Cic.; clamore et flētū omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā flētus gemitusque fleret, 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.** Transít., a, of

the voice, vocis genus, Cic.; b, of speech, nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic.; c, of persons, pliant, tractable, or in a bad sense, changeable; aetas, Cic.; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple; cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus and loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), bending, **I.** Gen., virili laterum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II.** Esp., turning, winding; deverticula flexionesque, Cic.

flexipes -pēdis (flexus and pes), crooked-footed; hederæ, turning, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending, Lucr.

1. **flexus** -a -um, partic. of flecto.

2. **flexus** -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending. **I.** Middle, bending oneself, turning, winding. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, cervicis, Ov.; b, a turning of a road, by-path; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic.; 2, variation, modification, change; rerum publicarum, Cic. **B.** In the circus, the turning round of the chariots towards the goal; fig., in hoc flexu quasi aetatis, Cic. **II.** Pass., being turned, turning, winding; duos introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallum, Liv.

flotus -ūs, m. (figo), a striking together, dashing against; cavæ dant sonitum flectu galeæ, Verg.

figo, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

fio, flāvi, flātum, 1. **A.** Intransít., of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita belle nobis ab Epistro flavit Onchesmites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam levem flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Bercynthia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II.** Transít., **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; **Floralicius** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora.

flōrens -entis, p. adj. (from floreo), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators, etc., florens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publica florentissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitibus florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

Flōrentia -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Florence. Adj., **Flōrentinus** -a -um, Florentine.

flōreo ti, 2. (flos). **I.** to bloom, flower. **A.** Lit., haec arbor ter floret, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; floret Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II.** Transít., **A.** Poet., to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Verg. **B.** to glitter; florentes 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.** Transít., to begin to flourish; Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens, Cic.

fiorēus -a -um (flos), 1, made of flowers;serta, Tib.; 2, rich in flowers, flowery; rura, Verg.

flōridūlus -a -um (dim. of floridus), somewhat blooming, Cat.

flōridus -a -um (flos), flowery. I. Lit., a, blossoming; ramuli, Cat.; b, made of flowers;serta, Ov.; plur. subst., florida et varia, Cic.; c, rich in flowers; Hybla, Ov. II. Transf., a, of age, flourishing; aetas, Cat.; b, of expressions, flowery, florid; Demetrius est floridior, Cic.

flōrifer -fēra -fērum (flos and fero), flower-bearing, Lucr.

flōrilēgus a -um (flos and lego), culling flowers; apes, Ov.

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, m. (connected with φλόος), a flower, blossom. I. A. Lit., florum omnium varietas, Cic. B. Meton., flores, the juice of flowers, Verg. II. Transf., A. the prime, flower; 1, gen., Graeciae, Cic.; virium, Liv.; 2, esp., flos aetatis, the flower of youth, Cic.; so flos juventae, Liv. B. the flower—the best, the finest, the pride; 1, gen., flos totius Italiae ac robur, Cic.; florem et colorem defuisse, grace of expression, Cic.; Bacchi, strength, Lucr.; 2, esp., flos juvenilis, the first beard, down, so simply flos, Verg.; flammae, 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, Cic. II. pride; o qui flosculus es Juventiorum, Cat.

fluctifragus -a -um (fluctus and frango), wave-breaking, Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation; transf., indecision; 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 aere residenti, shimmers, Verg.; 2, to rage; ira fluctuat, Verg. II. to move up and down in the sea, to be tossed about. A. Lit., of men and ships, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to waver; 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, urum . . . an, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (fluctus), full of waves, stormy; mare, Plaut.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fluo). I. a streaming, flowing, Lucr. II. a wave, wave of the sea, billow; a, sing., fluctu operiri, Cic.; b, plur., fluctus sedare, Cic.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.; fig., commotion, disturbance; fluctus contionum, Cic.; viarum, Verg.

fluens -entis, p. adj. (fluo). I. A. flowing, easy, fluent; tracta quaedam et fluens oratio, Cic. B. unrestrained, diffuse; ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. II. hanging down, flabby; baccae fluentes, Cic.

fluentēr, adv. (fluo), in a flowing manner, Lucr.

fluentiosus -a -um (fluentum and sono), resounding with waves, Cat.

fluentum -i, n. (fluo), running water, a stream; rauca Coccyi, Verg.

fluīdus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid. A. Lit., cruor, Verg. B. Transf., a, lax, languid, flaccid; frondes, Lucr.; pendere lacertos Ov.; b, dissolving; calor, Ov.

flūto, 1. (intens. of fluo), to flow hither and thither. A. Lit., a, of streams, waves, etc., fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres, Ov.; b, of ships, etc., to float, move up and down, be tossed about on the water; navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. B. Transf., a, to waver; fluitans testudo, Tac.; b, to flutter, flap about; fluitantia vela, Ov.; c, to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful; mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte, Hor.

flūmen -inis, n. (fluo), flowing water, a stream. I. Lit., A. Gen., flumine vivo, running water, Verg.; flumine secundo, downstream, Caes. B. Esp., a river, a stream, Cic.; Garumna flumen, Caes. II. Transf., 1, a stream of anything; of blood, Cic.; of tears, Verg.; 2, of the mind, a, outpouring, flow; nullius tantum flumen est ingeni, Cic.; b, of oratory, etc., flood, flow, stream; flumen orationis aureum, Cic.

Flūmentāna porta (flumen), the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius.

flūminēus -a -um (flumen), of or relating to a river, Ov.

flūo, fluxi, fluxum, 3. to flow. I. Gen., A. Lit., of fluids and fluid bodies, 1, ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; fluit de corpore sudor, Ov.; 2, to flow, drip with any liquid; cruore, Ov.; sudore, Ov. B. Transf., 1, to flow; a, of air, wind, etc., venti fluunt, Lucr.; b, of clothes, to flow down; fluens vestis, Ov.; c, of the neck, to sink; ad terram fluit cervix, Verg.; d, of branches, to spread; ramos compesce fluentes, Verg.; 2, to stream forth; multa a luna manant et fluunt, Cic.; of a crowd, turba fluit castris, Verg. C. Fig., 1, to be spread abroad; Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, Cic.; 2, to be derived from; haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic.; 3, to flow down; a, to proceed without interruption; in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; b, to tend to; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic.; c, of oratory, to be diffuse, lax, Cic. II. A. to slacken, become weak; mollitie or mollitiis, 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.

flūto, 1. (for fluito), to flow, float, swim, Lucr.

flūvialis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; undae, Verg.; anas, Ov.

flūviātilis -e (fluvius), of or belonging to a river; testudo, Cic.

flūvidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid, Lucr.

flūvius -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.; habena, Liv. B. Transf., a, uncertain, inconstant, changeable; gloria, Sall.; b, of character, vacillating; animus, Sall.; c, decaying, declining, tottering; murorum aevo fluxa, Tac.; res, Cic.

2. **fluxus** -ūs, m. (fluo), a flowing, Plin.; transf., autumnī, the passing away of autumn, Tac.

focāle -is, n. (for faucale, from faux), a wrapper for the neck, Hor.

foculus -i, m. (dim. of focus), 1, a small stove for cooking, brazier, Juv.; 2, a small altar, Cic.

focus -i, m. (root FO, whence also foveo), a fireplace. A. Gen., Ov. B. Esp., 1, the fireplace in a house, hearth; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., house, family, home; domo et focus patris aliquem ejicere, Cic.; 2, an altar, Ov.; 3, the fire of a funeral pile, Verg.

fodio, 1. (fodio), *to dig, pierce*; *latus, to dig in the ribs*, Hor.; *transf., fodieantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, troubling, vexing*, Cic.

fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. (root FOD, Gr. BOE, whence βόρρος), *to dig*. **I.** Intransit., *fodit, invenit auri allquantum*, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** *to dig*; **1.** *humum*, Verg.; **2.** *to dig out*; *argentum*, Liv.; *to excavate*; *puteum*, Caes.; *absol., fodientes, miners*, Liv. **B.** *to pierce*; **1.** *a, pectora telis*, Ov.; *aversos (elephantos) sub caulis*, Liv.; **2.** *to gouge out*; *lumina*, Ov.; **2.** *transf., of grief, pungit dolor . . . fodiat sane*, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = fecundus, fecundo (q.v.).

foedē, adv. (1. foedus), *foully, horribly, cruelly*; *foede exercere victoriam*, Liv.; *foedius puls!*, Liv.; *foedissime agere causam*, Cic.

foederatus -a -um (2. foedus), *confederate, allied*; *civitates*, Cic.

foedifragus -a -um (2. foedus and frango), *treachery-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.; *canitiem pulvere*, Ov.; *aliquid sanguine*, Ov.; *serenos 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 -ōris, 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.; *scelerum*, Cic. **II.** Poet., *a law*, Verg.

foem . . . **foen** . . . v. fem . . . , fen . . .

foetēo, 2. *to have a bad smell*, Plaut.

foetidus (faetidus, fetidus) -a -um, adj. *with compar. (foeteo), having a bad smell, stinking, fetid*; *os*, Cic.

foetor -ōris, m. (foeteo), *a bad smell, stink*, Cic.

foetus, v. fetus.

Fōlia -ae, f. *a witch of Ariminum*.

fōlliatum -i, n. (folium), *a salve or oil of spikenard leaves*, Juv.

fōllum -li, n. (connected with φύλλον, as alius with ἄλλος), *a leaf*; *Sibyllae, a prophecy, oracle written on leaves*, Juv.

follīculus -i, m. (dim. of follis), *a little sack or bag*, Cic.

follis -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.

fōmes -itis, m. (foveo), *touchwood, tinder*, Verg.

1. fons -fontis, m. (orig. fons, from fundo), **1.** *a spring, well, fountain*, Cic.; *meton. poet., fresh or spring water*, Verg.; **2.** *transf., spring, origin, fountain, source*; *philosophiae*, Cic.; *iuris*, Liv.

2. Fons, Fontis, m., and **Fontus** -i, m. *the son of Janus, god of fountains*. Adj., **Fontinālis** -e, *belonging to Fons*; *porta, a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius*, Liv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), *belonging or relating to a spring or fountain*; *unda*, Ov.

Fontējus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fonticūlus -i, m. (dim. of fons), *a little fountain or spring*, Hor.

Fontinālis, v. 2. Fons.

for, fatus, 1., dep. (φάω, φῶ), *to speak, say*; esp. of gods, oracles, seers, &c. **A.** Gen., *to speak, say*; *ad aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquid*, Verg.; *fando audire, hear by report*, Cic.; *partic. fandus -a -um, *that which may be spoken, hence, right, lawful*; *respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae*, Liv. **B.** Esp., **a.** of poets, *to sing of*, Prop.; **b.** *to prophesy*, Verg. (The forms which are found are *fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur, farer*; *partic. perf. tatus*; *perf. fatus sum* and *eram*; *imper. fare*; *infin. fari (farier, Verg.)*; *gerund. fandī, fando*; *supine fatu*; *partic. pres. fans*).*

fōrābilis -e (foro), *that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable*, Ov.

fōramen -inis, n. (foro), *a hole, opening, eye (of a needle)*, **a.** *natural*; *foramina terrae*, Lucr.; *foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore*, Cic.; **b.** *artificial*; *foramina retis*, Ov.

fōras, adv. (connected with foris), *out of doors, forth, out*; *ire foras*, Ov.; *aliquem projicere foras*, Cic.; *portis se foras erumpere*, Cic.; *ea scripta foras dare*, Cic.; *quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vidit*, Liv.

forceps -clips, m. and f. *a pair of tongs, pincers*, Ov.

fordus -a -um (fero), *pregnant*, Ov. Subst. **fōrda** -ae, f. (sc. bos), *a cow in calf*, Ov.

fōre, fōrem, -es, etc. (for fuerem from old suo, φῶω, 1 am). **I.** forem, **1.** = *easem*, Sall.; **2.** = *fuissem*, Ov. **II.** Infin. fore, **1.** = *futurum* (-am, -os, etc.) *esse*, Cic.; **2.** = *esse*, Cic.

fōrensis -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.

fōrīca -ae, f. = ἀφειράν, Juv.

1. fōris -is, f. (connected with 2. foris), **1.** *a door*; *and plur., fores, folding-doors*; *claudere forem cubiculi*, Cic.; *fores aperire*, Cic.; *ad fores assistere*, Cic.; **2.** *opening, entrance*; *equi aenei*, Cic.

2. fōris, adv. (from obsolete nom. fora) **I.** *out of doors, outside, without*. **A.** Gen., *aliquid quaere foris*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.** *not at home*; *fores cenare or cenitare*, Cic.; *fores valde plauditur, among the people*, Cic.; *fores esse Gabinium, in debt*, Cic.; **b.** *outside the senate*, Cic.; **c.** *outside the state, outside Rome*, Cic. **II.** *from without, from abroad*; *aliquid foris petere*, Cic.

forma -ae, f. (fero), *form, figure, shape*. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.** *gen., corporis*, Cic.; **2.** *esp. a, the face*; *forma nostra reliquaue figura*, Cic.; **b.** *beauty*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *gen., form = government, constitution*; *forma rerum publicarum*, Cic.; *in formam 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 descriperat*, 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.

formāmentum -i, n. (formo), *shape, form, Lucr.*

formātūra -ae, f. (formo), *a form, forming, formation, Lucr.*

Formiæ -arum, f. *town on the coast of Latium, famed for its wine, now Mola di Gaeta.* Adj., **Formiānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Formiæ.* Subst., **Formiānum** -i, n. (sc. prædium), *an estate near Formiæ, 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 injicere, Cic. **B.** Esp., *religious awe*; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. **II.** Meton., *that which causes fear, Cic.*; and esp. a scarecrow, Hor.

formidōlosē, adv. (formidolosus), *fearfully, terribly, Cic.*

formidōlosus -a -um (2. formido). **I.** Act., *exciting fear, terrible, fearful*; tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. **II.** Neut., *fearful, timid*; with obj. genit., formidolosior hostium, Tac.

formo, 1. (forma). **I.** *to form, shape, fashion.* **A.** Lit., *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 muliebrem figuram, Cic.*; classem, *to build, Cic.*; personam novam, *of actors, to represent, Hor.* **B.** Transf., *to produce, form*; quatuor modis formatas in animis hominum deorum esse notiones, Cic.

formons . . . v. formos . . .

formōsē, adv. (formosus), *beautifully, gracefully, Prop.*

formōsitas -ātis, f. (formosus), *beauty, Cic.*

formōsus -a -um (forma), *beautifully formed, beautiful*; virgines formosissimæ, 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*; Lampasacenos 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.

formācūla -e (fornax), *relating to an oven*; dea, the goddess of ovens (Fornax), Ov. Subst., **Formācūla** -ium, n. *the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa.*

formācūla -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), *a little oven, Juv.*

fornax -acis, f. (root FOR, connected with fer-veo, θερ-μῆς), 1, *an oven, furnace, kiln*; ardens, Cic.; poet., Aetnae, the crater, Verg.; 2, *personif., Fornax, the goddess of ovens, Ov.*

fornicātus -a -um (fornix), *arched, vaulted*; paries, Cic.; via, Liv.

fornix -icis, m. *an arch, vault.* **I.** Gen., *parietis, Cic.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus.* **B.** Milit. t. t., a, *an arched sally-port, Liv.*; b, *a covered way, Liv.* **C.** *a brothel, Hor.*

fornus = furnus (q. v.).

foro, 1. (cf. Engl. bore), *to pierce, Plaut.*

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), *only in nom. and abl. sing., chance, luck.* **I.** 1, gen., *sed haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.*; 2, esp., a, *abl., forte, by chance, used with si, sin, ne, nisi, etc., Cic.*; b, *adv. fors = fortasse, by chance, Verg.*; 3, *fors fortuna, good luck*; casu aut forte fortunā, Cic. **II.** *Personif. as a deity, dea Fors, Ov.*; esp., *Fors Fortuna, Liv.*

forsān, adv. (= fors sit an), *perhaps, Liv.*

forsit, adv. (fors sit), *perhaps, Hor.*

forsitān, adv. (fors sit an), *perhaps, Cic.*

fortassē, adv. (fors), *perhaps*; a, *with verbs, dolent fortasse et anguntur, Cic.*; with subj., fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.; b, *with adj. and adv., res fortasse verae, Cic.*; inconditione fortasse, Cic.; c, *with numbers, about*; triginta fortasse versus, Cic.

fortē, v. fors.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of fortis), *tolerably strong, brave, courageous, Cic.*

fortis -e (old form fortis = forectis, from fero, orig. one that can endure much), *strong, powerful, durable.* **I.** Lit., *physically, strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout*; ligna fortissima, Caes.; coloni, Verg. **II.** Transf., *mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast*; 1, *of persons, horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.*; fortior in dolore, Cic.; vir fortissimus contra audaciam, Cic.; fortis ad pericula, Cic.; prov., fortis fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave, Cic.*; so elliptically, fortis fortuna, Cic.; 2, *of things, courageous, energetic*; sententia, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

fortitēr, adv. (fortis), 1, *strongly, firmly*; fortius attrahere lora, Ov.; 2, *bravely, courageously, steadfastly*; ferre dolorem, Cic.

fortitudo -inis, f. (fortis), *bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, Cic.*; plur., fortitudines, *deeds of bravery, Cic.*

fortuito (fortuitū), adv. (fortuitus), *by chance, by accident, fortuitously, Cic.*

fortuitus -a -um (fors), *accidental, casual, fortuitous*; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated, Cic.* Subst., **fortuita** -ōrum, n. *chance occurrences, Tac.*

fortūna -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -arum, f. (fors), *chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune.* **I.** Gen., **A.** a, *sing., prospera, secunda, good fortune, Cic.*; adversa, *misfortune, Cic.*; fortunaē se ei omnia committere, Cic.; b, *plnr., fortunæ secundaē, Cic.* **B.** *Personif., Fortuna, the goddess of chance, Cic.*; filius Fortunae, *a favourite of fortune, Hor.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *Without an epithet, 1, = fortuna & cunda, 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 regi, Ov.; b, *property, possessions*; gen. plur., alicui bona fortunæque adimere, Cic.

fortūnatē, adv. (fortunatus), *happily, fortunately*; vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus -a -um, p. adj. (fortunatus), *happy, lucky, fortunate.* **I.** Gen., homo, Cic.; res pub

lica, Cic.; **insulae**, the islands of the blessed, *Elysium*, Plin.; so *fortunata nemora*, *Elysium*, Verg. Subst., **fortunātus** -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 fortunet**, Cic.

1. **fōrūll** -ōrum, m. (dim. of *forus*), a book-case, Juv.

2. **Fōrūll** -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country, now *Civita Tommasa*.

fōrum -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 *olitorum*, 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 convenerant*, which are in that district, Cic.; *forum agere*, to hold an assize, Cic. Hence, the name of several towns, **a**, Forum *Appii*, on the *Via Appia* in *Latium*; **b**, Forum *Aurelium*, in *Etruria*, on the *Via Aurelia*, now *Monte Alto*; **c**, Forum *Cornelli*, in *Gallia Cispadana*, now *Imola*; **d**, Forum *Jubii* or *Julium*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Frejus*; **e**, Forum *Vocouni*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*.

fōrus -i, m. 1, the gangway of a ship, Cic.; 2, plur., a row of seats in the theatre, Liv.; 3, plur., the cells of bees, Verg.

Fosi -ōrum, m. a German people near the modern *Hildesheim*, Tac.

fossa -ae, f. (fodlo), a ditch, trench; **a**, fossam ducere, *Caes.*; *facere*, *fodere*, Liv.; *obducere*, *praeducere*, Cic.; *vallo et fossā cingere*, Cic.; *fossas implere*, Liv.; **b**, canal, bed of a river; *Rheni*, Cic.; *fossae Cluillae*, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (fodlo), a digging, excavation, Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (fodio), a digger, delver, Verg.; poet., a boor, clown, Cat.

fossūra -ae, f. (fodlo), a digging, Suet.

fōtus, partic. of *foveo*.

fōvĕa -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall; *in foveam incidere*, Cic.

fōvĕo, *fōvi*, *fōtum*, 2. (root *FO*, whence *fomes*, *fomentum*), to warm, keep warm. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, esp. of a bird keeping warm its eggs or young, *pullos pennis*, Cic.; 2, to bathe, foment a wound or part of the body; *vulnus lymphā*, Verg.; poet., **a**, to heal; *ora*, Verg.; **b**, to support; *colla*, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; *castra*, Verg.; 2, *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*, *spiritus*, 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.; *Pedatus*, Hor.

frāgilitas -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; *humani generis*, Cic.

fragmen -mīnis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; *ingens montis*, Verg.; *fragmina navigi*, Ov.; *fragments, remains*, ruins, Verg., Ov.

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; plur., ruins; *lapidulis*, Cic.; *fragmenta saeptorum*, Cic.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), 1, breaking in pieces, *Lucr.*; 2, a loud noise, crash of falling houses, Liv.; noise of the sea, Verg.; of thunder, Ov.; *fragorem dare*, to crash, Ov.

frāgōsus -a -um (fragor). **I.** fragile; **A.** Lit., *Lucr.* **B.** Transf., rough, uneven; *silva*, Ov. **II.** crashing, roaring; *torrens*, Verg.

fragrans -antis, p. adj. (frago), sweet-scented; *mella*, Verg.

frago, 1, to smell sweet, be fragrant; *unguento*, Sall.

frāgum, v. *fraga*.

frango, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3. (root *FRAG*, connected with *πρηνυμι*), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, domum *lapidum coniectu*, Cic.; *compluribus navibus fractis*, dashed to pieces, *Caes.*; *gulum 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; to 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.

frāterocūlus -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 *fraterinus*, from *frater*), brotherly, fraternal. **I.** Lit., *hereditas, coming from a brother*, Cic.; *lyra, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury*, Hor.; *nex, murder of a brother*, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *related*; *sanguis*, Verg.; *fraterna peto*, the arms of my cousin *Achilles*, Ov. **B.** *friendly*; *amor in nos*, Cic.

frātrīcīda -ae, m. (from *frater* and *caedo*), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

frāudātio -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

frāudātor -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; *creditorum*, Cic.

fraudo, 1. (frans), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A.** Lit., with *abl.*, *Caecilium magnā pecuniā*, Cic.; *milites praeda*, Liv.; *creditores*, Cic.

aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; partic. subst., **fraudāta** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*; **fraudata** restituere, Caes.; **B. Transf.**, to steal, *embezzle*; stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraudulētia -ae, f. (fraudulentus), *deceitfulness*, Plaut.

fraudulēntus -a -um (fraus), *deceitful, fraudulent*; Carthaginenses, Cic.; venditio, Cic.

fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, fraud*. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, frans 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 capitalem admittere or audere, Cic. (genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).

fraxinēus -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*.

Frēgēnae -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.; eorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

frēmo -di -itum, 3. (φρέμα), 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. Transit.**, 1, to murmur out something, express in secret, grumble, complain; uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., falsas esse et a scriba vitiatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec fremuit plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.; 2, to demand, call for with tears or rage; arma, Verg.

frēmōr -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.

frēni -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

frēno, 1. (frenum), to bridle, curb; 1, lit., equos, Verg.; 2, transf., to curb, restrain, check, hold in; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.

Frēntāni -ōrum, m. a Samnite people on the east coast of Italy. Hence, adj., **Frēntānus** -a, -um, *Frentanian*.

frēnum -i, n., plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n., and **frēni** -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit*; frena remittere, to give the reins to, Ov.; so frena dare, Ov.; frenos inhibere, to draw in, Liv.; fig., frenos dare impotenti naturae, to give full liberty to, Liv.; alicui frenos adhibere, to bridle, Cic.; frenos recipere, to submit to the rein, Cic.; frenum mordere, to chafe against restraint, Cic. (in prose, nom. pl. freni and acc. plur. frenos commoner than frena).

frēquens -entis. **I. of space**, **A. Act.**, of a crowd, etc., *numerous, crowded*; legatio, Liv.; senatus, Cic. **B. Pass.**, of places, *full, frequented, filled, populous*; theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl., frequens custodia 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.

frēquentātio -ōnis, f. (frequento), *frequency, frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentātus -a -um (partic. of frequento), *full of, abounding in*; genus sententiarum frequentatum, Cic.

frēquentēr, adv. (frequens), *frequently, numerously, in large numbers*. 1, quum ad eum frequenter per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, Cic.; 2, *frequently, often*; adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.

frēquentia -ae, f. (frequens), 1, a large concourse, *numerous assembly*; civium, Cic.; frequentia crescere, to increase in population, Liv.; 2, a large number, *abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquento, 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; Marium, 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 πέτρ and πέθρον), 1, a, lit., the sea; fretus Hadriae, Hor.; b, the spring (as the time of transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; c, heat, violence, raging; aetatis, Lucr.; 2, a strait, sound, furth, 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 strengthen), *strengthened, hence relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl., vobis, Cic.; intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; with dat., nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin., satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

2. **frētus** -ūs, m. = fretum (q.v.).

frīco, fricūi, frictum, and fricatū, 1, to rub, rub down; (aus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

frīgeo, 2. (ψύγω). **I. to be cold, be stiff with cold** (opp. calere), corpus frigentis (of a dead person), Verg. **II. Transf.**, **A. to be inactive, lifeless, languid, to flag**; quum omnia consilia frigerent, Cic. **B. to be coldly received, fail by exciting approbation**; itaque (contio) frigebat, Cic.

frīgēro, 1. (frigus), to cool, refresh, Cat.

frīgeco, frixi, 3. (frigeo). **I. Lit.**, to become cold; pedes manusque, Tac. **II. Transf.**, 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 (frigeo), *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. Transf.**, 1, cold, inactive, remiss, indolent; accusator frigidissimus, Cic.; litterae, Cic.; 2, of discourse, *frigid, dull*; calumnia, Cic. **II. Act.**, causing cold; sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.; rumor, chilling, causing fright, Hor.

frīgo, frixi, frictum, 3. (φρύγω), to roast, parch, Hor.

frīgus -ōris, n. (ψύχος), *cold, coolness, coldness*.

I. Lit., **A.** physical cold; **1.** gen., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** the cold of winter; propter frigora, Caes.; **b.** meton., (**a**) winter, Verg.; (**β**) a cold place; frigus non habitabile, Ov. **B.** animal cold; **a.** of death, Verg.; **b.** of fright, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.** coldness in action, indulgence, remissness, ap. Cic.; **b.** coldness in behaviour, coolness, disfavour, Hor.

frīgūtio (frīgūtio), **4.** **1.** to twitter, chirp, Suet.; **2.** to stammer, Plaut.

frīo, **1.** to rub, crumble, Lucr.

Frīsi -ōrum, m. the Frisians. Adj., **Frīsius** -a -um, Frisian.

frītillus -i, m. a dice-box, Juv.

frīvōlus -a -um (frīo), silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, Plin. Subst., **frīvōla** -ōrum, n. an elched 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 -ferum (**1.** frons and fero), leaf-bearing, leafy, Lucr.

frondōsus -a -um (**1.** frons), full of leaves, leafy, ramus, Verg.

1. frons, frontis, f. **A.** a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage, via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves, Hor.

2. frons, frontis, f. the forehead, brow. **I.** Lit., **a.** frontem contrahere, to frown, Cic.; explicare, to unwrinkle the brow, become cheerful, Hor.; frontem ferire or percutere, Cic.; **b.** the forehead as a sign of the feelings; laeta, Verg.; sollicita, proterva, Hor.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the outside, **1.** gen., tabernac., 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 at a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; **a.** fronte instare, Liv.; **b.** the front line in battle; frontem aequare, Liv. **C.** frontage (in measuring land), Hor.

frontālia -iūm, n. (**2.** frons), the frontlet of a horse, Liv.

fronto -ōnis, m. (**2.** frons). **I.** a man with a broad forehead, Cic. **II.** Fronto, a Roman surname.

fructuārius -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful; agri quos fructuarios habent civitates, for which a portion of the produce is paid, ap. Cic.

fructuōsus -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile. **A.** Lit., ager, Cic. **B.** Transf., tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.; fructuosum est, with infin., Cic.

fructus -ūs, m. (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.; fructus esse aliquid, 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).

frūgālitas -ātis, f. (frugalis), frugality, econ-

omy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen Frugalitatis, the surname Frugi, Cic.

frūgālītēr, adv. (frugalis), frugally, economically, worthily, honourably, Cic.

frūgi, v. frux.

frūgifer -fēra -ferum (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.

frūglēgus -a -um (frux and lego), collecting fruit; formicae, Ov.

frūgiparus -a -um (frux and pario), fruitful, prolific, Lucr.

frūitus, **frūtūrus**, v. fruor.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), relating to belonging to grain or corn; res, the supply of corn, Cic.; lex, relating to the price of grain, Cic. Subst., **frūmentārius** -li, m. a corn merchant, Cic.

frūmentātio -ōnis, f. (frumentor), a foraging, Caes.

frūmentātor -ōris, m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn, Liv.

frūmentor, **1.** dep. (frumentum), to forage, fetch corn; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

frūmentum -i, n. (fruo), grain, corn, Cic.

frūor, fructus and frūitus sum, **3.** dep. **1.** to enjoy, to delight in, to derive advantage from; with abl., vita, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; votis, to obtain one's wishes, Ov.; amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in, Cic.; absol., jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.; **2.** to have the use and enjoyment of; fundis certis, Cic.

Frūsino -ōnis, m. town of the Volsci in Latium, now Frosinone. Hence, **Frūsīnās** -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 (aliquid), 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 inani spe, Liv.; Coeccejus 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.

frūticolētum -i, n. (frutex), a thicket, Hor.

frūtico and **frūticoor**, **1.** dep. (frutex), to shoot out, become bushy; quam fruticetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

frūticolōsus -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 agro reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccae arborum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** fruit; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.; **b.** moral excellence, virtue; ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself, Cic.; **frūgi** used as an adj., useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate; homo, Cic.; permolestus et bonae frugi, Cic.

fucatus -a -um (p. adj. of fuco), 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.

fuco, 1. (fucus), 1, to colour, dye; vellera hyali colore, Verg.; 2, to paint, rouge, Ov.; transf., iisdem ineptilis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

fucosus -a -um (1. fucus), painted, simulated, counterfeited; merx, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

1. **fucus** -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., deccit, dissimulation, pretence; sine fuco ac fallacis, Cic.

2. **fucus** -i, m. a drone bee, Verg.

Fusus -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 conjicere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, Cic.; fugae se mandare, Caes.; or dare, Cic.; fugam dare, to flee, Verg.; or, to let flee, Verg., Hor.; fugam facere, to flee, Sall., Liv.; or to make to flee, Cic, Liv.; fugam sistere, to stop, Liv.; plur., 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., distinction, 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 audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

fugax -ācis (fugio), 1, ready to flee, flying, hastening; Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, fleeting, transitory, anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevia, fugacia, caduca existimā, 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, Hor.; c, of slaves, to run away, Hor. **B.** 1, to hasten away, depart quickly; fugientia flumina, Hor.; Camilla super amnem fugit, Verg.; 2, to pass away, vanish, disappear; fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov.; vinum fugiens, becoming flat, Cic. **II.** Transi., to flee from. **A.** to run away from; cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui currebat fugiens hostem, Hor.; patriam, Verg. **B.** 1, to avoid, shun; a, lit., concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.; b, transf., (a) ignominiam et dedecus, Cic.; (β) to decline, renounce, reject; aliquem iudicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quaerere, do not seek, Hor.; 2, to escape from; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alicuius, Cic.; aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

fugitans -antis, p. adj. (from fugito), flying from, avoiding, Ter.

fugitivus -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., flying, fugitive; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subst., a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave, Cic.

fugito, 1. (intens. of fugio), to fly from, avoid, shun; quaestionem, Cic.

fugo, 1. (fuga), 1, to put to flight, chase away, drive away; homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; 2, to drive away; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, esp., to drive into exile, Ov.

fulcimen -inis, n. (fulcio), a prop, support, pillar, Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. **I.** to prop up, support; 1, lit., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, stay, uphold; amicum, Cic.; labantem rempublicam, Cic.; Thermum litteris, Cic. **II.** to strengthen, secure; postes, Verg.; januum serā, 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 fultus). **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.

Fulginia -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Foligno. Adj., **Fulginiatis**, of Fulginia.

fulgo, 3. = fulgeo (q.v.).

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), 1, lightning; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, glitter, brilliancy, brightness; armorum, Hor.; candelabū, 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 jaci, Ov (plur fulgora, 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; ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. **B.** Transf., slaying, murderous, destructive; ensis, Verg.; os aspi, Ov.

fulmine, 1. (fulmen), to lighten, to thunder and lighten; Juppiter fulminans, Hor.; impers., boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

fultura -ae, f. (fulcio), a support, prop, stay (of food), Hor.

Fulvaster, v. Fulvius.

Fulvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most celebrated members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Claudius, and afterwards of Antonius.

Fulvaster -stri, m. an imitator of Fulvius (Postumus), 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.

fūmēus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, Verg.

fūmidus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

fūmifer -fēia -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

fūmificus -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.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), full of smoke, smoky, steaming, smoked; arae, Ov.; imagines, figures of ancestors, Cic.

fūmus -i, m. (root FU, whence also fuligo), smoke, steam, vapour, fumus gauearum, Cic.; fumo exercuari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv; plur., fumi incendiorum 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 wax-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.

fundamentum -i, n. (1. fundo), 1, lit., a foundation, base; fundamenta jacere, Cic.; a fundamentis diruere Pteleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

Fundānius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fundātor -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder, urbis, Verg.

fundātus -a -um (p. adj. from 1. fundo), firm, durable, fundatissima familia, Cic.

funditor -ōris, m. (funda), a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger; gen. in plur., Caes.; sing. collective, funditor Balearis, Liv.

funditūs, adv. (fundus). **I.** from the ground, A. Lit., monumenta delere, Cic. **B.** Transf., completely, entirely; evertere amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucr.

1. **fundo**, 1. (fundus). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, fastened to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. to found; accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic. **B.** to make firm, to strengthen; urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

2. **fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with χέω, χέωμαι), 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; vegetem in Tiberim, Liv.; b, of metals, to melt, cast; quid fūsum durus, Hor.; c, to sprinkle; tempora multo mero, Tib. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to throw to the ground, often in partic., thrown down, lying; fusi sub remis nautae, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight; hostes, Liv.; middle, to rush away; turpi fugā fundi, Liv. **B.** to let loose; 1, middle, fundi, to spread; vitis funditur, Cic.; 2, a, to discharge missiles; tela, Verg.; b, luna per fenestram se fundebat, streamed through, Verg.; 3, of persons, reflex., to rush out; plenis se portis, Verg.; 4, a, to pour forth from the mouth, to utter; sonos inanēs, 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 dilatari, Cic.; b, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

fundus -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., armari, Cic.; sequera clere fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; b, transf., largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum hieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

fūnēbris -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funereal; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnēbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērōsus -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funereal, faces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, ill-omened, Ov.

fūnēro, 1. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Phn.; 2, to kill, Hor.

fūnesto, 1. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostilis humanis, Cic.

funestus -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death, agros funestos red-dere, to pollute with blood, Lucr.; familia funesta, in mourning, Liv. **II.** calamitous, mournful, disastrous, deadly; tribunatus, Cic.; fax, Cic.; with dat, funesta republicae 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 aedilicio, discharge the office of aedile, Cic.; vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.; dapibus to take food, Ov.; sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; b, with acc., hominum officia, Tac. **II.** a, to suffer; mala multa, Lucr.; b, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

fungus -i, m. (σφγγος, σφγγος), 1, a mushroom, fungus, Cic.; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, Plaut.; 2, a thief in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff, Verg.

fūnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), a thin rope, cord, string; funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.

fūnis -is, m. (fem. Lucr. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennis ad malos religabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extentum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne currente 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 -ēris, n. a funeral, obsequies, interment. **I.** A. Lit., funus quo amico conveniunt ad exsequas cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere,

fuo, 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, furis, c. (φῦρ), 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, stick-fork; furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.; prov., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a fork-shaped prop or pole; valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv. **B.** an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, used to punish slaves and parricides, Liv.; fig. ire sub furcam, Hor. **C.** a narrow pass; Furcae Caudinae, v. Caudium.

furoifer -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gullows-bird, Cic.

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), a little fork; prov., furcillā extrudi, to be expelled by force, Cic.

furcula -ae, f. (dim. of furca), 1, a fork-shaped prop, Liv.; 2, a narrow pass; furculae Caudinae, Liv.

fūrentēr, adv. (furens), furiously; irasci, Cic.

furfur -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 tantquam furiam facemque Iulius 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; subet., **Fūrinālia** -ium, n. the festival of Furina.

fūrio, 1. (furia), to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate; matres equorum, Hor.; partic., furatus, raging; mens, Verg.

fūriōsē, adv. (furiosus), furiously, madly; aliquid furiose facere, Cic.

fūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (furia), raging, raving, mad, furious; inulter jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, Cic.; transf., of things, cupiditas, Cic.; tibia inspirans, Ov.

Fūrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls. Adj., **Fūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Furius.

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 θῦω). **I.** to rage, rave, be mad; furere se simulavit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a.** to rage, be furious; Catilina furens audacia, 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 aliquā, to be madly in love with, Hor. **B.** Of inanimate objects, tempestas or ignis furit, 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 Cathegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.; **b.** inspiration, inspired rage; negat siue furore Democritus poetam magnum esse posse, Cic.; **c.** of martial rage, sic animis juvenum furor additus, Verg.; personif., Furor, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.; **d.** the rage of anger; tum regia Juno acta furore gravi, Verg.; **e.** passionate love; intus erat furor igneus, Ov.; meton., the object of passion; sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas, seu quicumque furor, Verg.; 2, delusion, frenzy, rage; **a.** idem furor et Cretenses lacerabat, Liv.; **b.** rage, tumult, sedition, revolt; furor multitudinis, Cic.; alicuius furorem frangere, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, furores et rabies tanta caeli marisque, Verg.

furtim, adv. (fur), by stealth, stealthily, secretly (opp. palam), Cic.

furtivē, adv. (furtivus), stealthily, secretly, furtively, Ov.

furtivus -a -um (furtum), 1, stolen; strigilis, Hor.; 2, secret, concealed, furtive; iter per Italiam, Cic.; amor, Verg.

furtum -i, n. (fur). **I.** **A.** Lit., a theft; furtum facere alicuius rei, Cic.; furti damnari, Cic. **B.** Meton., the thing stolen; furta reddere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit; furto 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.

fūrancūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), a little thief, a little rascal, Cic.

fūrvus -a -um (from root FUR, whence also fuscus, connected with fumus, fuligo), dark-coloured, dark, black; **a.** gen., equus, Ov.; **b.** of the lower world and things relating to it, antrum, Ov.; Proserpina, Hor.

fūscina -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. furscus, 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.

fūsē, adv. with compar. (fusus), at length, copiously, diffusely; dicere, Cic.

fūilis -e (2. fundo), melted, molten, liquid; aurum, Ov.; ferventes fusilli (softened), ex argilla glandes, Cae.

fūsio -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), a pouring-out, out-pouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fuslonem universam, Cic.

fustis -is, abl. -i and -e, m. a stick, staff, cudgel, club, Cic.

fustuārium -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, suis dixerunt, curnte fuis, Verg.

fūtīlis -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, that cannot hold or contain; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspices, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

fūtīlitas -ātis, f. (futilis), worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.

fūtūrus -a -um (partic. fut. of fuo, used as the partic. of sum), future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **fūtūrum** -i, n. the future; haud ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv.; plur., **fūtūra** -ōrum, n. the future, futura prospicere, Cic.

G.

G, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gābāli -ōrum, m. and **Gābāles** -um, m. a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.

Gābli -ōrum, m. a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste. Adj., **Gābīnus** -a -um, Gabinian; via, from Gabii to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gabii, 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.

Gābīnus -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., **Gābīniānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gabinius.

Gādes and **Gādīs** -iūm, f. a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadiz. **Gādītānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gades.

gaesum -i, n. a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.

Gaetūli -ōrum, m. a people in north-west Africa. Adj., **Gaetūlus** -a -um, poet., African, Libyan.

Gāius and **Gāla**, v. Caius.

Gālaesus -i, m. a river in the south of Italy, now Galasso.

Gālātae -ārum, m. a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia. Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. the country of the Galatae.

Galba -ae, m. a cognomen of the Sulpician gens.

galbāneus -a -um (galbanum), of or relating to galbanum, Verg.

galbānum -i, n. (χαλβάνη), 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.

galbīnus -a, -um, greenish-yellow; subst.,

galbīnum -i, n. a greenish-yellow garment, Juv.

gālēa -ae, f. a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, of metal), Caes., Cic.

gālēo, 1. (galea), to put on a helmet; partic., galeatus, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.

Gālēōtae -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.

gālērīcūlum -i, n. (dim. 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.

Galesus = Galesus (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. Gallicānus** -a -um, belonging to Gallia provincia, the south-east part of Gaul. **C. Gallīcus** -a -um, Gaulish.

gallīambus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.

gallīna -ae, f. (1. gallus), a hen, fowl, Cic.

gallīnāoēus -a -um (gallina), relating to poultry; gallus, Cic.; m. a cock.

gallīnārīus -a -um (gallina), relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallīnārīus** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.

Gallograeoia -ae, f. = Galatia (q.v.). Hence, **Gallograeus** -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., **Gallīcus** -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., **Gallīcus** -a -um, turba, the priests of Isis, whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

Gāmēllon -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλίων), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.

gānēa -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (connected with γάνος, γάνυμαι), a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.

gānēo -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum), a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.

Gangārīdae and **Gangārīdes** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Ganges -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges. Adj., **Gangētīcus** -a -um, and **Gangētis** -idis, f. poet. = Indian, Ov.

gannio, 4. to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plaut., Ter.

gannītus -ūs, m. (gannio), 1, a barking,

gaping, snarling of dogs, Lucr.; 2, applied to men, Mart.

Ganymēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Prius, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove.

Garamantes -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, **Garamantis** -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. (Γαργαφία), a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana.

Gargara -ōrum, n. (Γάργαρα), the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργητός), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettus.

Gargilius -ii, m. a Roman name.

garōn = garum (q.v.).

garrīo -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (connected with γάρρω), to chatter, prate, babble; a, intransit., in its philosophi garrire cooperunt, Cic.; b, transit., quicquid in buccam (so. venerit), Cic.

garrulitas -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering, of innapies, garrulitas rauca, Ov.

garrulus -a -um (garrio). I. Lit., 1, of men, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling, garrula lingua, Ov.; 2, applied to animals, cornix, Ov.; hirundo, Verg. II. Transf., noisy, sounding; rivus, Ov.; lyra, Tib.

Garūna -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, **Garūpi** -ōrum, m. the people living on the Garonne.

garum (garōn), -i, n. a costly fish-sauce, Ov.

Gates -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

gaudēo, gāvīsus sum, 2. (root GA, ΓΑ, whence γαίω, γαῖπος, γηθεῖω), to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, intransit., si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; poet. with partic., gaudent scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, Cic.; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudeo, Cic.; b, transit., gen. with acc. and infin., quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.; poet. with infin. alone, laedere gaudes, Hor.; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic. B. Esp., 1, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celus, Hor. II. Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in, scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.

gaudium -ii, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while laetitia denotes the external expression). I. Lit., gaudio, (for joy) lacrimare, triumphare, Cic.; exsultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio afficere, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. II. Meton., that which produces delight; sua gaudia, Verg.

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gauro.

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.

gēla -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., **Gélōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gela; 2, **Gélenses** -um, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

Gēlās -ae, voc. Gela, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

gēlāinus -i, m. (γελαινός), a dimple on the cheek, Mart.

gēlidē, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, Hor.

gēlidus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; humor, ice, 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 Borysthenes, who tattooed themselves. Sing., **Gélōnus** -i, m., coll. the Geloni, Verg.

gēlu, n., **gēlus** -ūs, m., **gēlum** -i, n., 1, frost, icy cold; rura gelu claudit hiems, Verg.; 2, the chill of age, death, fear, etc., Verg.

gēmēbundus -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.

gēmīno, 1. (geminus). I. Transit., 1, to double, victoriae laetitia, Liv.; aera, to strike together, Hor.; partic., **geminātus** -a -um, doubled, sol, Cic.; 2, to repeat, unite closely; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, Cic.; to pair; serpentes avibus, Hor. II. Intransit., to be double, Lucr.

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.

gēmītus -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, a. (probably connected with γέμω), 1, a bud or eye of a plant, Cic. II. a jewel, gem, precious stone. A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, a thing made of or adorned with jewels; a, a goblet; bibere gemmā, Verg.; b, a seal-ring, seal; gemmā signari, Ov.; 2, gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov.

gemmaus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels; monilia, Ov.

gemmaus -a -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed - trulla, Cic.

gemmafer -feri -ferum (gemma and fero), bearing or producing jewels; mare, Prop.

gemmo, 1. (gemma). I. to bud; vites, Cila

II. A. to be set with jewels; scepra gemmantia, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantis roie recenti, Lucr.

gēmo -āi -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; desiderio alicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transf., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak, gementis litora Bospori, Hor.; gemuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transf., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.

Gēmōniae -āium, f. (sc. scalae), or more rarely Gemoniae scalae, 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. γένος). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the eyelid, Enn.; b, the eye-hole, Ov.; c, the eyes; et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.

Gēnābum -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnābensis** -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. (Γεναῖνοι), a people in Euboea.

Genāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

gēneālōgus -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, Cic.

gēner -ēri, 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, generis; constitutio, Cic.; 2, general; quoddam decorum, Cic.

gēnerālītēr adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

gēnērasco, 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 poterat, 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 (genus). **A.** 1, of noble birth, noble; virgo, Cic.; 2, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor.; of abstractions, ortus amicitia, Cic. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

gēnēsīs -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

gēnētīvus (gēnītīvus) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, inborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov.; 2, casus, the genitive case.

gēnētrix -triciōs, 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; testum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

gēniālītēr, adv. (genialis), jovially, gaily, Ov.

gēniōlātus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

gēniōtium -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

gēnista (gēnēsta) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

gēnitābilla -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.

gēnītīvus, v. gēnētīvus.

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 piare or placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December genius 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, alne gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii majorum (senators appointed by Romulus), et minorum (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; a breed or species of animals, Verg.; b, transf., dii majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dii minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; vigilans, deum gentis, Aeneas? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, a district, canton; ipsum in eam gentem iturum, Liv.; b, partitive genit., ubi nam 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.

gentiliōsus -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 alicuius, Liv.; attingere alicuius genu, Liv.

Gēnūa -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

gēnūāle -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

1. gēnūīnus -a -um (geno = gigno), natural innate; genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

2. gēnūinus -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūinus** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

1. gēnus -ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **1.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patrium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; nātum, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** **1.** nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; **2.** a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; **b.** offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; **3.** sex; genus virile, muliebre, Cic. **B.** **1.** of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; **b.** (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; 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 Iskumī.

gēōgrāphía -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

gēōmētres -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

gēōmētría -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

gēōmētrícus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; -formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēōmētríca** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica didicisse, Cic.

gēōrgícus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural. Subst., **Geōrgíca** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

Gēraestíus portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

Gēraestós and -ūs -i, f. (Γεραιστός), seaport town in Euboea.

Gergóvia -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. Germānus** -a -um, German; **2. Germānia** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; **3. Germānicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Germānicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

germānitas -ātis (germanus), **1.** the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; **2.** the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

1. germānus -a -um (like germen, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., **a.** germānus -i, m. own brother; **b.** germāna -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** brotherly, sisterly; in germanum modum, Plaut.; **b.** genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; iustitia, Cic.

2. Germānus -a -um, v. Germani.

germen -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. genmen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen), **1.** a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; **2.** offspring, Ov.

germīno, **1.** (germen), to sprout forth, Hor.

1. gēro, gessi, gestum, **3.** to carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro cive gessisse, Cic.; **2.** to conduct, manage; quid negotii geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeus terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gentes, business people, Cic.; esp., **a.** to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; reipublicam 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 aliquem gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; **2.** amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

2. gēro -ōnis, m. (1. gero), a carrier, Plaut.

Gērōnium -ii, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

gerrae -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Var.; transf., trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifler, idler, Ter.

gērūlo -i, m. (1. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

Gērýon (Gērýo) -ōnis, m. and **Gērýōnēs** -ae, m. (Γηρύων and Γηρύωνης), 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.

gesticūlor, **1.** dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulari, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

1. gestío -ōnis, f. (1. gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

2. gestío -ivi and -ii -itum, **4.** (gestus), **1.** to exult, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitia, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; **2.** to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

gestito, **1.** (freq. of 1. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

gesto, **1.** (intens. of 1. gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor., caput in pilo, Cic.

gestor -ōris, m. (1. gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, 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; histionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

Gētae -ārum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētes** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, **a.** adj., **Gētes** -ae, m. Getic; **b.** **Gētícus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; **c.** adv., **Gētícos**, after the Getic fashion; loqui, Ov.

Gētúlus, etc. = Gaetulus, etc. (q. v.).

gibber -ēra -ērum, hump-backed, Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with κύρτω, κύρβος), a hump, hunch, Juv.

Gígas -gantis, m. (Γίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

Adj., **Gigantēus** -a -um, relating to the giants, *gigantic*, Verg.

gigno, gēnūi, gēnitum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth. **A.** Lit., Herculeum Iuppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; permotionem amorum, Cic.

gilvus -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

gingiva -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

ginitrix = genetrix (q.v.).

glāber -bra -brium, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

glācialis -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, toy, hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

glācies -ei, f. 1, ice; dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur., glacies Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, hardness; aeris, Lucr.

glācio, 1. (glacies), to freeze; mivos, Hor.

gladiator -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.

gladiatōrius -a -um (gladiator), a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial, ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic., consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transl., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., **gladiatōrium** -i, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

gladiatūra -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

glādus -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also clades), 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.; alium gladium intentare, Liv.; transigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv., prov., plumbeo gladio jugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladium impunitas, of murder, Cic.

gleba = gleba (q.v.)

glesum (glēsum) -i, n. amber, Tac.

glandifer -fēra -fērium (glans and fero), acorn-bearing; quercus, Cic.

glans, glandis, f. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, and gen., any fruit of similar shape, Hor.; 2, a bullet discharged from a sling, glandes fundis in casas jacere, Caes.

glārēa -ae, f. gravel, Cic.

glārēosus -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

glaucoma -ātis, n. (γλαύκωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

1 **glaucois** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2 **Glaucois** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; 2, son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

glēba (glaebe) -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, picis, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

glēbula -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.

glēsum = 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, spread; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

glōbo, 1. (globus), 1, to form into a ball, Plin.; 2, to form into a mass, to crowd together, Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), spherical, globe-shaped; terra, Cic.

glōbūlus -i, m. (dim. of globus), a little round ball, globule, Plin.

glōbus -i, m. 1, a round ball, globe, sphere; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; 2, a, a round heap or mass; flammaram, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstans 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; frusta 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. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanae, Hor.

glōria -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΑΥ, ΚΑΕ, whence Latin laus, Gk. κλέος), fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic., aliquem gloriā afficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriæ, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., **A.** a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, pride, glory; taurus pecoris, or armenti, gloria, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride, Cic.

glōriatō -ōnis, f. (glorior), a glorying, boasting, Cic.

glōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a little glory; hisce eum ornes gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

glōrior, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriarī vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic., insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with de and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., si 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; mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic. **II.** Subject., a, ambitious, Cic.; b, pretentious, boastful; miles, Cic.

glūbo, glupsi, gluptum, 3. 1, to peel, take off the rind or bark, Varr.; 2, transf., to rob; magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūten -tinis, n. glue, Verg.

glūtinator -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

glūtino, 1. (gluten), to glue or paste together, Plin.

glūtio (gluttio) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to swallow, gulp down; epulas, Juv.

glūto (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a glutton, Pers.

Glycōra -ae, f. (Γλυκέρα), a woman's name.

Glyco and **Glycōn** -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., reipublicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with rel. sent., eum gnarum fuisse, quibus orationis modis quaeque animum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum (esse), Liv., 2, pass., known; gnarum id Caesarī, Tac.

Gnātho -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence; hence = parasite, Cic.,

Gnāthōnici -ōrum, m. parasites like Gnātho, Ter.

Gnātia = Egnatia (q.v.).

gnātus, **gnāvus** = natus, navus (q.v.).

Gnidus = Chidus (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, **Gnōsiōsus** -a -um, Gnosian, rex, Minos, Ov.; c, **Gnōsias** -adls, f. Gnosian, poet. = Cretan; and subst. = Ariadne; d, **Gnōsis** -īdis, f., corona, the constellation of Ariadne's crown, Ov.; subst., Ariadne.

gōbiūs (oōbiūs) -īi, m. and **gōbīo** -ōnis, m. (κωβίος), a gudgeon, Ov.

Gomphi -ōrum, m. (Γόμφος), a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus. Hence **Gomphenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gomphi.

gonger, v. conger.

Gordium -īi, n. (Γόδιον), town in Phrygia.

Gordius -īi, m. (Γόρδιος), a Phrygian king, famed for a knot on his chariot, the unfasterer of which, according to a legend, would be the ruler of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot.

Gordiutichos, n. indecl. (Γορδίου τεῖχος), a place in Caria.

Gorgiās -ae, m. (Γοργίας), 1, a Greek sophist of Leonini, 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 **Gortyniācus** -a -um, Gortynian.

Gōthini (Gōthini) -ōrum, m. a German people on the river March.

Gōthōnes (Gōthōnes) -um, m. a German people.

grābātus -i, m. (κράββατος, a Macedonian word), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, Cic.

Gracchus -i, m. the name of a family of the Gens Sempronia, the most famous members of which were Tib. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus. Adj., **Gracchānus** -a -um, Gracchan.

grācilis -e, slender, thin, slim; 1, lit., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov.; 2, transf., of discourse, simple, without ornament; materia, Ov.

grācilitas -ātis, f. (gracilis), thinness, slenderness, corporis, Cic.

grācūlus -i, m. a jackdaw, Phaedr.

grādātum, adv. (gradus), step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, Cic.

grādātio -ōnis, f. (gradus), in rhet., climax, Cic.

grādior, gressus sum, grādi, dep., to step, walk, Cic.

Grādīvus -i, m. (gradior, he that walks in battle), a surname of Mars, Liv., Veig.

grādus -ūs, m. (gradior). **I.** a step. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., gradum facere, to make a step, Cic., celerare, Verg.; corripere, Hor.; addere, to hasten, Liv.; gradu citato, pleno, at quick march, Liv.; gradum referre, to go back, Liv., gradum inferre in hostes, to advance against, Liv.; gradum conferre, to come to close combat, Liv.; 2, fig., a, a step towards something, primus gradus imperii tactus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; b, step, approach, quem mortis tinnit 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 uuo, Hor. **B.** Transl., a, music. t. t., the gradations of sound; sonorum gradus, Cic.; b, degree, stage, a virtue 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. **Graecō**, in the Greek language; **B. Graecia** -ae, f. Graece (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.

Graecostasis -is, f. (Γραικοστάσις), 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., **Grālius** -i, m. a Greek. Hence, **Grālius** -a -um, Greek.

Grālocelli -ōrum, m. a Gallo people in the Graian Alps.

Grātīgēna -ae, m. (Graiui and geno = gigno), a Greek by birth, a Greek, Verg.

grāmen -inis, n. (root GER, OER, whence crusco), 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.

grammātica, v. grammaticus.

grammāticus -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, **grammāticus** -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, **grammātica** -ae, f. and **grammāticō** -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic.; c, **grammātica** -ōrum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

grammātista -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

Grampius Mons, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

granārium -ii, n. (granum), a granary, gen. in plur., Cic.

grandaevus -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

grandēscō, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, Cic.

grandifer -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

grandilōquus -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

grandinat, impers. it hūit, Sen

grandio, 4 (grandis) **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Cato.

grandis -e **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large, pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old, grandis nati, 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.

Grānious -i, m. (Γρανικός), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

grānifer -fēra -fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, Ov.; dei, Cic.

grāphārius -a -um (graphium), relating to the graphium, Suet.

grāphium -ii, n. (γραφίον), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

grassātor -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato, 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

grassor, 1. dep. (grador). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed, ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall., in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed, jure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** to go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; juvenus grassans in Suburra, Liv.

grāta, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

grātes, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

grātia -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** **A.** Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deos verbis, Prop.; hence personif., gratiae, 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 gratiae, Cic.; gratiam diendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; abl. gratia, on account of; hominum gratia, Cic.; exempli gratia, 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 dis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic., gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall., dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratis or gratia, without recompense, for nothing, gratis, gratis 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 gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

grātificātiō -ōnis, f. (gratifico), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

grātifico, 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, aliis gratificari voluit, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, Cic.

grātīlis, v. gratia.

grātīōsus -a -um (gratus), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved, apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, complaisant; gratiōni scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātīs, v. gratia.

Grātīus -ii, m. (Fahseus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

grātor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one, alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratatur reduces (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv.

grātūito, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem imperthe, Cic.

grātūtūs -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary, suffragia, comitia, unbrbed, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; probitas, liberalitas, Cic.

grātūlābundus -a -um (gratulator), congratulating, Liv.

grātūlātiō -ōnis, f. (gratulator), 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 redita, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infin., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without alibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

grātūs -a -um (root GRA, Gr XAP, whence χαῖρος, χάρις, χάρις), pleasing. **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; convivā, Hor.; gratissima victoria, Cic.

b, grateful, deserving thanks; veritas etiamsi 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 grāvantēr ad Poenū venerunt, Liv.

grāvātē, adv. (gravor), *with difficulty, unwillingly*; grāvat 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.

grāvēōliens -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., pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e. **I.** heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). **A.** Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; vībus, heavy, hard to digest, Cic.; agnien, 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 fratre 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 epulisque, Liv.; **c**, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; **d**, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

Grāviscae -ārum, f. a town in Etruria.

grāvītas -ātis, f. (gravis). **I.** weight. **A.** Lit., armorum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, weight, consequence, importance; sententiarum, Cic.; **b**, dignity, sublimity; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; **c**, authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; **d**, (a) high price; annonae, Tac.; (β) unhealthiness; caeli, Cic.; (γ) unpleasantness of smell; odoris, Tac. **II.** **a**, pregnancy, Ov.; **b**, dulness, heaviness, faintness; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. (gravis), **a**, of sound, deeply; sonare, Cic.; **b**, impressively, with dignity; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; **c**, violently, vehemently; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; **d**, in an unhealthy condition; se non graviter habere, Cic.; **e**, irritably, hardly; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, to be vexed with, Cic.

grāvo, 1. (gravis). **I.** Act., to load, burden. **A.** Lit., aliquem sarcinā, 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 institulisti, Cic.

grēgālis -e (grex). **I.** belonging to a herd, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., **grēgāles** -ium, m. companions, associates, accomplices; Catilinae, Cic. **B.** common, of a common kind; amicū ulum, of a private soldier, Liv.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), *belonging to the herd, common*; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

grēgātīm, adv. (grex). **I.** in flocks or herds, Plin. **II.** Transf., in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīum -ī, n. the lap. **A.** Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. **B.** Transf., centre, middle; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

gressus -ūs, m. (gradior), a step, course, way, gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; transf., of a ship, huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex, grēgis, m. **I.** a herd, flock of any animals; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of human beings, **1**, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; **b**, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facti in close order, Liv. **B.** Of things without life, hyadum, Ov.

grunnio (grundio) -īvi or -īi -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

grunnitus (grunditus) -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.

Grynēus -a -um, v. Grynia.

Grynīa -ae, f. (Γρύνεια), and **Grynīum** -ī, n. (Γρύνιον), a town in Aeolis, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, **Grynēus** -a -um, Grynian.

gryps, grȳpis (grȳphis), m. (γρύψ), a griffin, Verg.

gubernācūlum (gubernāculum) -ī, 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 taedebat, Cic.; **b**, transit., to guide, direct, govern; reipublicam, Cic.

gubernum -ī, n. = gubernaculum (q.v.).

gūla -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.

gūlorus -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

gūmia -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; ap. Cio.

gūmmi, n. indecl. (γάμμα), gum, Plin.

gurgēs -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; **a.** lit., Rheni, Cic.; **b.** fig., gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque hēluo, Cic. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. (see gurgēs), the wind-pipe, Cic.

2. **gurgūlio** -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; amorem vitæ, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (root GU-o, ΓΥ-ω, whence also gusto, γέωω, γεύομαι, γεύσις), **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 imbrum 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.

Gýaros -i, f. (Γύαρος), and **Gýara** -ōrum, n. (Γύαρά), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chivra, or Jura.

Gýas -ae, acc. -an, and **Gýēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύης), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms, **2.** a companion of Aeneas.

Gýgēs -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candarules, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj., **Gýgaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

gymnásiarchus -i, m. (γυμνασίαρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

gymnásium (gumnásium) -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.

gymnionic -a -um (γυμνικός), gymnastic, udi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gynaecœum -i, n., and **gynaeciūm** -i, n. (γυναικείον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cic.

gynaecōnitis -idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις) = gynaeceum (q. v.), Nep.

Gýndēs -is, m. (Γυνδης), a river in Assyria, ow Kerah, 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.

gypseum -i, n. (γύψος), **1.** gypseum, Plin.; **2.** meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

Gýrton -ōnis, f. (Γυρτών), and **Gýrtōnē** -ēs, f. (Γυρτώνη), a town in Thessaly.

gýrus -i, m. (γῦρος), 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 immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; **b.** poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

Gythëum and -ium (Γύθειον), and **Gythium** -ii, n. (Γύθιον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

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, vixi.

ha! an exclamation, **ha!** hold! stop! **ha!** **ha!** Plaut.

hābēna -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **I.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.). **A.** **1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the rein, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg. **2.** poet., transf., of sails, inmittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; **2.** government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

hābēo -ūi -itum, 2 (root HAB, connected with ΑΠ-ω, ἄπρω), to have, hold. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1.** to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; **a.** coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bonaquerit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ipsa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; **b.** to have as part of oneself, feminae duplices papillae habent, Cic. **2.** of places, to hold, have, contain, keep, Taitara 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 munus, is in possession of, Verg.; **c.** to have as a ruler, to rule, Roman a principio reges habuere, Tac.; annus 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 tuas tibi habeas (habe), Plaut.; istam suaves sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; **e.** to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi divisores, Cic.; **2.** to keep constantly in some position, maintain; **a.** around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; ceteras flagitiosorum circum se, Sall.; **b.** to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i. e., to avoid war, Tac.; **c.** to confine, to keep fast; senatum in curia inclusum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** In

a narrower sense, **1**, generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend; with infin., Cic.; aliquem in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; **2**, of the condition of the mind or body; **a**, vulnus, to be wounded, Ov.; febreum, 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.; pauperes 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 habent rogatus, 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.

hābilis -e (habeo). **I**. easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currus, 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 republicae, Tac.

hābilitas -ātis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

hābitābilis -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic.

hābitatio -ōnis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

hābitator -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.

hābito, **1**. (freq. of habeo). **I**. Transi., to inhabit; urbes, Verg.; in pass., to be inhabited; vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv. **II**. Intransi., **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.

hābitudo -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

1. hābitus -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. hābitus -flis, 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.

haetenus, adv. (lit., hāc parte tenus), so far.

I. Lit., of place, up to this point, haetenus dominum est illa secuta aenum, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**. In writing, discourse, etc., **1**, up to this point; haetenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec haetenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec haetenus; nunc ad ostenta venamus, Cic.; **2**, only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi haetenus mando, etc., Cic.; **3**, in so far as; with quoad, quod, etc.; or with ut or ne, Cic. **B**. Of time, till now, hitherto, Liv.

Hadria (Adria) -ae, f., **1**, a town in Picenum, now Atri; **2**, a town in the north of Italy between the Padus and the Athesis, now Adria; **3**, generally masculine, the Adriatic Sea. Hence, Adj. **1**, **Hadriacus (Adriacus)**, -a -um, Adriatic; **2**, **Hadrianus** -a -um, belonging to Hadra (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.

Hadrūmētum, v. Adrumetum.

haedius -a -um (haedus), of or pertaining to a kid, pelliculae, Cic.

haedūlea -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**, **Haemonius** -idis, 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 continitque gradum, Verg. **B**. Transf.,

a, to be retarded, to cease; Aeneae manu victoria haesit, Verg.; **b**, to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed; haecere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.

haeres = heres (q. v.).

haeresco, 3. (haereo), to adhere, cleave, stick, Luci.

haerēsis -ēos, f. (αἱρεσις), a philosophical sect, Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (haesito), a sticking fast; linguae, stammering, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech, stammering; quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

haesito, 1. (intens. of haereo), to stick fast, remain fast. I. Lit., in vadis, Liv.; absol., Caes II. Transf., to stop. A. Of the tongue, lingua, to stammer, Cic B. to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; non haesitans respondebo, Cic.

Hālaesa, v. Halesa

Hālaesus, v. Halesus.

halcēdo, v. alcedo.

halcyon, v. alcyon

Halcyōnē, v. Alcyone.

hālec, v. alec.

Hales -lētis, m. river in Lucania, now *Alento*.

Hālēsa (**Hālaesa**) -ae, f. (Ἀλαίσα), a town in Sicily. Adj., **Hālēsīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Halesa.

Hālēsus (**Ālēsus**) -ī, m., a descendant of Agamemnon.

hālex, v. alec.

Hālīacmōn (**Ālīacmōn**) -mōnis, m. a river in Macedonia, now *Vistritza*.

hālīaētos and **hālīacētos** -ī, m. (ἀλῑαίετος), the sea-eagle, osprey, Ov

Hālīartus -ī, f. (Ἀλῑαρτος), town in Boeotia on the lake Copais. Hence, **Hālīartī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Haliartus

Hālīcarnassos -ī, f. (Ἀλῑκαρνασσός), town in Caria, birthplace of Herodotus, Hecataeus, and Callimachus. Hence, 1, **Hālīcarnassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hali-carnassus; 2, **Hālīcarnassēus** -ēī, m. (Ἀλῑκαρνασσεύς), born in Hali-carnassus; 3, **Hālīcarnassī** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Hali-carnassus

Hālīcyāe -ārum, f. (Ἀλῑκῑα), town in Sicily, near Lilybaeum, now *Salemi*. Hence adj, **Hālīcyēnsis** -e, of or belonging to Hali-cyae.

hālēutīca -ōn, n. (ἀλῑευτικά), the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing.

hālītus -ūs, m. (halo), breath, exhalation, Cic

hallex, v. alec.

hālo, 1. I. Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; arae sertis halant, Verg. II. Transit, to breathe forth; nectar, Lucr.

hālūc . . . v. aluc . . .

Hāluntium, v. Aluntium.

Hālus -ī, f. town in Assyria.

Hālīyattēs, v. Alyattes.

Hālys -lyos, acc. -lyn, m. (Ἄλῑς), river in Asia Minor, now the *Kizil-Irmak*.

hāma (**āma**) -ae, f. (ἄμη), a bucket, esp. a fireman's bucket, Juv.

Hāmādrās (**Āmādrās**) -ādīs, f. (Ἀμαδρύς), a wood-nymph, *hamadryad*, Verg.

hāmātus -a -um (hamus), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; unguis, Ov.; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; corpora, Cic.

Hāmīlcar -cāris, m. (Ἀμῑλκας), name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of Gisco, captured and killed by Agathocles; (2) Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of Hannibal.

Hammon, v. Ammon.

hāmus -ī, m. (perhaps from habeo, "that which holds"), a hook. I. Lit., A. Gen., hamus ferrei, Caes; hamis auroque triliis, the links of a coat of mail, Verg. B. Esp., a fish-hook, Cic. II. Transf., a, the talons of a hawk, Ov.; b, a thorn, Ov.

Hannibāl -bālis, m. (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 -ae, 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**) -ī, m. (dum of *harius, iepēvs), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōnīa** -ae, f. (ἁρμονία), 1, the agreement or skillful blending of sounds, harmony (= concertus), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, Lucr.

2. **Harmōnīa** -ae, f. (Ἀρμονία), daughter of Murs and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.

harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἁρπάγη), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Caes.; transf., a rapacious person, Plaut.

harpē -ēs, f. (ἁρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, Ov.

Harpōcrātes -īs, m. (Ἁρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem reddere Harpocrate, to impose silence upon, Cat.

Harpīae (trissyll) -ārum, f. (Ἁρπυίαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

Harūdes -um, m. a German people between the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube.

hārund . . . v. arund.

hāruspex (**āruspex**) -spicis, m. (ιερός, 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.

hāruspicinus -a -um (haruspex), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hāruspicīna** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the haruspex, the art of inspecting entrails, haruspicinam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.

hāruspicium -īi, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination, Cat

Hasdrūbāl (**Asdrūbāl**) -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp., 1, son of Mago, twelve times general, died 480 A.C.; 2, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, 3, son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus; 4, Carthaginian general in the Third Punic War.

hasta -ae, f. 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminus hastis aut communis gladio uti, Cic.; prov., hastas alijcere, 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** -ōrum, m. the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard; hence, primus, secundus, etc., hastatus (sc. ordo), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided, Liv.

hastilē -is, n. (hasta), **1**, the shaft of a spear, Cic.; **2**, the spear itself, Verg.; **3**, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a shoot, a prop for vines, Verg.

hau, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain, Plaut.

haud (haut), adv. (an emphatic negative), not, not at all, by no means; **1**, gen., **a**, with verbs, haud dubito, Cic.; haud scio, Cic.; haud scio an, etc., Cic.; **b**, with adjectives, haud mediocris, Cic.; **c**, with pronouns, haud alius, Liv.; **d**, with subst., with or without a prep., haud injuriā, Liv.; **e**, with adverbs, haud dubie, Sall.; haud secus, Liv.; haud longe, Caes.; **2**, in antitheses, haud . . . sed, Cic.; sed ut . . . ita haud, Cic.; **3**, corresponding with other particles, haud . . . tam, Liv.

haudum (hautdum), adv. not at all as yet, not yet, Liv.

haudquāquam (hautquāquam), adv. by no means, not at all, Cic.

haurio, hausi, haustum (fut. partic. hausurus, Verg.), **4**, (connected with *ἀνύω* and *ἐναυπέω*), to draw up, draw out. **I**, Gen., **A**, Of fluids, **1**, lit., to draw water; aquam de puteo, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to draw or fetch a sigh; suspiratus, Ov.; **b**, to tear up; terram, Ov.; **c**, to shed blood; sanguinem, Cic.; **d**, to collect together; pulvis 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 igneus 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 haustit flamma, Liv.; **b**, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; vocem his auribus hausi, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, aliquid cogitatione, Cic.; animo spem inanem, drink in, Verg.; animo haurire, to intend, Tac.; **b**, to drink the cup of pleasure or pain; voluptates, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

hastrum -i, n. (haurio), a machine for drawing water, Lucr.

haustus -ūs, 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 aetheris, Verg.; **b**, drinking and concrete, a draught; aquae, Liv.; fontis Pindarici, Hor.; **c**, a handful; arenae, Ov.

haut = haud (q.v.).

hāvēo, v. aveo.

hēautontimōrūmēnos -i, m. (ἐαυτοντιμωροῦμενος), the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hebdomas -ādīs, 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. **I**, Lit., **a**, Cic.; gladius, Ov.; **b**, blunted, stumpy; lunae cornua, Cic.; **c**, hebeti ictu, a blow that bruises and does not pierce, Ov. **II**, Transf., **a**, of the senses, dull; aures, Cic.; acies oculorum, Cic.; **b**, of action, sluggish, weak; hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, Sall.; **c**, of colour, dull; color non hebes, Ov.; **d**, mentally dull, heavy, stupid; hebeti ingenio esse, Cic.; homines hebetes, Cic.

hēbesco, **3**, (inch. from hebeo), to become dull, blunt, dim; mentis acies, Cic.; auctoritatis acies, Cic.

hēbēto, **1**, (hebes), to make dull, blunt. **A**, Lit., hastas, Liv. **B**, Transf., to make dull, blunt, to deuden, 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** -ac, f. "she that works from afar," the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna. Hence, adj., **1**, **Hēcātēlus** -a -um, and **2**, **Hēcātēis** -īdis, 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 (Ἑκτορέος), belonging to Hector, poet. = Trojan, Verg.

Hēcūba -ac, f. and **Hēcūbē** (**Hēcābē**) -es, f. (Ἑκάβη), wife of Priam.

hēdēra -ac, f. ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Caes., Hor.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērūm (hedera and gero), ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, Cat.

hēdērosus -a -um (hedera), ivied, full of ivy, Prop.

Hēdessa, v. Edessa.

hēdyōchrum -i, n. (ἡδύχρουν), a fragrant salve, Cic.

hei, interj., alas! hei mihi, woe is me, Ov.

Hēlēna -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλένη), daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus the cause of the Trojan war.

Hēlénus -i, m. (Ἑλένος), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

Hēllādes -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 lacrimae, amber, Ov.; gemmae, amber, Mart.

hēlīca -ae, f. (ἑλική), winding, Cic.

Hēlīcō -ēs, f. (Ἑλική), **1**, a town in Achaia, destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; **2**, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

Hēlīoon -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Heliconis alumnae, the Muses, Ov. Hence, **1**, adj., **Hēlīcōnius** -a -um, Heliconian; **2**, **Hēlī-**

cōnīades -um, f. and **3, Hēlioōnides** -um, f. *the Muses.*

Hēliōdōrus -i, m. (Ἡλιόδωρος), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.*

Hēliōpōlis -dos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), **1, a town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek; 2, a town in Lower Egypt.**

Hellō -ēs, f. (Ἑλλη), *daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her.*

hēlix -icis, f. (ἑλίξ), *a kind of ivy, Plin.*

hellēborus, v. *elleborus.*

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ελλάσποντος), **1, the Hellespont, Dardanelles; 2, transf., the coast on both sides of the Hellespont; meton., the inhabitants of this coast, Nep. Hence, adj. a, Hellespontius** -a -um, and **b, Hellespontiacus** -a -um, *of or belonging to the Hellespont.*

hēlops (ēlops, **ellops**), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), *a savoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.*

Hēlōtes, v. *Hilotae.*

hēliūtiō (hēliūtiō) -ōnis, f. (heluor), *gluttony, Cic.*

hēliūo (hēliūo) -ōnis, m. *a glutton, gourmandiser, Cic.*

hēliūor (hēliūor), **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 Helvētious -a -um, *Helvetian.**

Helvīi (Helvi) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Provincia.*

hem, interj. *ah! oh! well! only see! just look!* *hemi causam, Cic.*

hēmērōdrōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), *a special courier, express, Liv.*

hēmīcollus -i, m. (ἡμισυς and κιλλός), *half an ass, a term of reproach, Cic.*

hēmīcyllum -i, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), *a semi-circular settler for conversation, Cic.*

hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), *a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.*

hendēcāsyllābi -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκάσυλλαβοί), *verses of eleven syllables, Cat.*

Hēnēti -ōrum, m., v. *Veneti.*

Hēniōchi -ōrum, m. (Ἠνίοχοι), *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia Hence adj., Hēniōchiūs and Hēniōchūs -a -um, *Hennochian.**

Henna (**Enna**) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), *an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres Hence adj., Hennensis* -e, and **Hennaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Henna.*

Hēphaestīo -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαιστίων), *a general and friend of Alexander the Great.*

heptēris -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), *a galley with seven banks of oars, Liv.*

1. hēra (ēra) -ae, f. (herus), **1, the mistress of a house, Plaut., Ter.; 2, mistress, queen, female ruler, Cat., Ov.**

2. Hēra -ae, f. (Ἥρα), *the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno; hence, Hēraea* -ōrum, n. (Ἡραία), *the festival of Hera, Liv.*

Hērāclēa (-īa) -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 rivir Siris; 2, a town in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae; 3, a town in Bithynia on the Black*

Sea, now Heracle or Erechli, 4, a town in Sicily on the Halycos, also called Minoa; 5, Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paconia on the Strymon. Hence, a, Hērāclēenses -iura, *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.*

Hērāclidēs -ae, m. (Ἡρακλίδης), *Ponticus, a Greek philosopher.*

Hērāclitus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), *a Greek philosopher of Ephesus.*

1. Hēraea -ōrum, v. *Hera.*

2 Hēraea -ae, f. (Ἡραία), *town in Arcadia on the Alpheus*

herba -ae, f. (φέρβω, φορβή, orig. ferb-a, whence also febra, fibra), *a plant with stalks, grass, plant, herb* (sing. often collective). **I.** Gen. *stirpes et herbae, Cic; sing. collective, in herba se abjicere, Cic. II. Esp., a, the stalk of wheat, Cic.; b, tares, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.*

herbīdus -a -um (herba), *full of grass, grassy; campus, Liv.*

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.*

Herbīta -ae, f. (Ἑρβίτα), *town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicosia. Hence, adj., Herbitensis* -e, *of or belonging to Herbīta.*

herbōsus -a -um (herba), *full of herbage, grassy; campus, Hor.*

herbūla -ae, f. (dim of herba), *a little herb, Cic.*

Herocōus -a -um (Ἑρκεῖος), *a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.*

hercīsoo (ercisco), **3. (herotum), to divide an inheritance, Cic.**

Herole, v. *Hercules.*

herotum -i, n (probably connected with heres), *an inheritance, found only in the phrase herotum ciere, to divide an inheritance, Cic.*

Hercūlāneum -i, n. **I. town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus. Hence, adj. 1, Hercūlānensis** -e, *of Herculaneum. Subst., in Herculānensi, in the district of Herculaneum; 2, Hercūlāneus and Hercūlānus -a -um, *of Herculaneum. II. town in Samnium.**

Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), *the son of Jupiter and Alcmene, 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., Hercūlēus -a -um, *Herculean; arbor, the poplar, Verg.**

Hercōynia silva -ae, f. *the Hercynian forest, in Central Germany, also, Hercōynia -ae, f. *the Hercynian forest, Tac.**

Herdōnia -ae, f. *town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal.*

hēre = heri (q.v.).

hērēditārius -a -um (heres), **1, relating to an inheritance; auctio, Cic.; 2, inherited, hereditary; cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.**

hērēditas -ātis, f. (heres), *inheritance*. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or cernere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriæ, Cic.

Herennius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, *Herennian*.

hērēdium -ii, n. (heres), *a patrimony*, Nep.

hēres (**haeres**) -ēdis, c. (connected with hir, Greek χείρ), *an heir*. **I.** Lit., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere, *to make a person one's heir*, Cic.; secundus, *a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit*, Cic. **II.** Transf., successor; veteris Academiae, Cic.

hērī (**hērē**), adv. (χέris, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), **1**, yesterday, Cic.; **2**, lately, Cat.

hērīfuga -ae, m. (herus and fugio), *a fugitive, runaway*, Cat.

hērills -e (herus), *of or relating to the master or mistress of the house*; mensa, Verg.

Hermaeum -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.*

hermaphrōditus -i, m. (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), *an hermaphrodite*, Ov.

Hermāthēna -ae, f. (Ἑρμαθῆνη), *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 **Hermiōna** -ae, f. (Ἑρμιόνη), **1**, daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes; **2**, town in Argolis, now Kastri. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Hermione*.

Hermiōnes -um, m. *a people of Germany*.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. *a German tribe near the source of the Elbe*.

Hermus -i, m. (Ἑρμος), *a river in Lydia*.

Hernici -ōrum, m. *a people in Latium*. Adj., **Hernicus** -a -um, *Hernican*.

Hērō -ūs, f. (Ἥρω), *a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander*.

Hērōdes -is, m. (Ἡρώδης), *Herod the Great, king of Judaea*.

Hērōdōtus -i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), *the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.*

hērōlōus -a -um (ἡρωικός), *relating to the heroes, heroic*; tempora, Cic.; personae, Cic.

hērōinē -ēs, f. (ἡρωίνη), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Prop.

hērōis -idis, f. (ἡρώς), *a demigoddess, heroine*, Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin, Ov.).

Hērōphīlē -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 (ἡρώς), *relating to a hero, heroic*; pes, versus, *epic verse (hexameter)*, Cic.

Hesālīa -ae, f. *wife of Romulus*.

hērus (ērus) -i, m. **1**, *the master or head of a household*, Cic.; **2**, *master, owner, lord*, Hor.

Hēsīōdus -i, m. (Ἡσιόδος), *the oldest Greek poet after Homer*. Adj., **Hēsīōdeus** -a -um, *Hesiodean*.

Hēsīōna -ae, f. and **Hēsīonē** -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 (ἑσπέριος), *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.

hētaericōs -ē -ōn (ἑταιρικός -ῆ -όν), *relating to comradeship*, Nep.

heu, interj. *an exclamation of pain, oh! alas!* uoe! heu! me miserum, Cic.

heus! interj. *hallo! ho there! hark!* heus tu quid agis! Cic.

hexamēter -trīa -trium (ἑξάμετρος), *with six feet (of metris), 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.

hiatus -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 hiatu, *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**, **Hibericus** -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*.

hibernaculum -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 sicco (of ships), Liv.; **2**, esp. as milit. t.t., *to keep in winter quarters*, Cic.

hibernus -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., *wintery*; 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 aedificare, 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. (ἰσικός), *the marsh-mallow*, Verg.

hibrīda (**hýbrīda**) -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. hīo, haec, hōc, pron. demonstr. (from pro-

nominal stem I, whence also is, with demonstrative suffix *ce*, *thís*. **A.** Gen., *hic avunculus*, Cic.; *hic ipse*, *hic ille*, *hic iste*, *hic talis*, *quidam hic*, Cic.; *hic . . . ille*, *hic . . . iste*, *hic* referring to the object which may be the remoter one in the sentence, but is the nearer in the speaker's thoughts; *hoc*, subst. with genit., *hoc commodi est*, *quod, etc.*, Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, **a**, *this town*, *this state*; *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic.; **b**, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, *hunc hominem = me*, Hor.; **b**, *of time, this, the present*; *his temporibus*, Cic., absol. plur., *haec*, *the present state of affairs*, Cic.

2. hic and heic, adv. *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place, in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *herein, in this matter, on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** *Of time, hereupon, here*, Cic.

hiçe, *haece*, *hçe*, pron. demonstr. (**a** more emphatic form of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), *this*; **a**, Cic.; in questions with *-ne*, *hicine*, *haecine*, *hocine*, Cic.; **b**, *of time, the present*, *huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

Hicētaōn -ōnis, m. (Ἰκετάων), son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Adj., **Hicētaōnīus** -a -um, Thymoetes, son of Hicetaon, Verg.

Hicētas -ae, m. (Ἰκέτας), a Pythagorean of Syracuse.

hicine, v. *hiçe*

hiēmālis -e (hiems), **1**, *wintery, winterly*; *tempus*, Cic; **2**, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

hiēmo, **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 (**hiemps**) -ēmis, f. (χειμών). **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.

Hiero, and **Hierōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἱέρων), **1**, *Hiero I., ruler of Syracuse (477—467 A.C.)*; **2**, *Hiero II., ruler of Syracuse (269—215 A.C.)*. Adj. **Hierōnīcus** -a -um, of *Hiero*.

Hierōcles -is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of *Cicero*.

Hierōnŷmus -i, m. (Ἱερώνυμος), **1**, a ruler of Syracuse, successor of *Hiero II.*; **2**, a Greek peripatetic philosopher.

Hierōsōlŷma -ōrum, n. (Ἱεροσόλυμα), the capital of Judaea. Hence, **Hierōsōlŷmārius**, nickname of Pompey, "the hero of Jerusalem" (because of his priding himself on his oriental victories).

hiēto, **1** (Intens. of *hiō* for *hiato*), *to open the mouth, gape*, Plaut.

hilāre, adv. (*hilaris*), *cheerfully, merrily, blithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilaris loqui*, Cic.

hilāris -e, and **hilārus** -a -um (*ἱλαρός*), *cheerful, merry, blithe, gay, jocund, jovial*; *animus, vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

hilāritas -ātis, f. (*hilaris*), *cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, hilarity*, Cic.

hilāritūdo -inis, f. = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

hilāro, **1** (*hilaris*), *to make joyful, cheerful, to cheer up, exhilarate*; *hulus suavitate maxime hilarare Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivia Baccho*, Verg.

hilārulus -a -um (dim. of *hilarus*), *somewhat cheerful*, Cic.

hilla -ae, f. (dim. of *hura*), **1**, generally in plur., *the smaller intestines of all animals*; **2**, a kind of sausage, Hor.

Hilōtāe, and **Īlōtāe** -ārum, m. (Εἰλωται), the Helots, slaves of the Spartans.

hilum -i, n. (another form of *filum*), a *trifle*; *neque (neq̄) 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 praecipis 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.

hinnītus -ūs, m. (*hinnio*), a *neighing*, Cic.

hinnūlēus (**hinnūlus**), -i, m. (*hinnus*), a young hind or fawn, Hor.

hinnus -i, m. (*ἵννος*), a male, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (*mulus = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare*), Varr.

hiō, **1** (connected with *χαίνω, χάσκω*). **I.** Intransit., *to open, stand open, gape*. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit, *concha hians*, Cic; **2**, transf., *of discourse, to be bled together, hanging together badly*; *hiantia loqui*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to open wide the mouth or jaws*; **1**, lit., Verg; **2**, transf., **a**, *to desire with open mouth, long for*; *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; **b**, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to pour forth*, *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgos -ōn, acc. -ōq̄, f. (αἰ ἵππαγωγός), 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. (Ἱππών), **1**, Hippo regina town in Numidia, now Bona; **2**, town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

hippocentaurus -i, m. (ἵπποκένταυρος), a centaur, Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, m. (Ἱπποκράτης), a physician of Cos (flourishing about 436 A.C.).

Hippocrēnē -ēs, f. (ἵππου κρήνη), a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāmē -ēs, f., and **Hippodāmēa** or -ia -ae, f. (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια), **1**, daughter of 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. (ἵπποδρομος), a hippodrome, or racecourse for horses and chariots, Plaut.

Hippōlytē -ēs, f., and **Hippōlyta** -ae, f. (Ἱππολυτή), **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. (ἵππομανεῖς), **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** -nēidis, f. = Limone.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (ἵππωνάξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence adj., **Hippōnactēs** -a -um, biting, satirical; praeconium, Cic.; Hippōnacteos efugere vix posse, Cic.

hippōpotamus -i, m. (ἵπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

Hippotādes -ae, m. (ἵπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

hippūrus, or -ōs, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

hīr and **īr**, indecl. (connected with χερ, 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.

hirnēa -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

hirnūla -ae, f. (dim. of hirnea), a little can or jug, Cic.

Hirpini -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hirpinus** -a -um, Hirpine.

hīrquus, hīrquīnus = hircus, hircinus (q.v.).

hirsūtus -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, undressed; 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., aerarii, Cic.

hirundininus -a -um (hirundo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

hīrundo -dinis, f. (χελιδών), a swallow, Verg.

hīso, 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 audēbis? Cic.

Hispāl -pālīs, n. and (more commonly) **Hispālīs** -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hispālenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hispālīs.

Hispāni -ōrum, m. the Spaniards; hence, **A. Hispānia** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into ceterior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispaniae. **B. Hispāniensis** -e, and **C. Hispānus** -a -um, Spanish.

hispidus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hister** = histrio (q.v.).

2. **Hister** -tri, m. (ἵστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

historia -ae, f. (ἱστορία), 1, historical narrative, history; historia Graeca, Roman history written in Greek, Cic.; historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; 2, narrative, narration; historiā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic.

historicus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **historicus** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

Histri -ōrum (ἱστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Histria** -ae, f. (ἱστρία), Histria, a country near Illyria. **B. Histricus** -a -um, Histrian.

histrionicus -a -um (hister), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

histrío -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

histrionālis -e (histrío), of or relating to actors, Tac.

hiulcō, adv. (hiuleus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

hiulco, 1. (hiuleus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

hiuleus -a -um (for hiuleus, 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.; adiectum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

hoedus, **hoedinus**, etc. = haedus, haedinus, etc. (q.v.).

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hōmēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

hōmicida -ae, c. (homo and caedo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderess, homicida, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

hōmicidium -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; Quintil, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmoeōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοεισμερία), similarity of parts, Lucr.

Hōmōlē -ēs, f. (Ὅμολη), a mountain in Thesaly, where Pan was worshipped.

hōmullus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

hōmuncio -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

homunculus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

honestas -ātis, f. (honestus). **I.** honorable reputation, honour, respectability; honestatem amittere, Cic.; appetens honestatis, Cic.; honestates civitatis, notabilitates, Cic. **II.** worth, virtue, honourable character, probity; **1.** vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illinc turpitudine, Cic.; transf., of things, beauty; testudinis, Cic.; **2.** philosoph. t. t., virtue, Cic.

honestē, adv. (honestus), **1.** honourably, creditably, respectably; cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; **2.** honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

honesto (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laude, honore, Cic.; donum, 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 est probabile nomen, Cic. **II.** worthy of honour, distinguished; famula, 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.).

honorābīlis -e (honor), honourable; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., Cic.

honorārius -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.

honorātē, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

honorātus -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.

honorificō, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes., aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

honorificus -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

honorō, **1.** (honor), **1.** to honour, show honour to; aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.

honorus -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic., praestare, Ov., honore alicui afficere, to show honour to, Cic.; honore alicui 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.; honoris causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honoris causā or gratiā nomen, Cic.; honoris Divitiarum et Aeduorum causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremus honos (the last honour = burial), Verg.; communis in morte honore cadere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg.; **B.** Esp., a, an office of dignity, a public office; ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; b, a title of honour, 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 ruinis, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.

1. hōra -ae, f. (ώρα) **I.** time in gen.; nunquam te crastina fallit hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; verna 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. (ὥραι), 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 Curia; **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.

hordēāciūs and **-ciūs** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēārius -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēiūs -a -um = hordeaceus (q.v.).

hordēum (ordēum) -i, n. barley, Liv., Caes.

hōria (ōria) -ae, f. a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōriōla (ōriōla) -ae, f. (dim. of oria), a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōrior, 4. (connected with ὀρνυμι), 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. (ὥροσκόπος), a horoscope, Pers.

horrendus -a -um (partic. of horreo), **1.** horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; manstrum, Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belua, Verg.; **2.** worthy of reverence, venerable; virgo, Verg.

horreo, **2.** **I.** to bristle. **A.** Lit., a, horret seges aristis, Verg.; b, to be hard and rough with frost; terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. **B.** Of hair, to stand on end; comae horrent, Ov.; partic., horrens, prickly, rough; rubi, Verg. **II.** Of persons, to shiver or shudder with cold or fright. **A.** Intransit., horreo animo, Cic. **B.** Transl., to

shudder at; crimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

horresco, horridi, 8. (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.

horridē, adv. (horridus), 1, roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridus utetur ornamentis, Cic.; 2, roughly, harshly; alloqui, Tac.

horridulus -a -um (dim. of horridus), 1, somewhat rough, projecting, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat rough, unadorned; orationes, Cic.

horridus -a -um (horreo). 1, rough, shaggy, bristly. A. Lit., barba, Cic.; sus, Verg. B. Transf., a, rough, wild, savage; campus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpolished, uncouth; Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic. II. 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

horrifer -fēra -fērum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinyes, Ov.

horrificō, adv. (horrificus), with dread, Lucr.

horrifico, 1. (horrificus), 1, to make rough, Cat.; 2, to terrify, Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror and facio), causing terror, horrible; letum, Verg.

horridus -a -um (horreo and sono), sounding horribly; tremulus, Verg.

horror -ōris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, ague-fit; 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 huorsum), in this direction, hitherward, Plaut.

Horta -ae, f. town in Etruria, now Orte. Adj., **Hortinus** -a -um, of Horta.

hortāmen -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, incitement, exhortation, Liv.

hortāmentum -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

hortatio -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortatione 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 restituendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; esp., as milit. t. t., one who exhorts the soldiers, Liv.

hortātor -nis, m. (hortor), incitement, exhortation; id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.

Hortensius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Qu. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

hortor, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of horior, to encourage, from the same root as ὁρῶμαι), 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 ut animo deficient, 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, multae 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. (χόρος), 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 pergrinum 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., Cimodem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem, Cic.

hospitālitās -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

hospitālītēr, adv. (hospitalis), hospitably, Liv.

hospitium -ii, n. (hospes). I. hospitality, the relation between host and guest; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic., or intercedit, Caes., aliquis hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; iungere, Liv. II. hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. A. aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. B. Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn, hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac. transf., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

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 sacrifice; humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic., or mactare, Verg.

hostiātus -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice, Plaut.

hosticus -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 augury, 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.

hostilitēr, adv. (hostilis), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostilitēr, Cic.

Hostilius -ii, m. Tullius, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilius** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullius Hostilius, Liv.

hostimentum -i, n. (1. *hostio*), *compensation, requital*, Plaut.

1. **hostio**, 4. *to requite, recompense*, Plaut.

2. **hostio**, 4. *to strike*, Plaut.

hostis -is, c. originally *a stranger*, but afterwards *an enemy, a public foe* (opp. inimicus, a private enemy). **A.** Lit., *elives hostesque*, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem judicare, *to denounce as an enemy to his country*, Cic.; sing. collect., *capta hostis, the female captives*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1. *a bitter foe in private life*, hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; 2. *a rival in love*, Ov.

hūc, adv. (huc), *hither, to this place*, 1. of space, huc ades, *come hither*, Verg.; tum huc tum illic, Cic.; nunc huc nunc illic, Verg.; huc et illic, huc, illic, Cic.; huc atque illic, *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.

hūcine, adv. *so far? as far as this?* hūcine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic

hūi, interj., exclamation of astonishment, ridicule, etc., *eh! hallo! hui, quam timeo quid existimes*, Cic

hūjismōdi or **hūjuscēmōdi**, 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 tuae (*what you owe to yourself as a man*), ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, mildness, effectorum, Cic. B.* *refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, culture, communium litterarum ac politionis humanitatis experts*, Cic.

hūmānitēr, adv. (humanus), 1. *humanly, in a way becoming human nature*; vivere, Cic.; 2. *politely, courteously, kindly*, litterae humanitae scriptae, Cic

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus), *after the manner of men*, si quid mihi humanitas 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 humanae, *human affairs*, Cic., or *things happening to man*, Cic.; hostia, *human sacrifice*, Cic.; scelus, *against men*, Liv.; humanum est, *it is human*, Cic.; subst., **a.** *humanus* -i, m. *one of the human race*, Ov.; **b.** *humana* -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.**

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment*, Cic.

hūmeoto, 1. *to wet, moisten, water*; qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.

hūmēo, 2. *to be moist, wet*, Ov.; partic. pres., **hūmens** -entis, *moist, wet, dewy*; umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

hūmērus -i, m. *the shoulder*, **a.** of men, sagittae pendebant ab humero, Ov.; **p.** 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), *somewhat wet, moist*, Ov.

hūmidus -a -um (humeo), *wet, moist, humid*; ligna, Cic.; mella, *liquid*, Verg.; Ide, *rich in streams*, Ov. Subst., **humidum** -i, n. *a wet place*, Tac.; humida -ōrum, n. *wet parts*, Cic.

hūmifer -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), *containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

hūmīlis -e (humus), *low*. **I.** Lit., **a.** *low* (as opposed to high), arbores et vites et quae sunt humiflora, Cic.; staturā humili, Nep.; **b.** (as opposed to deep), *shallow*; fossa, Veig. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of position, rank, etc., *low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant*; humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus de plebe, Liv.; subst., **humilis** -is, m. *a person of low rank*, Hor. **B.** Of character, **a.** *abject, base*; humili animo ferre, Cic.; **b.** *submissive, humble*; obsecratio humilis, Cic. **C.** Of expression, *mean, without elevation*; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

hūmīlitas -ātis, f. (humilis). **I.** *smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground*, animalium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *lowness of birth or station, insignificance, obscurity*; alienius humilitatem despiciere, Cic. **B.** *humility of disposition, submissiveness, abjectness*; humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.

hūmīlītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (humilis), *humily, 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 -ōnis, m. (akin to χυμός, a liquid), *moisture, liquid, fluid*. **I.** Gen. Bacchi, *wine*, Verg.; lacteus, *milk*, Ov.; circumfluis, *the sea*, Ov.; humor in genas habitur, *tears*, Hor.; plu., *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 justissima tellus, Verg.; **d.** *in the ground*; figere plantas, Verg. **II.** Meton., *land, country*; Punicæ, Pontica, Ov.

hŷacinthīnus -a -um (ὡκίνθινος), *hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth*; flos, Cat.

1. **Hŷacinthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (*Ἰακίνθος*), *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name*; hence, **Hŷacinthia** -ōium, n. *a festival celebrated at Sparta*.

2. **hŷacinthus** -i, m. (*ὡκίνθος*), *a flower, the hyacinth* (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

Hŷades -um, f. (*Ύαδες*), *the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus*, Verg.

hŷaena -ae, f. (*ὑαίνα*), *the hyena*, Ov.

hŷālus -i, m. (*ὑάλος*), *glass*; color hŷali, *glass green*, Verg.

Hŷampōlis -pōlis, f. (*Ἰάμπολις*), *a city in the E. of Phocia*.

Hŷantes -ium, m. (*Ἰάντες*), *an old name for the Boeotians*; adj., **a.** **Hŷanteus** -a -um, *Boeotian*, Ov.; aqua, *Castalia*, Mart.; **b.** **Hŷantius** -a -um, *Boeotian*; subst., **Hŷantius** -ii, m. *Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus*, Ov.

Hýas -antis, m. (Ἰάσ), son of *Atas*, 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., **Hyblaëus** -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. (ῥάρα), 1, the many-headed water-snake of the *Lernaean Lake*, slain by *Hercules*; 2, a constellation also called *Anguis*; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydraulus -i, m. (ὑδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

hydria -ae, f. (ὑδρία), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

Hydróchōus -i, m. (ὑδροχόος), the constellation *Aquarius*, Cat.

hydrōpius -a -um (ὑδρωπικός), dropsical, Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (ὑδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (ῥόδρος), a water-snake, *hydra*, Verg.; applied to the hair of *Medusa* and the *Furies*, Verg.

2. **Hydrūs** -druntis, f. (ῥοδρός), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of *Calabria*, now *Otranto*.

hýema, **hýemālis**, etc. = *hiems*, etc. (q.v.).

Hýlaeus -i, m. (Ἰλαῖος), a centaur slain by *Atalanta*.

Hýlās -ae, m. (Ἰλας), 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. (ὑμναιος). 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 **Hýmettus** -i, m. (Ἰμῆτός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and marble. Adj., **Hýmētlius** -a -um., *Hymettian*.

Hymnis -idis, f. (Ἰμνίς), name of a comedy of *Caecilius Statius*.

Hýpaepa -ōrum, n. (ῥά Ἰπαιπα), a town in Lydia, now *Birghe* or *Bereki*.

Hýpānis -is, m. (Ἰπανίς), river in European *Sarmatia*, now the *Bog*.

Hypāta -ae, f. (Ἰπατα), town in Thessaly. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -e, of or belonging to *Hypata*.

Hýperbōréi -ōrum, m. (Ἰπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōréus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

Hýperides -ae, n. (Ἰπερείδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with *Demosthenes*.

Hýperion -ōnis, m. (Ἰπερίων), 1, *Hypertion*, a Titan, father of the Sun; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hýperionius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Hypertion*; 2, **Hýperionis** -idis, f. *Aurora*, Ov.

Hýpermnēstra -ae, and -ē, -ēs, f. (Ἰπερμνήστρα), the youngest of the *Danaïdes*, the only one who did not kill her husband (*Lyncæus*).

hýpōdidascālus -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

hýpomnēma -mātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a memorandum, note, ap. Cic.

hýpōthēca -ae, f. (ὑπόθήκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

Hypsipylē -ēs, f. and **Hypsipýla** -ae, f. (Ἰψιπύλη), queen of *Lemnos*; saved her father when the women of *Lemnos* killed all the men; received the *Argonauts*.

Hyroāni -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. (Ἰρίη), town and lake in *Boeotia*.

Hýrieus -ēi, m. (Ἰριεύς), father of *Orion*. Adj., **Hýrieus** -a -um, proles, *Orion*, Ov.

Hýrtacídēs -ae, m. (Ἰρτακίδης), the son of *Hyrtaeus*, i.e. *Nisus*.

Hystaspēs -is, m. (Ἰστιάσπης), 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. **Iálysus** -i, m. (Ἰάλυσος), town in *Rhodes*, now *Jahso*. Hence, **Iálysius** -a -um, poet. = *Rhodium*, Ov.

2. **Iálysus** -i m., son of *Sol*.

iambus -a -um (ιαμβεύς), iambic, Hor.

iambus -i, m. (ιαμβος), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (—), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

ianthínus -a -um (iάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **ianthína** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

Iāpētus -i, m. (Ἰαπετός), a giant, father of *Atlas*, *Epimetheus*, and *Prometheus*; genus *Iapeti*, *Prometheus*, Hor. Hence, **Iāpētiōnīdēs** -ac, 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. *Iapydia*.

Iāpyx -pýgis, m. (Ἰάπυξ). I. the son of *Daedalus*, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, thence called *Iapygia*. II. A. a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from *Brun-dustum* 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*.

Iārba, and **Iārbas** -ae, m. an African king, rival of *Aeneas*. Hence, **Iārbita** -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 *Iāsion*). Hence, 1, **Iāsides** -ae, m. (*Iasides*), a descendant of *Iasius*; 2, **Iāsīs** -sidos, f. a daughter of *Iasius*, i.e. *Atalanta*.

Iāson -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., **Iāsonius** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; remex, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Phærae, contemporary with Epaminondas.

Iaspis -idis, f. (ἱάσπις), a jasper, Verg.

Iassus (Iāsus) -i, f. (Ἰάσος), a town in Curia; hence, **Iassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

Iazyges -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες, a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Iazyx** -zŷgis, used as an adjective, Iazygian.

Iber . . . v. Hiber . . .

ibi, adv. (from pron. root I, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon, ibi 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, hybrida (q.v.).

Ibycus -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

Ichādus -li, m. (Ἰκάδιος), a notorious pirate.

Ichārius -li, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Ichārlōtis** -idis, f., and **Ichāris** -idis, f. Penelope.

Ichārus -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., **Ichārius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol., **Ichārium** -li, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Eriogone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Boötes. Adj., **Ichārius** -a -um, Iaurian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

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Ichārius -a -um, Iaurian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

pastor, Cic., or judex, or hospes, Ov., **Paris**: **b.** relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

Idaliē -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium.

Idallum -li, n. (Ἰδάλιον), promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus. Hence **1.** adj., **Idallus** -a -um, poet., belonging to Cyprus, Venus, Verg.; **2.** subst., **Idallia** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the neighbourhood of Idalium.

Idcirco (icircro), adj. (id and circo), on that account, for that reason; absol., Cic.; followed by quod or quia, Cic.; by si, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; by qui and the subj., Cic.; by quo facilius and subj., Caes.

idem, eādem, idem (from is and suffix -dem), the same; idem velle atque idem nolle, to have the same likes and dislikes, Sall.; amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; sometimes to be translated by also; suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, ut, quam, quasi, cum, etc., eadem virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., idem facit occidenti, heated like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., idem juris, the same right, Cic.; eodem loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et idem acerrimi, Cic. (abl. **eodemque, eādemque**, trisyll., Verg.

identidem, adv. (idem -ti -dem), repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

Idēo, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; followed by quod, quia, quoniam, by ut, or ne with the subj., Cic., or by cum with the subj., Liv.

Idiota (idiotes) -ae, m. (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

Idmōn -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. Adj., **Idmōnius** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmon, Ov.

Idmōneus -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεύς), son of Deucalion, king of Crete.

Idonēo, adv. (idoneus), fitly, appropriately, Cic.

Idonēus -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, Idumaeus.

Idus -ūum, f. (root ID, VID, whence viduus and divido, the dividing), the Ides, the middle of the Roman month, the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months; idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.

Idyia -ae, f. (Ἰδία), the mother of Medea.

Igilium -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).

ignarus -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 studioso 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 **ignāvītēr**, adv. (ignavus), lazily, slothfully, without spirit; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice; contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.

ignāviter = ignave (q v.).

ignāvus -a -um (in and gnāvus). **I.** idle, slothful, listless, inactive (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, senectus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac munierum 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.

ignesco, 3 (ignis). **A.** to kindle, catch fire, Cic. **B.** Transf., to burn, glow with passion, Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. **I.** Lit., a, sidera, Cic.; sol, Cic.; b, glowing like flame; astra, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** of colours, flaming, glowing, Plin. **B.** Fig., glowing with passion, love, anger, etc.; furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignicūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., a, ardour; desiderii, Cic.; b, a spark, beginning; virtutum, Cic.; desiderii tui, the ardour, glow, Cic.; ingeni, 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.

ignipotens -entis (ignis and potens), 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.; 2, esp., a, conflagration; pluribus simul locis, et his diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; b, a watch-fire; ignibus exstinctis, Liv.; c, a fire-brand; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.; d, the flames of the funeral pile; ignes supremi, Ov.; e, lighting; ignis coruscus, 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-

ject, ground for hatred, Cic.; 2, glow of the passions of love or anger, and meton., for the person beloved, meus ignis, Verg.

ignōbīlis -e (in and gnobilis = nobilis), **1.** unknown, obscure, inglorious; civitas, Caes.; **2.** of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble; familia, Cic.; vulgus, Verg.

ignōbilitas -ātis, f. (ignobilis), **1.** ingloriousness, obscurity, Cic.; **2.** mean birth; generis, Cic.

ignōminia -ae, f. (in and gnomen = nomen), the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui injungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominia aliquid afficere, Cic.; ignominia notare, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; per ignominiam, Cic.; with subj. genit., senatus, inflicted by the senate, Cic.

ignōminiosus -a -um (ignominia), full of disgrace, ignominious, disgraceful; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.

ignōrābilis -e (ignoro), unknown, Cic.

ignōrans -antis (partic. of ignoro), ignorant, Caes.

ignōrantia -ae, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; loci, Caes.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātio -ōnis, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; locorum, Cic.; sui, Cic.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātus -a -um (partic. of ignoro), unknown; ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulcrum, Cic.

ignōro, 1. (ignarus), to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know, a, with acc., causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquem, Cic.; b, with infin., Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, with rel. sent., quum id quam vere sit ignores, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., Cic.; f, absol., Cic.

ignoscens -entis, (p. adj. of ignosco), forgiving, placable, Ter.

ignosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnosco = nosco, not to take notice of), to overlook, forgive, pardon; with dat., haecitationi 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 gnōtus = notus).

I. 1, unknown; with dat., plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic.; jus 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.

İğūvium -ii, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, **1.** **İğūvini** -ōrum, m. and **2.** **İğūvinātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of İğuvium.

İlerda -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

İlerrgāones -um, m. and **İllurgavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

İlerrgētes -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

İlex -icis, f. the holm-oak, Verg.

1. **İlia** -ium, n. 1, the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank; suffodere illa equis, Liv.; ima longo İlia singula tendere, Verg.; ducere, to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded, Hor.; rumpere, to burst, Verg.; 2, the intestines of animals, Hor.

2. **İlia** -ae, f. v. İlion.

İllıceus, v. İlion.

İllicet (= ire licet). **I.** **A.** Lit., let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used

at the close of a meeting, Ter. **B.** Transf., *it is all over, all is lost*, Plaut., Ter. **II.** immediately, forthwith, straightway, Verg.

ilicetum -i, n. (illex), an *illex-grove*, Mart.

ilicō = illicio.

Ilensis, v. Ilion.

ilignus -a -um (illex), *belonging to the illex*, glans, Hor.

Ilion or **Ilum** -ii, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilīos** -ii, f. (Ἰλιος), *Troy*; hence, **1**, adj., **Ilīus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., **a**, **Ilīi** -ōrum, m. *the Trojans*, **b**, **Ilīa** -ae, f. *the Trojan woman* = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus, Verg., and hence, **Ilādēs** -ae, m. *the descendant of Ilia* = Romulus or Remus, Ov.; **2**, **Ilīacus** -a -um, *Trojan*; *carmen, on the Trojan war*, Hor.; **3**, **Ilenses** -ium, in *the inhabitants of Ilum*, **4**, **Ilādēs** -ae, m. *Ganymede*, Ov.; **5**, **Ilīas** -ādis, f. **a**, *a Trojan woman*, Verg.; **b**, *the Iliad of Homer*, Cic.

Iliona -ae, f. and **Ilionē** -ēs, f. **1**, *the eldest daughter of King Priam, wife of Polyneestor, King in Thrace*; **2**, = *Hecuba*, Cic.; *Ithom edormit, the part of Hecuba*, Hor.

Ilithyia -ae, f. (Εἰλείθυια), *the goddess who aided women in child-birth*.

Iliturgi (**Iliturgi**) -ōrum, m. *a place in Hispania Baetica*. Hence, **Iliturgitani** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Iliturgi*.

illā (ille), adv. **1** (abl. of ille, sc. parte), *at that place*, Plaut., Tac.; **2** (dat. illai, sc. parti), *to that place*, Ov.

illābēfactus -a -um (in and labefacio), *unshaken, firm*, Ov.

illābor -lapsus, 3. dep. (in and labor), *to fall, glide, fall into, fall down*; **1**, lit., si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor.; in stomacho illabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., perniciēs illapsa civium in animos, Cic.

illābōro, 1 (in and laboro), *to work upon, labour at*; domibus, in building houses, Tac.

illāc, adv. (illic). **I.** (lit. abl.), *there, at this place*, hac atque illac, hic illac, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), *to that place*; transf., illac facite, *to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic.

illācessitus -a -um (in and lacesso), *un-attached, unprovoked*, Tac.

illācrimābilis -e (in and lacrimabilis), **1**, *unwept*, omnes illacrimabiles ugentur, Hor.; **2**, *not to be moved by tears, pitiless*; Pluto, Hor.

illācrīmo, 1 (in and lacrimo), *to weep, bewail*, with dat., errori, Liv; absol., ebur maestum illacrimat templis, Verg.

illācrīmor, 1 dep. (in and lacrimo), *to weep over, bewail*, mori, Cic.

illaesus -a -um (in and laedo), *unhurt, un-injured*, Ov.

illaetābilis -e (in and laetabilis), *sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless*; ora, Verg.

illaquēo (in and laqueo), *to entrap, ensnare, entangle*; fig., illaqueatus omnium legum periculis, Cic.

illaudātus -a -um (in and laudatus), *un-praised, obscure*; Busius, Verg.

illautus = illothus (q.v.).

ille, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), *that*; **a**, ista beatitas eur 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 peribenter audiui te esse, etc., Cic.; **e**, hic et (atque) ille, *the one and the other*, Hor.; ille aut (vel) ille, *this or that*, Cic.

illēcēbra -ae, f. (illicio), **1**, *an allure, enticement, attraction, charm*; voluptas est illēcēbra turpitudinis, Cic.; **2**, meton., *an enticer, a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

1. illectus -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), *unread*, Ov.

2. illectus -ūs (illicio), m. *seduction, allure-ment*, Plaut.

3. illectus -a -um, partic. of illicio.

illēpidē, adv. (illepidus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plaut.

illēpidus -a -um (in and lepidus), *ungrace-ful, inelegant, rude, unmannerly*; parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.

1. illex -lēcis (illicio), *alluring*; subst., f. *a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

2. illex -lēgis (in and lex), *lawless*, Plaut.

illibātus -a -um (in and libo), *undiminished, uncuttailed, unimpaired*; divitiae, Cic.

illibērālis -e (in and liberalis), **1**, *unworthy of a free man, ignoble*; te in me illiberali putabit, Cic.; **2**, transf., *low, mean*; quaestus, Cic.; genus jocandi, Cic.

illibērālitas -ātis, f. (illiberalis), *illiberality, stinginess, meanness*, illiberalitatis avaritiaeque suspicio, Cic.

illibērālītēr (illiberalis), **1**, *ignobly, meanly*; patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutus, Cic.; **2**, *in a sordid,iggardly manner*; facere, Cic.

1. illic, illaec, illūc, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), *that there*; in interrogative sentences, illicine, Plaut.; illancine, Ter.

2. illic, adv. (1 illic), **1**, *there, at that place*, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *on that side*, Tac.; **b**, *in that case*, Liv.

illicio -lexi -lectum, 3 (in and *lacio), *to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle*; conjugem in stuprum, Cic.; aliquem ad bellum, Sall.; with ut and the subj., Liv.

illicītātor -ōris, m. *a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer*, Cic.

illicītus -a -um (in and licitus), *not allowed, illicit, illegal*, exactiones, Tac.

illico (illico), adv. (in loco), **1**, *on the spot, in that very place*, Ter.; **2**, transf., *on the spot, immediately*, Cic.

illido -lisi -lisum, 3. (in and laedo), **1**, *to strike, knock, beat, dash against*; lateri algam, Verg.; saxeam pilam vadis, Verg.; illidere dentem, Hor.; **2**, *to shatter, crush, dash to pieces*, serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

illigo, 1. (in and ligo), *to bind, tie, fasten*. **I.** **A.** aratia juvenescit, Hor.; Mettunt in currus, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to bind, to connect with oneself, bind to oneself*; aliquem pignoribus, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to fasten, attach*; **a**, lit., crustas in aureis poculis, Cic.; **b**, transf., sententiam verbis, Cic. **B.** *to entangle, impede*; **a**, lit., iligatur praedā, Tac.; **b**, transf., angustis et concisis disputa-tionibus iligati, Cic.

illim, adv. = illic, *from there, from that place*, Cic.

illimis -e (in and limus), *free from mud, clear*; fons, Ov.

illinc, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** *from that place* fugit illinc, Cic. **II.** Transf., *from that side, from that person, thence*, Cic.

illino -lēvi -lītum, 3. (in and lino), *to smear, daub, spread over*; 1, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, has written, scordbled, Hor.; 2, *to cover with*; pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non fūco illitus, Cic.

illiquēfactus -a -um (in and liquefacio), *melted, 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. illoi, dat. of ille), 1, *to that place, thither*, Cic.; 2, *transf., to that matter or thing*; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illōc, adv. (1. illic), *thither*, Ter.

illōtus (illautus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or latus, from lavo), 1, *unwashed, unclean, impure*, Hor.; 2, *not washed off*; sudor, Verg.

illūc, adv. (ille). **I.** Of space, *thither, to that place*. **A.** Lit., huc atque illuc, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to that matter, or person*; ut illuc revertar, Cic. **II.** Of time, *up to that time*, Tac.

illucesco (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.; alieuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; b, with the acc., miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; 2, *to mock, to deceive, ironically, in ridicule*, Cic.; 2, *to deceive*; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, *taggering*, Hor.; 3, *to destroy, ruin, disgrace*; cui (frondi) silvestres uri illudunt, Verg.

illuminātō, 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 sententis, Cic.

illūsiō -ōnis, f. (illudo), *irony, as a rhetorical figure*, Cic.

illustris -e (in and lustro), *light, full of light, bright, brilliant*. **A.** Lit., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, *clear, plain, evident*; oratio, res, Cic.; b, *distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned*; illustriori loco natus, Caes.; nomen illustris, Cic.; c, *remarkable*; res illustrior, Caes.

illustris, adv. compar. and **illustris-simō**, adv. superl. (illustris), *more clearly, more distinctly*; dicere, Cic.

illustro, 1. (illustris), *to enlighten, make light*. **I.** Lit., sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *to bring to light, make known*; consilia, Cic.; 2, *to explain, illustrate, elucidate*; jus obscurum, Cic.; 3, *to adorn*; a, of speech, orationem sententis, Cic.; b, *to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to*; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musā, Hor.

illuvies -ēi, f. (illuo), a, *an inundation, flood*, Tac.; b, *dirty, 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, **illyricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst., **illyricum** -i, n. *Illyria*; 4, **illyris** -idis, f. *Illyrian*; subst., *Illyria*, Ov.

ilōtae -ārum = *Hilotae* (q.v.).

īlus -i, m. (Ἴλος), 1, *son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy*; 2, = *Iulus*.

īva -ae, f. *an island to the west of Etruria, now Elba*.

īmāchāra -ae, f. *town on the east of Sicily, now Macocara*. Adj., **īmāchārensīs** -e, *belonging to Imachara*.

īm = **eum**.

īmāginārius -a -um (imago), *imaginary*; fasces, Liv.

īmāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imagino), *imagination, fancy*; provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.

īmāginor, 1. dep. (imago), *to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself*; pavore, Tac.

īmāgo -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 tamquam imago, Cic.; 5, in discourse, a, *metaphor, simile, image*; hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor. **B.** Transf., *the appearance, pretence*; pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, *they left no shadow or trace of the republic*, Cic. **II.** Subjective, 1, *the appearance, imago venientis Turni*, Verg.; 2, *the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event*; tantae caedis, Ov.; tantae pietatis, Verg.

īmbecillia, v. imbecillus.

īmbecillitas -ātis, f. (imbecillus), *weakness, imbecility, feebleness*. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** Transf., consili, Cic.; animi, Caes.

īmbecillius, adv. compar. (imbecillus), *somewhat weakly, feebly*; assentiri, Cic.

īmbecillus -a -um, *weak, feeble*. **A.** Lit., filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, *regnum*, Sall.; b, *of the mind, weak, without energy*; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.

īmbellis -e (in and bellum). **I.** *unwarlike*; 1, *multitudo*, Liv.; telum, *feeble*, Verg.; dii, Venus and Cupid, Ov.; 2, *cowardly*; res, *cowardly behaviour*, Cic. **II.** *without war, peaceful, quiet*; annus, Liv.

īmber -bris, m. (ὄμβρος), *a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain* (pluvia, gentle, fertilising rain). **I.** Lit., magnus, maximus, Cic.; so also lactis, sanguinis, lapidum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a storm, rain-cloud*; super caput attitit imber, Verg. **B.** *water or any fluid*; fluminis imber, Ov.; tortus, *hail*, Verg. **C.** Of a shower of missiles, ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

īmberbis -e and **īmberbus** -a -um (in and barba), *beardless*, Cic.

īmbibō -bibi, 3. (in and bibo), 1, *to drink in, conceive*; de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; 2, *to resolve, to determine upon any thing*; memor eius quod initio consulaus imbiberat, Liv.

imbrex -icis, c. (imber), a hollow tile (to keep the rain off), used in roofing, Verg.

imbrifer -fēra -fērūm (imber and fero), rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

Imbros and **Imbrus** -i, f. (Ἰμβρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near to Lemnos, now Embro. Hence adj., **Imbrius** -a -um, Imbrian.

imbūo -ūi -ūtum, 3 (in and root BU, connected with BI in bibo), to moisten, wet, sleep, saturate. **I.** Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to fill, stain, taint, imbutus macula sceleris, Cic.; imbutus superstitione, Cic. **B.** to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct; pectora religione, Cic.; imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; with ad and the ace, ad quam legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic. **C.** Poet., to begin, make an essay of; imbue opus tuum, Ov.

imitābilis -e (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, vultus, Cic.

imitator -ōnis, m (imitor), an imitator, principum, Cic.

imitatrix -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates, imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.

imitor, 1. dep (root IM, whence also imago). **I.** to imitate, copy. **A.** Lit., amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum facium, 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.

immalesco -mādiū, 3. (in and madesco), to become moist or wet; lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

immānē, adv. (immanis), frightfully, dreadfully, savagely, leo immane hians, Verg.

immānis -e (in and root MA, whence also manus (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praedia, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum discrepat, differs to an enormous extent, Hor. **II.** Transf., frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce; hostis gens, Cic.; belua, Cic.; flumen, Verg.

immānitas -ātis, f (immanis), savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness; vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; meton., in hac tanta immanitate versari, in the midst of these inhuman persons, Cic.

immanusuetus -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.

immēmōr -mōris (in and inemor), unmindful, forgetful; with genit., mandati, Cic.; nec Romanorum rerum immemor, familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; poet., equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; absol., ingenium, Cic.

immēmōrābilis -e (in and memorabilis), 1, indescribable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plant.; 2, silent, uncommunicative, Plant.

immēmōrātus -a -um (in and memoro), not mentioned, not narrated. Plin. subst., **immēmōrāta** -ōrum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.

immensitas -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurable, immensity; latitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.

immensus -a -um (in and metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subst., **immensum** -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; altitudinis, immeasurable depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum, to a vast extent; augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.; adv., immensum, enormously; crescere, Ov.

immērens -entis (in and mereo), not deserving, innocent, Ov.

immergo -meri -mersum, 3 (in and mergo), 1, lit., to dip into, plunge into, immerse; manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immergi 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 of 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, adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in and meto), unmeasured, jugera, Hor.

immīgro, 1. (in and migro). **A.** Lit., to remove into, in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut ea (translata) verba non misse in alienum locum, sed immigiasse in suum diceres, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.

immīnēo, 2 (in and mineo), to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. **I.** Lit., quereus ingens arbor praetorio imminebat, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis mibi imminet, Verg.; caecae immensae fori, 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.; imminentium nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; b, to be near with hostile intent, threaten, castra Romana Carthaginis portis imminant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminet, threatening demeanour, Cic. **B.** a, to threaten, to be on the point of attacking; imminent duces regi tota Asia, Cic.; b, to be on the watch for, to look out for; in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

immīnūo -di -ditum, 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, animus libidinibus, Tac. **B.** Transf., to weaken, destroy, injure; maiestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.

immīnūtio -ōnis, f. (imminuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening; 1, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = αἰωρίς (e.g., non minime for maxime), Cic.

immisceo -misceri -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., immiscent 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 colloquiss montanorum, Liv.

immiserabilis -e (in and miserabilis), unlamented, unpitied, Hor.

immisericors -cordis (in and misericors), unmerciful, Cic.

immissio -ōnis, f. (immitto), a letting grow; sarramentorum, Cic.

immitis -e (in and mitis), sour, harsh. **I.** Lit., uva, Hor. **II.** Transf., rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern; tyrannus, Verg.; immites oculi, Ov.; lupus immitis, Ov.; ara, on which human sacrifices were offered, Ov.

immitto -misi -missum, 3. (in and mitto). **I.** to send in, cause or allow to go in. **A.** Lit., 1, servos ad spolandum 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; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles 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, invite; immissus in rempublicam, Cic.; **b**, to cause; Teucris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg. **II.** **A.** to let free; juga, Verg.; frena, Verg.; habenas classi, to crowd on sail, Verg. **B.** to let grow; palmes laxis immissus habenis, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

immissus -a -um (immitto), long, uncut, barba, Verg.

immixtus or **immistus**, v. immisceo.

immo (imō), adv. (for ipsimo), yea, yes, or nay rather; often with etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc.; vivit! 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.

immoderātē, adv. (immoderatus), 1, without rule or measure; moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic.; 2, immoderately, intemperately; vivere, Cic.

immoderatio -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), want of moderation, excess, intemperance; efferni immoderatione verborum, Cic.

immoderatus -a -um (in and moderatus), 1, without measure, immeasurable, endless; cursus, Cic.; 2, transf., immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained; libertas, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

immodestē, adv. (Immodestus), immoderately, unbecomingly; immodice immodesteqe gloriari Hannibale victo a se, Liv.

immodestia -ae, f. (immodestus), 1, intemperate conduct; publicanorum, Tac.; 2, insubordination; militum vestrorum, Nep.

immodestus -a -um (in and modestus), intemperate, unbridled; genus jocandi, Cic.

immodicē, adv. (immodicus), immoderately, intemperately; hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.

immodicus -a -um (in and modicus), immoderate, excessive; 1, lit., frigus, Ov.; 2, transf., unrestrained, unbridled, **a**, of persons, with in and the abl., in augendo numero, Liv.; with abl., immodicus lingua, Liv.; with genit., laetitiae, Tac.; **b**, of things, imperia, Liv.; cupido, Liv.

immodulatus -a -um (in and modulatus), inharmonious, Hor.

immoenis, v. immunis.

immolatio -ōnis, f. (immolo), a sacrificing, immolation; in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic.

immolator -ōris, m. (immolo), a sacrificer, Cic.

immolitus -a -um (in and molior), built up, erected; quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant, Liv.

immolo, 1. (in and molo), orig., to sprinkle with sacred meal; hence, to sacrifice, immolate. **A.** Lit., bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim, Jovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol., in Capitolio, Liv. **B.** Transf., to devote to death, slay; aliquem, Verg.

immoror -moriūsus, 3 dep. (in and morior), to die in or upon; sorori, on his sister's body, Ov.; Enximis aquas, Ov.; transf., studius, to work oneself to death over, Hor.

immoror, 1. (in and moror), to stay, remain, linger in a place, Plin.

immorsus -a -um (in and mordeo). **I.** bitten into, bitten; immorso collo, Prop. **II.** Transf., macerated (by sharp, biting food); stomachus, Hor.

immortalis -e (in and mortalis), deathless, immortal. **A.** Lit., dii, Cic.; subst., immortalis -is, m. an immortal, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, everlasting, imperishable; memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv.; **b**, happy beyond measure, divinely blessed Prop.

immortalitas -ātis, f. (immortalis), immortality; 1, lit., annorum, Cic.; 2, transf., **a**, everlasting renown, an immortality of fame; gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare or tradere, to make immortal, Cic.; **b**, the highest happiness, Ter.

immortaliter, adv. (immortalis), infinitely; gaudeo, Cic.

immotus -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 Enitellus insequi immotus eodem, Verg.; esp. of soldiers in battle, adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnithum acies, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, unchanged, unbroken; pax, Tac., **b**, fixed, firm, steadfast; mens, fata, Verg.

immugio, 4. (in and mugio), to bellow, roar, resound in; immugit Aetna cavernis, Verg.

immulgeo, 2. (in and mulgeo), to milk into; teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg.

immunditia -ae, f. (immundus), uncleanness, impurity, Plaut.

immundus -a -um (in and 1. mundus), unclean, impure, foul; humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; transf., dicta, Hor.

immunio, 4. (in and munio), to fortify, Tac.

immunis -e (in and munis, from root MUN, whence also munus, munda), 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., immunis operum, Ov.; **b**, *contributing nothing*; fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis immunem ineditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynarae 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**, *unpaved*; 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 Afhis immutat Africam, Cic.; **b**, *to use allegorically*; immutata oratio, *allegory*, Cic.

īmo = inmo (q.v.).

impācātus -a -um (in and pacatus), *warlike, disinclined to peace, restless*, Verg.

impallesco, -pallū, **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, *suts 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).

impārātus -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.

impartio, **impartior** = impertio, *superior* (q.v.).

impastus -a -um (in and pasco), *unfed, hungry*; leo, Verg.

impātibilis (impētibilis) -e (in and patibilis), *intolerable, insufferable*; dolor, Cic.

impātīens -entis (in and patiens), *unable to bear or to endure, impatient*; **a**, of persons, laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, *wrathful*, Tac.; **b**, *applied to inanimate objects*, cera impatiens caloris, Ov.; absol., impatiens animus, Ov.

impātienter adv. (impatiens), *impatiently, unwillingly*, Tac.

impātientia -ae f. (impatiens), *impatience, inability to endure*; silentii impatentiam, Tac.

impāvīdē, adv. (impavidus), *fearlessly, undauntedly*, Liv.

impāvīdus -a -um (in and pavidus), *fear-*

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum -i, n. (impedio). **I.** *a hindrance, impediment*; impedimentum alicui facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; esse 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 waggons or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack)*; impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagnia veniunt, Cic.

impēdio -īvi and -īi -itum, **4**, (in and PED, ΠΕΔ, whence also ped-s (pes), ποδ-ς (ποός), ποδ-άω). **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*; aliquid, 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 impedit, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic.; impedire, foll. by ne and the subj., Cic.; aliquid aliquid 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 impeditone curarum, Cic.

impēditus -a -um (impedio), *hindered, impeded*. **I.** Lit., **a**, esp. as milit. t. t., *hindered by baggage, not ready for battle* (opp. expeditus); miles, Caes.; **b**, of places, *impassable, difficult of access*; silva, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, *hindered, encumbered*; solutio, Cic.; *impeditis animus, busy*, Caes.; **b**, *troublesome*, impeditus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, Cic.; **c**, *embarrassed*; tempora reipublicae, Cic.

impello -pūli -pulsum, **3**, (in and pello). **I.** *to strike, strike upon*; chordas, Ov.; maternas impulsi aures luctus Aristaei, Verg. **II.** *to push forward*. **A.** *to set in motion, drive on*; **1**, lit., *navem remis*, Verg.; aliquid in fugam, Cic.; **2**, *transf., a*, aliquid in hunc casum, Cic.; **b**, *to incite, urge on, impel*, aliquid ad scelus, Cic.; aliquid ut, etc., Cic.; aliquid 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., aliquid praecipitentem, 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.

impēdiō, adv. (impendium), *much, very much*; with comparatives, magis, *far more*, Cic.

impēdium -ii, n. (impendo), **1**, *expense, expenditure, outlay, cost*, impendio publico, *at the public expense*, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; **2**, *interest of money*, Cic.

impēdo -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.

impēnsa -ae, f. (impensus -a -um from

impendo, *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, *lit., impensam facere in aliquid*, Cic.; nullā impensā, Cic.; 2, *transf., applied to other than pecuniary outlay, cruoris*, 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*; impenso pretio, Cic.; absol., impenso, *at a high price*, Hor.; 2, *transf., strong, vehement*; voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.; voluntas bonorum, Cic.

impērator -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.

impēratorius -a -um (*imperator*), 1, *of or relating to a general*; nomen, Cic.; jus. laus, labor, Cic.; 2, *imperial*; uxor, Tac.

impērātrix -icis *f.* (*imperator*), *a female ruler or commander*; (*sarcastically*), *a general in petticoats*, Cic.

imperceptus -a -um (*in and percipio*), *unperceived, unknown*; fraus, Ov.

impercussus -a -um (*in and percutio*), *not struck*; impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.

imperiūtus -a -um (*in and perdo*), *not slain, undestroyed*, Verg.

imperfectus -a -um (*in and perficio*), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*; verba, Ov.; reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic.; neut. subst., Imperfecto nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic.

imperfossus -a -um (*in and perfodio*), *unstabbed, unpierced*; ab omni ictu, Ov.

imperiōsus -a -um (*imperiū*), 1, *powerful, mighty, potent*; populus, Cic.; virga, *the fasces*, Ov.; sibi, *master of oneself*, Hor.; 2, *masterful, imperious, tyrannical*; philosophus, Cic.; cupiditas, Cic.

imperiētē, *adv.* with compar. and superl. (*imperitus*), *unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic.; quid potuit dici imperitius, Cic.

imperiitia -ae, *f.* (*imperitus*), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with subject. genit., juvenum, Tac.

imperiito, 1. (*intens. of impero*). **I.** *Transit., to command*; aequam rem imperito, Hor. **II.** *Intransit., to have power over*; si Nero imperitaret, Tac.; with dat., oppido, Liv.

imperiūtus -a -um (*in and peritus*), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with genit., juris civilis non imperitus, Cic.; absol., homines imperiti, Cic.

imperiū -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. imperium, Cic.; sub P. R. imperium redigere, Cic.; de imperio decertare, dimicare, Cic.; of magistracies, in imperio esse, *to hold an office*, Cic.; cum imperio esse, *to have un-*

limited power, Cic.; 2, *military power or command*; 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 lictorum et potestatis, *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*; aquae, *the Styx*, Ov.

impermisus -a -um (*in and permitto*), *forbidden*, Hor.

impéro, 1. (*in and paro*), *to order, command*. **I.** *Gen.*, with acc., quae imperarentur facere dixerunt, Caes.; partic. subst., **impērātum** -i, *n.* *that which has been commanded*, imperatum, *or imperata facere*, Caes.; with infin., flectere iter sociis, Verg.; pass. infin., in eadem lautumnas 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.; adesce ad imperandum, Cic.; fig., sibi, Cic.; cupiditatibus, Cic.; 2, *transf., of agriculture, to work at*; arvis, 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 imperassit* = *imperaverit*, Cic.).

imperterritus -a -um (*in and perterreo*), *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 aliquā re, Plaut., Ter.; partic. subst., **impertita** -ōrum, *n.* *favours, concessions*, Liv.

imperturbātus -a -um (*in and perturbo*), *undisturbed, calm*; os, Ov.

impervius -a -um (*in and pervius*), *impassable, impervious*; iter, Tac.; amnis, Ov.

impes -pētis, *m.* (*in and peto*) = *impetus, attack, onset, force*; impete vasto ferri, Ov.

impētibilis -e = *impatibilis* (q.v.).

impētrābilis -e (*impetro*), 1, *pass., easy of attainment, attainable*; venia, Liv.; pax, Liv.; 2, *act., that obtains easily, successful*; ofator, Plaut.; *transf., dies, on which wishes have been fulfilled*, Plaut.

impētratio -ōnis, *f.* (*impetro*), *an obtaining by asking*, Cic.

impētrio, 4. (*desider. of impetro*), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens*, Cic.

impētro, 1. (*in and patro*), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect, as a result of effort or entreaty*; optatum, *to get one's wish*, Cic.; alicui civitatem (*citizenship*) a Caesare, Cic.; with ut and the subj., impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic.; absol., haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.

impētūs -ūs, *m.* (*impes*), *violent impulse, rapid motion, violence*. **I.** *quinquememis praelata impetu*, Liv. **II.** *attack, assault, charge*. **A.** *Lit.*, 1, *impetum facere in hostes*, Caes.; exsistere, sustinere, ferre, *to receive an attack*, Caes.; impetum dare, *to attack*, Liv.; primo impetu pulsi, Caes.; 2, *of things, force, vio-*

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. (impious), *impiously, wickedly*; aliquid impie scelerateque committere, **Cic.**

impietas -âtis, f. (impious), *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.**; militiâ, **Liv.**; with genit., militiæ, **Tac.**; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, **Hor.**

impigrê, adv. (impiger), *actively, quickly*; impigre promittere auxilium, **Liv.**

impigritas -âtis, f. (impiger), *activity, quickness*, **Cic.**

impingo -pēgi-pactum, 3. (in and pango), *to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against*. **I.** Lit., unum alicui, **Cic.**; litoribus impactus, **Tac.**

II. Transf., **A.** *to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand*; alicui calcem mulsi, **Cic.**; alicui epistolam, **Cic.** **B.** *to drive against*; agmina muris, **Verg.**; hostes in vallum, **Tac.**

impio, 1. (impious), *to render sinful, defile with sin*; **se**, *to sin*, **Plaut.**

impius -a-um (in and pius), *impious, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpatriotic*. **I.** Lit., civis, **Cic.**; subst., 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., implexæ 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., greinium frustis, **Cic.**; mero pateram, **Verg.**; with genit., ollam denariorum, **Cic.**; with de, volumina de istis rebus, **Cic.**; **b**, transf., urbem lamentis, **Liv.**; implere aures alicuius, **Liv.** **B.** Esp., 1, *to fill with food, satiate*, implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, **Verg.**; **2**, *to make pregnant*, **Ov.**; **3**, *to fill a certain measure, to complete a number*, impleta ut essent sex milia armorum, **Liv.**; of the moon, luna quater junctis implemat cornibus *or* *been, had completed its circle*, **Ov.** **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, **Liv.** **B.** Esp., 1, *to satisfy, content*; sese regum sanguine, **Cic.**; **2**, *to complete*; quater undenos decembres, *to have lived through*, **Hor.**; **3**, *to occupy a position*; locum principem, **Tac.**; **4**, *to fulfil, perform*; officium scribendi, **Cic.**; fata, **Liv.**

implexus -a-um, partic. of implecto.

implicatio -ōnis, f. (implico), *an intertwining, interweaving*; 1, lit., nervorum, **Cic.**; **2**, transf., **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 -plicui-plicitum and -plicavi-plicatum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** *to enfold, envelop, entangle*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, *to cling to*, **Verg.**; implicari remis, **Liv.**; **2**, transf., implicari or implicare se aliquā re, *to be entangled in, engaged in*; implicari morbo or in morbum, *to be attacked by*, **Caes.**; negotiis, **Cic.**; se societate civium, **Cic.** **B.** *to confuse, perplex*; **a**, implicare ac perturbare aciem, **Sall.**; **b**, aliquem incertis responsis, **Liv.** **II.** **A.** *to twine around*; brachia collo, **Verg.** **B.** *to weave around, to surround*; tempora 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 -plui, 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 ingenii 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 rogi, **Cic.**; rogo, **Verg.**; **2**, esp. as naut. t. t., imponere in naves or simply imponere, *to put on ship, to embark*, legiones equitesque in naves, **Caes.**, exercitum Brundisii, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, *to put over as master*; regem Macedoniae, consulem populo, **Cic.**; **2**, *to lay upon as a burden, impose*, fienos animo alicuius, **Liv.**; alicui onus, **Cic.**; invidiam belli consuli, **Sall.**; **3**, *to impose upon, cheat, deceive*, with dat., Catonem egregie, **Cic.** **II.** *to place on*. **A.** Lit., claves portis, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., 1, manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, *to put the last touch to*, **Verg.**; finem imponere alicui rei, **Liv.**; modum alicui rei, *to put bounds to*, **Liv.**; **2**, *to add*, **a**, alicui nomen imponere (with genit. or acc. of the name); **b**, in a bad sense, *to cause*, alicui vulnus, **Cic.** (partic. perf. syncop. impostus, **Verg.**.)

importo, 1. (in and porto), 1, *to bring in, import*; vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, **Caes.**; **2**, transf., **a**, *to bring in, introduce*; importatis artibus, *foreign*, **Cic.**; **b**, *to bring upon, cause*, alicui detrimentum, **Cic.**

importune, adv. (importunus), *unseasonably, rudely, violently*; insistere, **Cic.**

importunitas -âtis, f. (importunus), *rudeness, importuneness, insolence, incivility*; animi, **Cic.**

impertūnus -a -um (in and POR-o, PORT-o, whence portus, porta, etc.), 1, lit., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*; loca machinationibus, Sall.; 2, transf., a, of time, *unfavourable*; tempus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; pauperies, Hor.; c, *rude, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, savage*; mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.

importūosus -a -um (in and portuosus), *without harbours*; mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impos -pōtis (in and POT, whence also potis), *having no power over*; animi, Plaut.

impositus -a -um, partic. of impono.

impōtens -entis (in and potens). **I.** *weak, impotent, having no power*; homo, Cic.; plur. subst. **impōtentes** -um, *the weak*, Cic. **II.** *having no power over, not master of*. **A.** Gen. with genit., equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv. **B.** *unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous*; a, lit., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; b, transf., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*; injuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

impōtēter, adv. (impotens), 1, *weakly, powerlessly*; elephantos impotentius jam regi, Liv.; 2, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

impōtētia -ae, f. (impotens). **I.** *impotence*, Ter. **II.** *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; animi, Cic.

impraesentiārum (for in praesentiā rerum), *in present circumstances, for the present, at present*, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in and pransus), *that has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor.

imprecor, 1. dep. (in and precor), *to wish any thing for any one, to call down upon, to imprecate*; litora litoribus contraxa, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

impressio -ōnis, f. (imprimo), 1, in rhetoric, a, *a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice*; explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; b, *impressions, raising and lowering of the voice*, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t., *the impressions of outward things received through the senses*, Cic.; 3, *a pressing-in-upon, an attack, assault*; non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests, me vi et impressione evertere, Cic.

imprimis, adv. (in and primus), *especially, first of all, principally*, Cic.

imprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (in and preino), *to press in or on*. **I.** Gen., *to press upon, press into*; impresso genu, Verg. **II.** a, *to press into, impress, drive in*; aratrum muris, Hor.; sulcum altius, Cic.; b, esp., *to stamp, make a mark*; sigillum in cera, Cic.; c, transf., as philosoph. t. t., of ideas, etc., *to impress on the mind*; quum visa in animis imprimantur, Cic.; d, *to seal*; signo suo impressae tabellae, Liv.; e, *to inlay, cover*; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; f, fig., *quae quum viderem tot 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*; improbiissime respondere, Cic.

imprōbitas -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness, wickedness, depravity*; alicuius, Cic.; applied to animals, simiae (roguey), Cic.

imprōbo, 1. (in and probō), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; multorum opera, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem testem*, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in and probus). **I.** *bad,*

poor; 1, lit., *defensio*, Cic.; 2, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate*; homo, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., *a rogue*, Cic. **II.** *beyond measure*; a, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; labor, *never-ending*, Verg.; rabies ventris, *insatiable hunger*, Verg.; anser, *anguis, voracious*, Verg.; b, transf. (a) *mischievous*; puer, Verg.; (B) *bold*; Aeneas, Verg.: *shameless, impudent*; siren, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; carmina, Ov.

imprōcērus -a -um (in and procerus), *small, low of stature*; pecora, Tac.

imprōptus -a -um (in and promptus), *not ready, not quick*; linguā, *slow of speech*, Liv.

imprōpērātus -a -um (in and propero), *not hasty, slow*; vestigia, Verg.

improsper -ēra -ērūm (in and prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; claritudo, Tac.

improspere, adv. (improsper), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

imprōvidē, adv. (improvidus), *without forethought, improvidently*, Liv.

imprōvidus -a -um (in and providus). **I.** *not foreseeing*; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit., improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv. **II.** *without forethought, incautious, heedless, improvident*; duces, Cic.; improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; with genit., improvidus futuri, Tac.; transf., of things, *improvida aetas* (puerorum), Cic.

imprōvisō, adv. (improvisus), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprōvisus -a -um (in and provideo), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; de or ex improviso, or improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprūdēns -entis (in and prudens). **I.** *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; aliquem imprudentem aggredi, *to attack unawares*, Caes.; imprudente Sullā, *without the knowledge of Sulla*. **II.** a, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; legis, Cic.; maris, Liv.; b, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

imprudentēter, adv. (imprudens), 1, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; 2, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic.

imprudentia -ae, f. (imprudens). **I.** *absence of design*; telī missi, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, *cast a look unawares*, Cic. **II.** 1, *ignorance of*; eventus, Liv.; 2, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, *from imprudence*, Cic.; propter imprudentiam labi, Caes.

impūbes -bēris and **impūbis** -e (in and pubes), *below the age of puberty, under age, youthful*; filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, *beardless*, Verg.; qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, *retained their chastity*, Caes.; plur., *impuberes or impubes, boys*, Liv., Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in and pudens), *not ashamed, shameless, impudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., *mendacium*, Cic.; *impudentissimae litterae*, Cic.

impudentēter, adv. with compar. and superl. (impudens), *shamelessly, impudently*; mentiri, Cic.

impudentia -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

impudicicia -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

impudicus -a -um (in and pudicus), *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*; homo, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris impudentia, Cic.

impugnatio -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

impugno, 1. (in and pugno), *to attack, as-*

mult, 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 investigation, incitement, impulse; omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), an instigator, inciter, profectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** an outward force, shock, pressure; scutorum, Cic. **II.** **1**, an incitement, investigation; impulsu meo, suo, vestio, Cic.; **2**, an inward impulse, sudden passion, Cic.

impūnē (impunis, from in and poena), adv. with impunity, without punishment. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic.; ire, to go unpunished, Cic.; non impune abire, Caes. **B.** Transf., without peril, safely, in otio esse, Cic.; revisere aequor, Hor.

impūnitas -ātis, f. (impunis) **A.** Lit., impunity, exemption from punishment; peccandi, Cic.; alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. **B.** Transf., freedom, licence; flagitiorum, Cic.; superfluens juvenili quādam impunitate et licentiā, Cic.

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.

impūre, 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), unpunished, unreprimed; 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 exiretum adducere, Cic. **B.** Of time; **1**, to, dormire in lucem, Hor.; aliquid in omne tempus perdidisse, for ever, Cic.; **2**, for, to; magistratum errare 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 raptō vivere, Liv.; **c**, for the future; in diem poenas praesentis fraudis dii reservant, Cic.; in dies or in singulos dies, (a) from day to day, Cic.; (β) daily, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Hor.; in singulos annos, from year to year, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; **1**, of dimension, in; murum in

altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perductt, 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 quare in dominos, Cic.; **b**, towards, amor in patriam, Cic. **D.** Pregnant constr., aliquem in carcerem asservari jubere, to be taken to prison and kept there, Liv.; in Tusculanum futurum esse, to wish to come to, Cic. **II.** With abl., in. **A.** Of space; **1**, esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes, Cic.; **2**, esp. of dress, etc., esse in veste domestica, Ov.; excubare in 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 iure civili, Cic.; **4**, amongst the number of; in quibus Catilina, Sall.

2 in, inseparable particle, with adjectives and participles, without, not, e.g., indoctus.

inaccessus -a -um (in and accedo), inaccessible; locus, Verg.

inacesco -āci, **3**, to become sour, transf., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

Ināchus (Ināchos) -i, m. (Ιναχος), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named; hence **1**, ad.,

Ināchius -a -um; **a**, relating to Inachus; juvenca, Io, Verg.; **b**, Greek, urbes, Verg.; **2**,

Ināchidēs -ae, m. a descendant of Inachus, Persens, Ov.; Epaphus, Ov.; **3**, **Ināchis** -idis, f. relating to Inachus; iupa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; subst., a daughter of Inachus, Io, Prop.

inādustus -a -um (in and aduro), unburnt, unsinged, Ov.

Inaedifico, **1** **1**, to build in or upon; sacellum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv.; **2**, to build up, block up, barricade; vicos platcasque, Caes.

inaequābilis -e, **a**, uneven; solum, Liv.; **b**, unequal, varying, motus, Cic.

inaequābiliter, adv. (inaequabilis), unequally, variously, Suet.

inaequālis -e. **I.** unequal, uneven, unlike, various; **1**, lit., loca, Tac.; calces, now full, now half full, Hor.; **2**, transf., varietas, Cic. **II.** Act, making unequal, tonsor, Hor.; procellae, disturbing the level of the sea, Hor.

inaequālitās -ātis, f. (inaequalis), inequality, dissimilarity, irregularity, Varr.

inaequālitēr, adv. (inaequalis), unequally, unevenly; inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.

inaequo, **1**, to make even or level; haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes.

Inaestimābilis -e, **1**, **a**, that cannot be estimated; nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv.; **b**, priceless, inestimable; gaudium, Liv.; **2**, having no (relative) value (Gr. ἀτιμάσιον ἔχειν), Cic.; in a bad sense, unworthy of being valued, Cic.

Inaestūo, **1**, to boil, rage in; fig., si meis inaestuat praecordii bilis, 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.

inambitiosus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

inambulatio -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

inambulo, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.

inamoenus -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

ināniāe -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānilōquus (inānilōgus) -a -um (inanis and loquor), *speaking in vain or emptily*, Plaut.

inānimālis -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanimaliaque omnia, Liv.

inānimātus -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic.(?).

inānimentum -i, n. (inanio), *emptiness*, Plaut.

inānimus -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimum et animal hoc intersit, Cic.

inānio -īvi -itum, 4. (inavis), *to empty, make void*, Lucr.

inānis -e, *empty, void, vacant* (opp. plenus, completus, confertus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; gales, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola manis aliquā re utili et suavi, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B.** 1, esp., *empty-handed*: **a.**, rodire, Cic.; **b.**, *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; **2.**, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1.**, *empty, void* of; with genit., inanisima prudentiae, Cic.; elocutio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *vanity, emptiness*, Hor.; **2.**, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; **3.**, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; **4.**, *vain, concealed*; animus, Cic.

inānitas -ātis, f. (inanis), **1.**, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; **2.**, *transf., worthlessness, inanity*, Cic.

ināniter, adv. (inavis), *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 -ārūl, 3. *to become dry*; vi solis, Tac.

inargentatus -a -um, *silvered, plated with silver*, Plin.

inārimē -ēs, f. = Aenaria.

ināro, 1. *to plough, to cultivate*, Plin.

inassuetus -a -um, *unaccustomed*; equus, Ov.

inattēnuātus (in and attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, *unappeased*, Ov.

inudax -ācis, *timid, fearful*, Hor.

inaudio, 4. *to hear*; particularly, *to hear*

news, to hear a secret; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua re ex aliquo, Cic.

1. inauditus -a -um (in and audio), *unheard of*; **1.**, **a.**, *inaudita criminatio*, Cic.; **b.**, *unheard of, unusual*; agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.; **2.**, *unheard, without a hearing* (before a judge); aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.

2. inauditus -a -um, partic. of inaudio.

inaugūrāto, adv. (inauguro), *after having taken the auguries*, Liv.

inaugūro, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to take the auguries, to divine*; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with rel., sent., inaugura flerine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** Translit., *to consecrate, install, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.

inaures -ium, f. (in and aures), *earrings*, Plaut.

inauro, 1. **I.** *to gild, cover with gold*; gen. in partic., **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*; statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov. **II.** Transf. (in jest), *to gild, enrich*, Cic.

inauspiciāto, 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.

incaedūus -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

incālesco -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.

incalfācio, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

incallidē, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= skilfully) tergiversari, Cic.

incallidus -a -um, *not clever, not ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

incandesco -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, become very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

incānesco -canūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

incantamentum -i, n. (incanto), *a charm, incantation*, Hin.

incanto, 1. *to consecrate with charms or spells*; vincula, Hor.

incānus -a -um, *quite grey*; menta, Verg.

incassum, adv. (v. cassus), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, Verg.

incastigātus -a -um (in and castigo), *unchastised, uncorrected*, Hor.

incaute, adv. (incautus), *incautiously, carelessly*; incaute et stulte, Cic.; compar., incautius sequi, Caes.

incautus -a -um, **1.**, *incautious, careless, herdless, unwary, inconsiderate*; homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit., futurum, 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.

incedo -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

enimque incederet, Cic ; **b**, as milit. t. t., to march, advance ; usque ad portas, Liv. ; in percussos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B**. Transf., **a**, to come on, break out, postquam tenebrae incedebant, Liv. ; incescit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv. ; **b**, of news, reports, etc. ; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc and infin), Tac. , **c**, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad ; 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.

incēlēbrātus -a -um (in and celebrō), not made known, not spread abroad, Tac.

incendiārius -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary ; hence, subst., **incendiārius** -i, m. an incendiary, Tac.

incendium -i, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I**. **1**, lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic. ; conflare, Liv. ; **2**, meton. fire-brand, incendia poscit, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, fire, glow, heat (of the passions) ; cupiditatum, Cic. ; **2**, destruction, ruin ; civitatis, Cic.

incendo -cendi -censum, **3**. (in and *cando), to kindle, set fire to, burn. **I**. **A**. Lit., a, tus et odiores, 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 radius 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.

inceptio -ōnis, f (incipio), a beginning, undertaking, tam praeclara 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 ; piper album cum sale nigro incertum, Hor.

incēro, **1**. to cover with wax ; in jest, genua deorum, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e., to beseech, implore, Juv.

1 incertō, adv. (incertus), not certainly, doubtfully, Plaut.

2 incerto, **1**. (incertus), to make uncertain or doubtful, Plaut.

incertus -a -um, uncertain, doubtful, not sure. **I**. **A**. casus, Cic., 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, disturbat, Cic. **II**. **A**. undetermined ; os, stammering, Ov. ; with rel. sent., incerti socii an hostes

essent, Liv. ; subst., **incertum** -i, -n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty ; ad or in incertum revocare, to make uncertain, Cic. ; plur., incerta belli, the uncertainties of war, Liv. **B**. Transf., of persons, uncertain, hesitating ; quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic. ; with genit., rerum omnium, Liv.

incesso -cessi or -cessivi, **3**. (intens. of incedo), to attack, assail, fall upon. **A**. Lit., aliquem jaculis saxisque, Liv. **B**. Transf., to assail with reproaches ; reges dictis protervis, Ov. ; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo), the gait, mode of walking. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., rarus incessus nec ita longus, Cic. ; incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. **B**. Esp., a hostile attack, assault ; primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. **II**. entrance, approach, alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incestō, 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 animis nostris inchoavit, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, to introduce, begin to treat of ; philosophiam multis locis, Cic. ; **2**, to bring a matter before the senate, inchoante Caesare de, etc., Tac. ; **3**, partic. perf., **inchoātus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete, cognitio, officium, Cic.

1 incido -cidi, **3**. (in and cado), to fall in or on. **I**. Accidentally. **A**. Lit., foveam, Cic. ; with dat., capitibus nostris, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, to fall into, to light upon ; in insidias, Cic. ; incidere aliquid or in aliquem, to meet unexpectedly, Cic. ; **2**, of time, to fall upon, happen on ; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic. ; **3**, to fall into a disease or some evil ; in morbum, Cic. ; in aes alienum, to run into debt, Cic. ; **4**, to fall upon by chance, **a**, of persons, casu in eorum mentionem, Cic. ; in Biodorum, 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. , potum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic. ; **b**, to make by cutting ; facies, Verg. ; **c**, to clip, prune, cut ; pinas, 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 *ἐμψυον* *ēmysos*), pregnant, with young, Plin.

inoilis -e (for incidilis from incido), cut; subst., **inoile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., tamquam in quodam incill jam omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic.

inoilo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lucr.

incoingo -cinci -cinctum, 3. to surround, encircle; incinetus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; transf., urbes moenibus, Ov.

inoīno, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

inoipio -œpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transf., **A.** Gen. with acc., pugnam, Liv.; with infin., bella gerere, Cic.; absol., ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. **B.** to begin to speak; sic statim rex incipit, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to commence; tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.

inoipisso, 3. (incipio), to begin, commence, Plaut.

inoīsē and **inoīsim**, adv. (incido), in short, disconnected sentences; dicere, Cic.

inoisio -ōnis, f. (incido), a division or clause of a sentence, Cic.

inoisum -i, n. (incido), a division of a sentence, Cic.

inoisura -ae, f. (incido), a cutting into, incision, Plin.

inoitamentum -i, n. (incito), an incitement, inducement, incentive, incitementum periculorum et laborum, Cic.

inoitātē, adv. (incitatus), hastily, violently, incitatus ferri, fluere, of speech, Cic.

inoitatio -ōnis, f. (incito), an inciting, instigating, exciting. **I.** Act., languentis populi, Cic. **II.** Pass. **A.** violent motion, sol tantā incitatione fertur, Cic. **B.** Transf., excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence; animi, Caes.; mentis, Cic.

inoitatus -a -um, p. adj. (from incito). **A.** rapid, vehement; equo incitato, at full gallop, Cic. **B.** Transf., cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

inoito, 1. to put into rapid motion, urge on, to hasten. **I.** Act., 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, ingenium, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes.; 2, a, to inspire; terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic.; b, to incite, make hostile, stir up, aliquem in aliquem, Cic. **II.** to increase; 1, animus incitatus pluvius, Liv.; 2, to enhance; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

1. **inoitus** -a -um (in and cieo), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

2. **inoitus** -a -um (in and cieo), invincible; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

inoivilis -e, unjust, tyrannical, Eutr.

inclamito, 1. (intens. of inclamo), to call out against, Plaut.

inclāmo, 1. to call upon loudly; 1, generally, aliquem nomine, Liv.; comitem suum semet et saepius, Cic.; with dat., Albanus exercitus inclamāt Curiatius, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.; 2, to call upon for help; nemo inclamavit patronum, Cic.

inclāresco -clārūl, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

incolēmens -entis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough; dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

incolēmentēr, adv. with compar. (inclementis), harshly, unmercifully, rigorously; inclementius inveni in aliquem, Liv.

incolēmentia -ae, f. (inclementis), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; divūm, Verg.

inclinatio -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning bending, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** corporis, Cic. **B.** change of the voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a mental leaning, inclination; ad meliorem spem, Cic.; 2, a, inclination of will, good-will, liking; voluntatis, Cic.; b, change, alteration; temporum, Cic.

inclinatus -a -um, p. adj. (from inclino), sunk. **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep, vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, sunken, fallen; fortuna, Cic.; 2, inclined towards, favourable to; ad pacem, Liv.

inclino, 1. (in and clino = κλίνω), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., genua arens, Ov.; malos, the masts, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to incline, turn away; omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on, Cic.; haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe, Liv.; 2, a, to cause to decline, change for the worse; omnia simul inclinate fortuna, Liv.; b, to decide, give a decisive turn to; trans 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; acries inclinati 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 luce, Hor.

inclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, claudo). **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 versus, Cic.; b, to surround; suas auro, Verg.; to insert as an episode, aliquod orationi, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop, vocem, Cic.

inclūsio -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

incolytus (incolūtus, incolitus) -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.

incogitābilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incogitans -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

incogitantia -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtless, heedlessness, Plaut.

incogitatus -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incogito, 1. to contrive, plan; fraudem socio, Hor.

incognitus -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., not examined; incognita re judicare, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

incohībēo, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

incolā -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, Pythagorē incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit., mundi, Cic.; poet., incolae turbae, natives, Ov. **B.** Of animals, aquarum incolae, Cic. **C.** Of winds, native; aquilones, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

incolō -colāi, -cultum, 3. **I.** Transf., to inhabit, dwell in; eas urbes, Cic.; partic. subst., incolēntes -ium, m. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to dwell; inter mare Alpesque, Liv.

incolūmis -e (in and *columis, from *cello),

uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incōlūmītas -ātis, f. (incolumis), *safety, soundness, good condition, preservation*; mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

incōmītātus -a -um (in and comitor), *unaccompanied, without retinue, alone*, Verg.

incommēdātus -a -um, *given up to, abandoned*; tellus incommēdata ventis, Ov.

incommōdē, adv. (incommodus), *inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably*, venire, Cic.; incommodius mecum actum est, Cic.; incommodissime navigare, Cic.

incommōdītas -ātis, f. (incommodus), *inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage*; incommoditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.

incommōdo, 1. (incommodus), *to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode*; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihilalti, Cic.

incommōdum, v. incommodus.

incommōdus -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., **incommōdum** -i, n., a, *disadvantage*, incommodo tuo, Cic.; b, *injury, misfortune*; commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommodo afflicti, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; incommodum capere or accipere, Cic.

incommūtābilis -e, *unchangeable*; reipublicae status, Cic.

incompārābilis -e, *incomparable*, Plin.

incompertus -a -um (in and comperio), *unknown, not ascertained, uncertain*; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompōsitē, adv. (incompositus), *in a disorderly manner*; hostis negligenter et incomposite veniens, Liv.

incompōsitus -a -um, *disordered, disorderly, irregular*; 1, aginen, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incomposito pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.

incomprēhensibilis -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.

inconcessus -a -um (in and concedo), *not allowed, forbidden*; hymenaei, Verg.

inconcilio, 1, *to win artfully to one's own side*, Plaut.

inconcinuus -a -um, *awkward, inelegant*; qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus et stultus est, Cic.

inconcuassus -a -um, *unshaken, firm*; pax, Tac.

inconditē, adv. (inconditus), *confusedly*; versus Graecos dicere, Cic.

incondītus -a -um (in and condo), *disorderly, confused, irregular*; scies, Liv.; jus civile, unarranged, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

incongruens -entis, *not agreeing, unsuitable*, Plin.

inconsiderantia -ae, f. (in and considero), *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*, Cic.

inconsideratē, adv. (inconsideratus), *with-*

out consideration, rashly, inconsiderately; agere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

inconsiderātus -a -um, 1, *thoughtless, inconsiderate*, Cic.; 2, *undecided, unconsidered*; cupiditas, Cic.

inconsolābilis -e, *unconsolable*; transf., vulnus, incurabile, Ov.

inconstans -stantis, *changeable, unstable, inconstant*, mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

inconstantēr, adv. (inconstans), *inconstantly, inconsistently, capriciously*; loqui, Cic.; haec inconstantissime dicuntur, Cic.

inconstantia -ae, f. (inconstans), *changeableness, instability, inconstancy*; mentis, Cic.

inconsultē, adv. (inconsultus), *inconsiderately, unadvisedly*, inconsulte ac temere, Cic.

1. **inconsultus** -a -um (in and consulo), 1, *not consulted*; inconsulto senatu, Liv.; 2, *without advice, unadvised*, inconsulti 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.

incontāminātus -a -um, (in and contamino), *unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated*, Liv.

incontentus -a -um (in and contendo), *not stretched, fides, out of tune*, Cic.

incontinens -entis, *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate*, Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

incontinentēr, adv. (incontinens), *immoderately, incontinently, nihil incontinenter facere*, Cic.

incontinentia -ae, f. (incontinens), *incontinence, intemperance*, Cic.

incontrōversus -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 Baccho, Verg. **B.** *to dye, colour*, vellera Tyros incocta rubores, Verg.

incorectus -a -um, *unamended, unimproved*, Ov.

incorrūptē, adv. (incorrūptus), *incorruptly, justly, impartially*; judicare, Cic.

incorrūptus -a -um, *not corrupted*. **I.** Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., *incorrupt, unbribed, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired*; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.

incrēbresco -crēbrūi, 3., and **incrēbesco** -crēbūi, 3, *to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail*; ventus, Cic.; proverbio, to become a proverb, Liv.; quum hoc nescio quo modo increbruisset, with acc. and infin., Cic.

incrēdibilis -e, 1, a, *incredible*; auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic.; memoratu, Sall.; b, *extraordinary*; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; 2, *not worthy of belief* (of persons), Plaut.

incrēdibiliter, adv. (incrēdibilis), *incredibly, extraordinarily*; delectari, Cic.; peritescere, Cic.

incrēdūlus -a -um, *incredulous*, Hor.

incrēmentum -i, n. (increasco), *the growth of plants or animals*. **I.** A. Lit., vitium, Cic. **B.** Transf., urbis, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, *that from or by which anything grows, increase*; incremento multitudinis, Liv.; dentes populi in-

crementa futuri, the seed, Ov.; 2, poet.= offspring; Jovis, Verg.

incredūto, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I.** Intransit., to call loudly to any one; tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cry to, reproach, chide; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.

incredō -tū (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I.** Intransit. **A.** to rustle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise; 1, discus increpuit, Cic.; 2, to be noised abroad, become known; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultūs, Cic.; quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam tueri, Cic. **B.** to call upon; increpat ultro, Verg. **C.** With in and the acc., to slander, revile; in Fulvi similitudinem nominis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to cause to sound, cause to be heard; Iyram, Ov.; 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, victisne cessuri essent, increparent, Liv.; **b.** to animate, excite; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg.; **c.** to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for; perfidiam, Cic.

increso -crēvi, 3. **I.** to grow in anything; squamae 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 cruento), 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.

incūbo -āvi -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. to lie in or on. **I.** Gen., stramentis, Hor.; cortici, Liv. **II. A.** to pass the night in a temple to receive a divine message or cure of a disease; in Pasiphae fano, Cic. **B. 1.** lit., of birds, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood; nidis, Ov.; 2, transf., to brood over, earnestly watch over; pecuniae, Cic.; auro, divitiis, Verg. **C.** to stay in a place; Erymantho, Ov. **D.** Transf., ponto nox incubat atra, settles on, Verg.

incūdo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. to forge, fabricate; lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a handmill, Verg.

inculeo, 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 inculetur, 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.

incultō, adv. (1. incultus), 1, roughly, rudely; vivere, Cic.; incultius agere or agitare, Cic.; 2, of orators, inelegantly, without refinement; dicere, Cic.

1. **incultus** -a -um, uncultivated, untilled. **I.** Lit., **A.** ager, Cic. Subst., **inculta** -ōrum, n. wastes, deserts, Verg. **B.** Unarranged, disordered, untidy; comae, uncombed, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **II.** Transf., unpolished, unrefined, unadorned, rude; homo, without education, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parma, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

2. **incultus** -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultiv-

tion; suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.

incumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, bend to. **I.** Lit., **A.** rems, to ply, Verg.; cumulatis 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 incumbe, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B.** to press heavily upon; ut jam inclinato (iudicii) reliqua incubat oratio, Cic.

incūnābula -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.

incūrīōse, adv. with compar. (incuriosus), negligently, carelessly; agere, Liv.

incūrīōsus -a -um. **I.** Act., careless, negligent; serendis frugibus, Tac. **II.** Pass., neglected, careless; finis, Tac.

incurro -curri (-cūcurri) -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 assault, attack; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with simple acc., hostium latus, Liv.; **b.** to make an incursion into; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to attack, to inveigh against; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II.** to run accidentally against. **A.** Lit., 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 aliquem, 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; incurant tempora, Cic.; to happen, happen to; causus qui in sapientem potest incidere, may fall to the lot of the wise, Cic.; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, does not occur, Cic.; **b.** to fall on a certain time; in aliquem diem, Cic.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), 1, a running against, collision; atomorum, Cic.; 2, a hostile attack; incursum atque impetum armorum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., an invasion, incursion; 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., incurساب in te dolor, Cic. **II.** to run against; rupibus, Ov.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), an attack, assault, a pressing upon, incursion, influx. **I.** Lit., a, of things, aquarum, Ov.; **b.** of persons and animals, hostile attack; luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., aditus atque incursum ad defendendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., incursum animus varios habet, efforts, plans, Ov.

incurvo, 1. (incurvus), to bend, curve, make

crooked; bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, *bent, curved, crooked*; bacillum, Cic.

incus -cūdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil*, Cic.; prov., uno opere eandem incudem noctem diem tondere, *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.

incuso, 1. (in and causa), *to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with*: aliquem, Caes.; quietem Africani nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Tac.; with rel. sent., Verg.

incussus, only in abl. -ū, m. (incutio), *a beating or dashing against*; armorum, Tac.

inestoditus -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.

inoctio -cussi -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), *to strike, dash, beat against*. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv. **II. A.** *to throw, hurl*; tela saxaque, Tac. **B.** *to strike into, inspire with, excite, produce*; terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.

indagatio -ōnis, f. (1. indago), *an inquiry, investigation*; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

indagator -ōris, m. (1. indago), *an investigator, explorer*, Plaut.

indagatrix -triciis, f. (indagator), *she who searches into or explores*; philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

1. **indāgo**, 1. 1, *to follow a trail or scent, to track*, canis natus ad indagandum, Cic.; 2, *transf., to search out, explore, investigate*; indicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

2. **indāgo** -ōnis, 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 vesperum, 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.

indecens -centis, *unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly*, Mart.

indecentē, adv. (indecens), *unbecomingly, unseemly*, Mart.

indeclinatus -a -um (in and declino), *unchanged, firm*; amicitia, Ov.

indecore, adv. (indecorus), *unbecomingly, indecorously*; facere, Cic.

indecoris -e, *unbecoming, inglorious, shameful*, Verg.

indecōro, 1. *to disgrace, dishonour*, Hor.

indecorus -a -um, *unbecoming*; **a**, of outward appearance, *unseemly, unsightly*; motus, Liv.; **b**, *morally, indecorous, disgraceful*; si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin., Cic.

indēfensus -a -um (in and defendo), *un-*

defended, unprotected; Capua deserta indefensa, Liv.

indēfessus -a -um, *unwearied, untired*, Verg.

indēfētus -a -um (in and defleo), *unwept*, Ov.

indējectus -a -um (in and dejecto), *not thrown down*, Ov.

indēlēbilis -e (in and deleo), *imperishable, indelible*; nomen, Ov.

indelibatus -a -um (in and delibo), *untouched, uninjured, undiminished*, Ov.

indemnatus -a -um (in and damnatus), *from damno, uncondemned*; cives, Cic.

indēplōratus -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.

indētōnsus -a -um (in and detondeo), *unshorn*, Ov.

indēvītātus -a -um (in and devito), *unavoided*; telum, Ov.

index -diciis, c. (indico). **I.** Lit., **A.** *one who informs or discloses*, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *an informer, traitor, spy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *Of things, that which informs, a sign, token*; vox index stultitiae, Cic.; index digitus, Hor., or simply index, Cic., *the fore-finger*. **B. 1**, *the title or inscription on a book*; libri, Cic.; also on a statue, Liv.; 2, *a touch-stone*, Ov.

Indi -ōrum, m. (Indoi), *the inhabitants of India, the Indians*; sing., **Indus** -i, m. *an Indian*; collective, Verg., Ov., and = *an elephant-driver, mahout*, Liv.; poet., **a**, = *Aethiopian*, Verg.; **b**, = *Arabian*, Ov. Hence, **A. India** -ae, f. (India), *India*. **B. Indicus** -a -um (Indicos), *Indian*. **C. Indus** -a -um (Indos), *Indian*; dens, ivory, Ov.; conchae, 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 -li, 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. indico), *to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate*. **I.** Gen., rem dominae, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic.; se indicare, *to reveal one's own nature*, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., Cic. **II. A.** *to inform against, give evidence about*; conscios, Cic. **B.** *to put a price on, value*; fundum alicui, Cic.

2. **indico** -dixi -dictum, 3. *to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint*. **A.** Gen., alicui bellum, *to declare war*, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; diem comitibus, 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, unpaid*. **A.** Lit., *indictis criminibus nostris*,

unus, Verg. B. Esp., without a trial, without a hearing; aliquem capitis condemnare, Cic.

2. indietus -a -um, partic. of 2. indico.

Indicus -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.

indigena -ae, c. (indu and geno), *native, belonging to one's own country; and subst. (opp. advena), a native; ne majores quidem eorum indígenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores, Liv.; of animals, bos, aper, Ov.*

indigens, v. indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo), **1**, want, need, Cic.; **2**, insatiable desire, Cic.

indigēo -ūi, 2. (indu = in and egeo). **I.** to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of; with genit., Nep.; with abl., his rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. Subst., **indigens** -entis, m. a needy person, Cic. **II.** to need, require; with genit., tui consilii, Cic.; with abl., cohortatione non indigere, Cic.

1. Indiges -gētis, m. (indu = in and geno), a native deity, esp. Aeneas and the descendants of Aeneas, the fabled ancestors of the Romans. Sing., Aeneas, Verg.; plur., the descendants of Aeneas, Liv., Verg.

2. indiges -is (indigeo), needy, ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (in and digero), *disordered, confused, unarranged; chaos iudis indigestaque moles, Ov.*

Indigētes -um, m., v. Indiges.

indignābundus -a -um (indignor), *filled with indignation, greatly indignant, Liv.*

indignandus -a -um (partic. of indignor), *deserving indignation, to be scorned, Ov.*

indignans -antis, p. adj. (from indignor), *impatient, indignant; verba, Ov.*

indignatio -ōnis, f. (indignor), **1**, indignation, disdain; indignationem movere, Liv.; **2**, the rhetorical exerting of indignation, Cic.

indignē, adv. (indignus). **I.** unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly; indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic. **II.** impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly; indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indigne ferre, with quod and the subj., Cic.

indignitas -ātis, f. (indignus), **1**, unworthiness, vileness; hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, unworthy behaviour, meanness, indignity, baseness; hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Cic.; b, meton., indignation at unworthy treatment, Cic.

indignor, 1. dep. (indignus), to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at; aliquid, Cic.; pro aliquo, Ov.; foll. by quod, Caes.; by acc. and infin., Caes.; transf. of things, pontem indignatus Araxes, Verg.

indignus -a -um. **I.** unworthy, not deserving; a, with abl., omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; b, with genit., magnorum avorum, Verg.; c, with supine, id auditu dicere indignum esse, Liv.; d, with rel. sent., indigni erant qui impetrarent, to obtain, Cic.; e, with ut and the subj., Liv.; f, with infin., Ov., Hor.; g, absol., divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., unworthy, unbecoming; a, with abl., indignum est sapientia gravitate et constantia defendere, Cic.; b, absol., unworthy = disgraceful, shameful; hoc uno soli non

quidquam vidit indignius, 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; Aeduo, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic.; veri, in the investigation of truth, Tac.

indipiscor -deptus sum, 3. dep. (indu and apiscor), **1**, to reach, grasp, attain; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea injecta, Liv.; **2**, to obtain, attain, get, Plaut.

indireptus -a -um (in and diripio), unpillaged, Tac.

indiscrētē, adv. (indiscretus), without difference or distinction, Plin.

indiscrētus -a -um (in and discerno), **1**, unsevered, undivided, Tac.; **2**, undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference; proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

indisertē, adv. (indisertus), 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.

indivīdūus -a -um, **1**, indivisible; corpora, atoms, monads of the Democritean system, Cic.; subst., **indivīdūum** -i, n. an atom, Cic.; **2**, inseparable, Tac.

indivisus -a -um (in and divido), undivided, Plin.

indo -dīdi -dītum, 3. **I.** to put in or on, set or place in or on. **A.** Lit., aliquem lecticae, Tac. **B.** Transf., **1**, to introduce; novos ritus, Tac.; **2**, to cause, occasion; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II.** to place on something. **A.** Lit., castella rupibus, Tac. **B.** to give, impose a name; with dat. of the name, Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

indōcilis -e. **I. A.** that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile; **1**, lit., homo, Cic.; with infin., pauperiem pati, Hor.; **2**, ignorant, inexperienced; genus, Cic. **B.** that cannot be learned; usus disciplina, Cic. **II.** untaught, unshown; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.

indoctē, adv. (indoctus), ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner; facere, Cic.

indoctus -a -um, untaught, unlearned, unskilled, Cic.; with genit., pilae discive, Hor.; with infin., iuga ferre nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, without art, Hor.

indolentia -ae, f. (in and doleo), freedom from pain, absence of pain, Cic.

indoles -is, f. (indu and alo), **1**, natural constitution or quality, nature; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2**, of men, natural disposition.

salens, inclination; adolescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic.; indoles virtutis or ad virtutem, Cic.

indolesco -dōlūi, 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.

indomābilis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.

indomītus -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, untameable, invincible; mors, Hor.; Falernum, undigestible, 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.; hinc tempori, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.

indotātus -a -um, without a dowry, portionless. **I.** Lit., solor, Hon. **II.** Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.

indū, archaic form of in (q.v.).

indubitatē, adv. (indubitatus), undoubtedly, Liv.

indubītātus -a -um (in and dubito), undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Plin.

indubito, 1 to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.

indubius -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tac.

indūciae = induitae (q.v.)

indūco -dūxi -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 induitur artus, Verg. **B.** to cover; 1, scuta pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through, nomina, Cic.; 3, to revoke, make invalid; senatus consultum, locutionem, 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 causā, 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 spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliquem ut mentiat, 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 judiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.

inductio -ōnis, 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 -ōris, m. (induco), one who stirs up or rouses, a chauser, Plaut.

1. **inductus** -a -um (partic. of induco).

2. **inductus** -ū, m. (induco), *inducement, instigation*; huius persuasu et inductu, Cic.

indūgrēdiōr = ingredior (q.v.).

indulgens -entis, p. adj. (from indulgeo), kind, tender, indulgent, peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.

indulgentēr, adv. (indulgens), kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.

indulgentia -ae, f. (indulgens), kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.

indulgēō -dulsī -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 amicitis, Cic.; vino, Verg.; ordinibus, to enlarge, Verg.; 2, to care for, attend to, valetudini, Cic., hospitio, Verg. **II.** Transf., to give, to grant, allow, concede; alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

indūō -dūi -dūtum, 3. (= ἐνδύω), to put on. **I.** Lit., alicui tunicam, 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; diu induti specie humana, clothed in human form; homines in vultus ferarum, to change, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.; cratera coronā, 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., indui confessione sua, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.

indūpēdiō, indūpērātōr = impedio, imperator (q.v.)

indūresco -dūrūi, 3. to become hard. **I.** Lit., stria induruit, Verg. **II.** Transf., miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become confirmed in attachment for Vitellius, Tac.

indūro, 1. to make hard, to harden. **I.** Lit., nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. **II.** Transf., to harden, to steel, induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

1. **Indus**, v. India.

2. **Indus** -i, m. (Ἰνδός), 1, a river of India, now Sind, 2, a river of Phrygia and Caria.

industria -ae, f. (industrius), industry, diligence; in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Cic., ex industria, Liv., on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

industriē, adv. (industrius), industriously, diligently, actively, Caes.

industriūs -a -um (for indu-starius, from industo = insto), diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.

indūtiae -arum, 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.

Indutiōmārus -i, m. prince of the Treveri.

indūtus, only in dat. -ūi, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (induo), a putting on a dress; ea, quam indutus gerebat, vestis, Tac.

indūviae -arum, f. (induo), clothes, clothing, Plaut.

inēbrīo, 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. writing), Ov.

ineffabilis -e, *unutterable*, Plin.

inelegans -antis, *inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful*; gen. with negative, orationis copia, non inelegans, Cic.

inelegantē, adv. (inelegans), *inelegantly, tastelessly*; historia non ineleganter scripta, Cic.; inelegantur dividere, illogically, Cic.

ineluctabilis -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.

inenarrabilis -e, *indescribable, inexpressible*; labor, Liv.

inenarrabiliter, adv. (inenarrabilis), *indescribably*, Liv.

inenodabilis -e, (in and enodo), *inextricable*; res, *inexplicable*, Cic.

inēo -ii (-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; magistratum, Cic.; proelium, Cic.; **3**, to undertake; numerum, to enumerate, Liv.; inire rationem, to make an estimate, Cic., and transf., to consider, Cic.; societatem cum aliquo, to enter into a league with, Cic.; consilium, to form a plan, Caes.; gratiam ab aliquo, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of, Cic. (perf. init = inilit, Lucr. 4,314).

ineptē, adv. (ineptus), *unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly*; dicere, Cic.

ineptiae -arum, f. (ineptus), *foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery*; hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae, Cic.; ut eos partim scelerum suorum, partim etiam ineptiarum poeniteat, Cic.

ineptio, 4. (ineptus), *to talk foolishly, talk nonsense*, Cat.

ineptus -a -um (in and aptus), *unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly*; negotium, Cic.; Graeculus, Cic.; 'subst. plur., inepti -orum, pedantes, Cic.; compar., nam quid est ineptus 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 -ertia (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.; sequora, undisturbed by wind, Lucr.; stomachus, not digesting, Ov.; terra, immovable, Hor.; querelae,

useless, Liv.; (s) 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.

inertiditus -a -um, *unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*, Cic.

inesco, 1. to allure with a bait; transf., to entice, deceive; nos caeci specie parvi benefici inescamur, Liv.

inevectus -a -um (in and eveho), *raised upon, borne upon*, Verg.

inevitabilis -e, *inevitable, unavoidable*; fulmen, Ov.

inexcitus -a -um (in and excieo), *unmoved, quiet*, Verg.

inexcusabilis -e, *without excuse, inexcusable*, Hor.

inexeritatus -a -um (in and exercito), *unexercised, unpractised*; milles, undrilled, Cic.; lustris, Cic.; prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum, Cic.

inexhaustus -a -um (in and exhaurio), *unexhausted, inexhaustible*; metalla, Verg.; pubertas, unenfeebled, Tac.

inexorabilis -e, *inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty*; a, of persons, in ceteros, Cic.; adversus te, Liv.; delictis, Tac.; b, of things, disciplina, severe, Tac.

inexpeditus -a -um, *hampered*; pugna, Liv.

inexporrectus -a -um (in and expergisco), *not awakened*, Ov.

inexpertus -a -um. **I.** Act., *inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with*; with genit., lasciviae, Tac.; with dat., bonis inexpertus atque inusuetus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., animus ad contumelliam inexpertus, Liv. **II.** Pass., **1**, *untried, unattempted*; ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg.; **2**, *untried, untested*; a, of persons, legiones bello civili inexpertae, Tac.; b, of things, puppis, Ov.; fides, Liv.

inexplabilis -e (in and expio), **1**, *inexpiable*; scelus, Cic.; **2**, *implacable, irreconcilable*; homo, Cic.; bellum, obstinate, Cic.

inexplēbilis -e (in and expleo), *insatiable, that cannot be satisfied*; **1**, lit., Sen.; **2**, transf., a, of things, cupiditas, Cic.; populi fauces, Cic.; epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido, Tac.; b, of persons, with genit., vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for, Liv.

inexplētus -a -um (in and expleo), *unfilled, unsatiate, insatiable*; inexplētus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping, Cic.

inexplicabilis -e (that cannot be untied) transf., **1**, *intricate, impracticable, difficult*; inexplicabiles continuis inlribus vias, impassable, Liv.; legatio, impracticable, Cic.; res difficilis et inexplicabilis, Cic.; facilitas, leading to no result, Liv.; **2**, *inexplicable*; haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.

inexplōrātō, adv. (inexploratus), *without exploring, without reconnoitring*; proficisci, Liv.

inexplōrātus -a -um (in and exploro), *unexplored, uninvestigated*; stagni vada, Liv.

inexpugnabilis -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, saeptum atque munitum, Cic.

inexpectatus -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected*, Cic.

inextinctus -a -um (in and exstinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*; 1, lit., *ignis*, Ov.; 2, transf., *fames, libido, insatiable*, Ov.; *nomen, immortal*, Ov.

inexuperabilis -e, *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. **A.** Lit., *Alpes*, Liv.; *palades*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, *unsurpassable*, Liv.; **b**, *insuperable*; *vis fati*, Liv.

inextricabilis -e (in and extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*; *error, mazes out of which it is impossible to find one's way*, Verg.

infabre, adv. *unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; *vasa non infabre facta*, Liv.

infabricatus -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; *roboris*, Verg.

infacete (**inficete**), adv. (*infacetus*), *tastelessly, coarsely, without humour*, Suet.

infacetae (**inficetae**) -arum, f. (*infacetus*), *coarse jests, poor wit*, Cat.

infacetus and **inficetus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; *homo non infacetus*, Cic.; transf., *mendacium non 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.; *movere, to cause*, Liv.; *infamia aspergi, to come into bad repute*, Nep.; *infamia flagrare*, Caes.; *infamiam habere*, Caes.; *subire infamiam sempiternam*, Cic.; 2, meton., *the cause of ill repute and infamy*; *nostri saeculi, the disgrace of our age*, Ov.; *infamia silvae* (of Cacus), Ov.

infamis -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; *homines vitis 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*, rem, Liv.

infandus -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; *corpus eius impurum et infandum*, Cic.; *caede*, Liv.; *dolor, labores, dies*, Verg. Subst., **infanda** -arum, n. *unheard of enormities*, Liv.; *infandum* or *infanda* ! *abominable* ! Verg.

infans -antis (in and fari). **I. A.** *dumb, speechless*, Cic. **B.** *Of children, not able to speak*; adj. = *young*, subst. = *a little child*; 1, **a**, lit., *filii*, Cic.; *infantibus parcere*, Caes.; **b**, meton., (**a**) *poet., belonging to a child*; *pectora infantia*, Ov.; (**b**) *childish, foolish*, *omnia fuere infantia*, Cic. **II.** *without the gift of speech, devoid of eloquence*; *infantes et insipientes homines*, Cic.; transf., *pudor, embarrassed*, Hor.; meton., *historia*, Cic.

infantia -ae, f. (*infans*). **I. A.** *inability to speak*; *linguae*, Lucr. **B.** *childhood* (up to the age of seven); *prima ab infantia*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*, Cic.

infarcio (**infarcio**) -farsi (-fersi) -farsum (-fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4 (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; *fig., neque infarciens verba quasi rimas expleat*, Cic.

infatigabilis -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*, Plin.

infatuo, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, infatuate*; *aliquem mercede publica*, Cic.

inaustus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; *inspiculum*, Verg.; *dies*, Tac.

infector -oris, m. (*inficere*), *a dyer*, Cic.

1 **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). **I.** *unworked, unwrought*; *argentum*, Liv.; *aureum*, Verg. **II.** *A. undone, unfinished, incomplete*; *pro infecto habere, to consider as having never taken place*, Cic.; *infecta re (without having accomplished the business) discedere*, Caes.; *abducere exercitum*, Liv.; *infecto negotio*, Sall.; *infecta victoria*, Liv.; *infecta pace*, Liv.; *infecto bello*, Liv.; *reddere infectum, to make void*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *impracticable, impossible*; *rex nihil infectum Metello credens*, Sall.

2. **infectus**, partic. of *inficere*.

infecunditas -atis, f. (*infecundus*), *barrenness, sterility*; *terrarum*, Tac.

infecundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; *ager*, Sall.; *fig., fons* (*ingenii*), Ov.

infelicitas -atis, f. (*infelix*), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune, haruspicum*, Cic.; *alicuius in liberis*, Liv.

infelicitèr, adv. (*infelix*), *unluckily, unfortunately*; *totiens infelicitèr temptata arma*, Liv.

infelico, **infelicio**, 1. (*infelix*), *to make miserable*, Plaut.

infelix -icis. **I.** *unfruitful, barren*; *tollis fugibus infelix*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *unlucky, unhappy, miserable*; **a**, of persons, *homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus*, Cic.; *infelicio domi quam militiae*, 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, *consilium*, Liv.; 2, esp., *infelix arbor, the gallowes*, Cic.

infensè, 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 nā infensus*, Liv.; with dat., *infensus alicui*, Verg.; with in and the acc., *eo infensioribus in se quam in illum iudiciis*, Liv.; **b**, of things, *animus*, Cic.; *opes principibus infensae, dangerous*, Tac.

infer -a -um, **inferi** -orum, v. *inferus*.

inferiae -arum, f. (*inferi*), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*; *alicui inferias offerre*, Cic.

infero, v. *infarcio*.

inferior, v. *inferus*.

inferius, 1, adv., v. *infra*; 2, neut. adj., v. *inferus*.

infernè, adv. (*infernus*), *on the lower side, beneath, below*, Lucr.

infernus -a -um (*infer*), *that which is below, lower*. **I.** Gen., *partes*, Cic. **II.** *esp., a, underground*; *gurgis*, Ov.; **b**, of or relating to the lower world, *infernal*, *rex, Pluto*, Verg.; *Juno, Proserpine*, Verg.; *palus, the Styx*, Ov. Hence subst., **a**, **inferni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of the lower world, Prop.*; **b**, **inferna** -orum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions*, Tac.

infero, intul, illatum, *inferre, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. *templis ignes inferre, to set fire to*, Cic.; *aliquid in ignem*, Caes.; *in equum, to put on horseback*, Caes. **B.** Esp., **a**, *to bury, inter*, Cic.; **b**, *to give in an account*; *rationes*, Cic.; *sumptum civibus, to charge, put to the account of*; **c**, *to sacrifice, pay*, *honores Anchisae*, Verg.; **d**, *manus alicui* or *in aliquem, to lay hands on*, Cic.; *alicui vim, to do violence to*, Cic.; **e**, *signa in hostem, to attack*,

charge, Caes.; **f**, bellum alicui, or contra alicui, 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 inferebat, Liv.; to charge the enemy; effusi se stantibus vobis intulerint, Liv.; (**β**) 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.

infernus and **inferus**, v. infarcio.

inferus -a -um (connected with *ἐνερως*), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infimus** and **imus** -a -um. **I**. Positive, **inferus** -a -um, **1**, that which is below, lower (opp. superus); mare, the Etruscan Sea (opp. mare Superum, the Adriatic), Cic.; **2**, that which is in the lower world; inferi dii, Cic. Subst., **inferi** -orum and -um, m. the departed, the dead, the lower world; ab inferis exsistere, to rise from the dead, Liv.; apud inferos, in the lower world, Cic.; elicere animas inferorum, Cic., ab inferis excitare or revocare, to raise from the dead, Cic. **II**. Compar., **inferior**, neut. **inferius**, genit. -ioris, the lower (opp. superior), **1**, of position, labrum, the under-lip, Caes.; ex inferiori loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiori loco, from the tribunal), Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, of order, versus, the pentameter, Ov.; **b**, of time, later, younger, aetate inferiores, Cic.; **c**, of number, inferior numero navium, weaker, Caes.; **d**, of rank, lower, meaner, of less importance; gradus, Cic.; inferioris juris magistratus, Liv.; **e**, of power, weaker, with abl., inferior animo, Caes.; fortunā, in fortune, Cic.; in 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 aspirare, 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.

inervesco -ferbui, **3**, to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down; hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infestō, adv. (infestus), in a hostile manner, Liv.; compar., infestus 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 inivisus infestusque, Cic.; with in and the acc., infestus in suos, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., with hostile intent, in hostile array, prepared for battle; ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti, Liv.; **2**, of things, infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; infestis signis, in hostile array, Caes.; hastā infestā, with lance couched, Liv.; infestis plis, ready for the throw, Caes. **II**. Pass.. *made*

dangerous, unsafe, insecure, molested; iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl., via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.

inficētus, inficēte = infacetus, infacete (q.v.).

inficō -feci -fectum, **3**, (in and facio). **I**. to put or dip into anything; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour; **1**, lit., **a**, se vitro, Caes.; rivos sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, Hor.; **b**, to mix with; hoc (dictamno) fustum labris splendentibus 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 cupiditatibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.; poet., infectum scelus, the crime with which they are stained, Verg.

infidēlis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, Cic.; superl., infidelissimi socii, Cic.

infidēlitas -tātis, f. (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness; amicitiarum, Cic.

infidēlīter, adv. (infidelis), unfaithfully, faithlessly, Cic.

infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue; **a**, of persons, amici, Cic.; **b**, of things, societates 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.

infimātis -is, m. (infimus), a person of the lowest condition, Plaut.

infimus -a -um, superl. of inferus (q.v.).

infindo -fidi -fissum, **3**, to cut in, cleave; sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet., sulcos mari, to sail through the sea, Verg.

infinitas -tātis, f. (in and finis), infinity, endlessness, infinitas locorum, Cic., in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.

infinitē, adv. (infinitus), infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly; partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.

infinitio -ōnis, f. (infinitus), infinity, Cic.

infinitus -a -um (in and 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.; subst., **infinitum** -i, n. that which is boundless, Cic. **II**. indefinite, general; infinitior distributio, Cic.

infirmatio -ōnis, f. (infirmus), **1**, a refuting; rationis, Cic.; **2**, invalidating; rerum iudicatarum, Cic.

infirmē, adv. (infirmus), weakly, faintly; socii infirme animati, Cic.

infirmitas -tātis, f. (infirmus), weakness, powerlessness, infirmity; **1**, corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, 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 leves, Cic.; **c**, in annul; acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.

infirmus -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm. **I**.

influo, **I.** **to blow on or in**; **a.** **to play on wind instruments**; calamos leves, 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

infreno. 1. 1, lit., to bridle; equos, Liv.; currus, to harness the horses to the chariot, Verg.; 2, transf., to restrain, hold back, check; horum alterum sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum 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 -fricūl -frictum and -fricātum, 1. to rub in or on, Plin.

infringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (in and frango). **I.** to break, break off, break in pieces. **A.** Lit., remum, Cic.; hastam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down; vim militum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv. **II.** to knock against; liminibus larybos, Hor.

infrons -frondis, leafless; ager, treeless, Ov.

infructuosus -a -um, unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

infuscatus -a -um (in and fuceo), 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 suppliant, Caes.; hence, something holy; his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, the inalienable public land, Cic.

infūlatus -a -um (infula), adorned with or wearing the infula, Suet.

infulcio -fulsi -fultum, 4. to stuff in, cram in, Suet.

infundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour in or on. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquid in vas, Cic.; 2, to administer; alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, to present, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, of a crowd of people, gen. reflex., se infundere or passive infundi as middle = to pour in, stream in; infusus populus, collected in large numbers, Verg.; b, of wind, sound, etc., to pour into, to allow to penetrate; passive as middle = to penetrate, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic. **II.** to pour on or over. **A.** Lit., a, of liquids, largos humeris rores, Verg.; b, of bodies not liquid, ignis infusus, Liv. **B.** Transf., infusus with dat., spread, lying on; gremio, Verg.

infusco, 1. to make dark or black; to obscure, darken. **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.

Ingauni -ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe.

ingemino, 1. **I.** Transf., to double, redouble; ietus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransf., to become double, to increase; imber, clamor, Verg.

ingemisco (ingemesco) -gēmūi, 3. **I.** Intransf., to sigh or groan; absol., 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 Dolabellam, Cic.

ingemo, 3. to sigh, groan over; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

ingēnēro, 1. **I.** to implant in, generate, produce; natura ingenerat amorem, Cic.; partic., **ingēnerātus** -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** to create; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), endowed by nature, Plaut.

ingēniōsē, adv. (ingeniosus), acutely, cleverly, ingeniously; ista tractare, Cic.

ingēniōsus -a -um (ingenium), 1, naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; 2, of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to; terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

ingēniōsus -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

ingēnium -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 fingendum, Cic.; b, meton., a man of genius, a genius, Cic.

ingens -entis (in and geno = gigno; lit., grown to a great size), vast, immense, enormous. **I.** Lit., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic. **II.** Transf., exitus, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; with abl., ingens viribus, Liv.; with genit., femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēniōsē, adv. (ingenuus), 1, nobly, liberally; educatus, Cic.; 2, freely, frankly; confiteri, Cic.

ingēniūtas -tātis, f. (ingenuus), 1, the condition of a freeman, free-birth, Cic.; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.; 2, noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness, Cic.

ingēniūsus -a -um (in and geno). **I.** native, not foreign; fons, Lucr. **II.** natural, innate, color, Prop. **III.** free-born, of free birth. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., a, that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable; vita, artes, Cic.; b, frank, sincere; homo, Cic.; c, weak, delicate, Ov.

ingēro -gessi -gestum, 3. **I.** Lit., to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon; ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, to hurl at, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to heap on, to utter; probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor.; b, to press upon, force upon; alicui nomen, Tac.; aliquid (as judge), Cic.

ingestābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; onus, Plin.

ingigno -gēnūi -gēnūtum, 3. to implant by birth or nature; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnītus** -a -um, innate, inborn; ut habeat quiddam ingenuum quasi civile atque popolare, Cic.

inglōriūsus -a -um (in and gloria), without fame or glory, inglorious; vita, Cic.; rex apuni, undistinguished, Verg.

inglūvies -ēi, 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., ingratiis (ingratis), against the will of, unwillingly, Cic.

ingrātis, v. ingratus.

ingrātus -a -um, 1, unpleasant, displeasing; ne invisa diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; 2, a, unthankful, ungrateful; homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; with in and the acc., ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit., saluti, on

account of, Verg.; with *in* and the abl., *in-gratus* in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things, *ingluyies*, *insatiabile*, Hor.; *b*, *unprofitable*, *thankless*; labor, Sall.; *pericula*, Verg.

ingravesco, 3. 1, lit., to become heavy, Plin.; 2, transf., *a*, in a good sense, hoc (philosophiae), studium cotidie ingravescit, *is followed more seriously*, Cic.; *b*, in a bad sense; (a) to become annoying, troublesome; *annonae* 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 unago) meos casus ingravat, Cic.; ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

ingrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. (in and gradior) **I.** Intransit., *A.* to enter, go in; *a*, lit., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; intra munitiones, Caes.; *b*, transf., to enter on; in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic. *B.* to go forth, walk; tardius, Cic.; per nudam infra glaciem, Liv. **II.** Trans., *A.* to enter; domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. *B.* Of time, to begin, *a*, iter, Cic.; *b*, to commence; orationem, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic.

ingressio -ōnis, f. (ingredior), 1, an entering, going in. *a*, lit., fori, Cic.; *b*, transf., a beginning, Cic.; 2, gait, pace, Cic.

ingressus -ūs, m. (ingredior). **I.** a going into, an entering. *A.* Lit., a hostile entrance, an invoad; ingressus hostiles praesidiis intercipere, 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 reinges, Liv.; si nullus ingruat 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 inhābile imperitis, Liv. **II.** useless, unfit for, ill adapted to; tegimen inhābile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhābilis ad consensum, Liv.

inhābitābilis -e, uninhabitable; maximae regiones inhābitabiles, 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 augurium, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, Cic.; semper alicui, to be always in the company of, Ov.

inhaerescō -haesi -haesum, 3. (inchoat. of inhaerēo), to remain fast, to cleave to; in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo, 1. to breathe upon; quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībēo -ūi -itum, 2. (in and habeo) **I.** to hold in, hold back, check, restrain; tela, Liv.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhībēbat, Cic.; as naut. t. t., inhībēre remis, Cic., or navem retro inhībēre, 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.

inhībītiō -ōnis, f. (inhībēo), a restraining; remigum, a rowing backwards, Cic.

inhīo, 1. **I.** to gape, gaze with wonder; tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg. **II.** to gape for, open the mouth with desire; Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.; fig. with dat., to covet, desire, long for; alicuius hortis, opibus, Tac.; varios pulchrā testudine postes, look with desire upon, Verg.

inhōnestō, 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.; inhonoratior triumphus, Liv.; 2, unrewarded, without gifts; aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

inhōnōrus -a -um, 1, unhonoured, undistinguished, Plin.; 2, ugly, unsightly, Tac.

inhōrrēo -ūi, 2. to bristle with; haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrui, 3. **I.** to begin to bristle, to bristle up; *a*, aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spicae jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.; inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.; *b*, to be rough with frost; quum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. **II.** to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc.; 1, lit., dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, to shake, tremble; aer, Ov.

inhospitālis -e, inhospitable; Caucasus, Hor.

inhospitālitās -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), want of hospitality, Cic.

inhospītus -a -um, inhospitable; tecta, Ov.; Syrtus, Verg.

inhūmānō, adv. (inhumanus), inhumanly; inhumanus dicere, Cic.

inhūmānitās -tātis, f. (inhumanus), 1 cruelty, inhumanity, Cic.; 2, *a*, incivility, discourtesy, disobligingness, 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), unburted, Cic.

inhūmo, 1. to cover with earth, Plin.

inibi, adv. 1, of place, therein, in that place, in that matter, Cic.; 2, of time, almost, nearly, on the point of; inibi est, it is on the point of taking place; aut inibi esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic.

iniciō = injicio.

inimicō, adv. (inimicus), hostilely, in an unfriendly manner; insectari aliquem, Cic.

Inimicitia -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*, Cic.; gen. in plur., cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt, or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

Inimico, 1. (inimicus), to make hostile, set at enmity; ira miseras inimicat urbes, Hor.

Inimicus -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., unfriendly, inimical, adverse. **A.** Lit., a, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus cernis sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; b, subst., **inimicus** -i, m, an enemy, foe, Cic.; **inimica** -ae, f. a female foe, Cic.; inimicissimi Stheni, the bitterest foes of S., Cic. **B.** Poet., transf. = hostilis; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = hated; gener invidus inimici soceri, Tac.

Inintelligens -entis, unintelligent, Cic.

Iniquè, adv. (iniquus), 1, *unequally*; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; 2, *unfairly, unjustly*, Cic.

Iniquitas -tātis, f. (iniquus). **I.** *unreverence*; 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.** *uneven*; 1, lit., locus, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *unfavourable, disadvantageous*; locus, Caes.; defensio angustior et iniquior, on unfavourable ground, Cic.; b, of time, *unpropitious*; tempus, Liv.; c, of character, *impatient, discontented*; animo iniquo ferre, with acc., to be vexed at, Cic.; animo iniquissimo mori, to die most reluctantly, Cic. **II.** *unequal*; 1, lit., too great; pondus, Verg.; sol, too hot, Verg.; 2, transf., a, *unjust, unfair*; pacem iniqua conditione retinere, Cic.; b, *hostile, adverse*; animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, Cic.; subst., **iniqui** -orum, m. *enemies*, Cic.; aequi iniqui, or aequi iniquique, friends and foes, Liv.

Initio, 1. (initium), to initiate into a secret worship; aliquem Cereri, Cic.; aliquem Bacchis, as one of the Bacchantes, Liv.

Initium -ii, n. (ineo), a beginning, commencement. **I.** Gen., initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis or conflegendi facere, Cic.; initium capere ab or ex, etc., Cic.; ab initio, from the beginning, Cic.; initio, in the beginning, at the commencement, Cic. **II.** Esp., gen. in plur. **A.** the elements or first principles of a science; initia mathematicorum, Cic. **B.** In natural philosophy, elements, Cic. **C.** the beginning of a reign; initia Tiberi 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.

Iniectio -ōnis, f. (injicio), a laying on; manus, Quint.

Iniectus -ūs, m. (injicio), 1, *a throwing on, throwing over*; iniectione multae vestis, Tac.; 2, *a putting in, inserting*, Lucr.

Injicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (in and jacio). **I.** to throw in or into, cast or put in or into; 1, lit., manum foculo, Liv.; se in medios hostes, to throw oneself into the midst of the enemy, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion; alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, etc., Cic.; b, in conversation, to mention, let drop, throw in; alicui nomen culuspiam, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone inieciasset, 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 alieni, 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.

Injucundē, adv. only in compar. (injucundus), *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner*; res injucundius 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 -junki -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 servitatem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

Injuratus -a -um, *unsworn, not having taken an oath*, Cic.

Injuria -ae, f. (injurius), *an injury, injustice, wrong*. **I.** Lit., **A.** injuriam 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 injuriam, wrongfully, Cic.; injuria, Cic. **B.** 1, *an insult*; sprete formae, Verg.; 2, *legal t. t., damage, harm, injury, affront*; actio injuriarum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, *a possession wrongfully obtained*; pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.; 2, *revenge for an affront*; consulis, Liv.

Injuriōse, adv. (injurius), *illegally, wrongfully, injuriously*; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injuriosius tractare, Cic.

Injuriōsus -a -um (injuria), *acting wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful*, vita, Cic.; injuriosi in proximos, Cic.

Injurius -a -um (in and jus), *wrongful, unjust*; quia sit injurium, Cic.

Injurns -a -um = injurius (q. v.).

1. **injussus** -a -um (in and jubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*; gramina vircescunt, without cultivation, Verg.

2. **injussus**, m. found only in abl. injussu, without orders; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., pugnare, Liv.

Injustē, adv. (injustus), *unjustly, unfairly*; facere, Cic.

Injustitia -ae, f. (injustus), *injustice, unjust proceeding*; totius injustitiae nulla est capitatio, Cic.

Injustus -a -um, 1, *unfair, unjust*; homo, Cic.; noverca, harsh, severe, Verg.; regna, unjustly acquired, Ov.; subst., **injustum** -i, n. *injustice*; metu injusti, Hor.; 2, *heavy, burdensome, oppressive*; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

inl . . . v. ill . . .

inn . . . v. inn . . .

Innabilis -e (in and no), *that cannot be swum in*; unda, Ov.

Innascor -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** to be born, grow, arise in or upon; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicis innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be produced, arise; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; partie., **in-**

nātus -a -um, *innate, inborn*; insita 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 alnus, Verg. **B. Transf., to flow into or over; innatat unda dulcis freta, Ov.****

innātus, partic. of innascor.

innāvīgābilis -e, *not navigable*, Liv.

innecto -nexū -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 inorandi, to bring forward one after the other, Verg. **B. Esp. 1, to entangle, implicate; innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; 2, *to connect*; Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac.****

innitor -nixus sum, 3. *dep. to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by*. **I. Lit.**, scutis, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, to fly, Ov. **II. Transf.**, uni-viro, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.

inno, 1. *to swim in or on*. **I. fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic.; with dat., aquae, Liv.; with acc., fluvium, Verg. **II. a, to flow over, Hor.; b, *to sail over, navigate*; Stygios lacus, Verg.****

innocens -entis, *harmless, not hurtful*. **I. Lit.**, innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. **II. Transf., A. epistola, Cic. **B. innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless; innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; factorum, Tac.****

innocentēr, adv. (innocens), *innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, unreproachably*; 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.****

innōtesco -nōtū, 3. *to become known or noted*; nostris innotuit illa libells, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, 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, criminal** innoxia, Liv. **II. Pass., A. unhurt, unharmed; ipsi innoxii, Sall. **B. undeserved; paupertas, Tac.****

innūbūus -a -um, *unclouded, clear*, Lucr.

innūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. *to marry into, connect oneself with by marriage*; quo inunpsisset, 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. (innumerable), *an infinite number, innumerableness*; mundorum, Cic.

innūmērābilitēr, adv. (innumerable), *innumerably*, Cic.

innūmērālis -e, *countless, innumerable*, Lucr.

innūmērus -a -um, *countless, innumerable*; gentes, Verg.

innūo -ūi, 3. *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to*; alieni, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

innuptus -a -um (in and nubo), 1. *unmarried, having no husband*, Verg.; subst., **innupta** -ae, f. *a virgin, young damsel*, Verg.; 2, meton., nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγαθος), *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. (Ἰνώ), *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas*, adj., **īnōus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Ino*.

inoblitus -a -um (in and obliviscor), *mindful, not forgetful*, Ov.

inobrūtus -a -um (in and obruo), *not overwhelmed*, Ov.

inobservābilis -e, *not to be observed, imperceptible*, Cat.

inobservantia -ae, f. *negligence, carelessness, inattention*, Suet.

inobservātus -a -um, *unobserved, unperceived*; sidera, Ov.

inocūlātio -ōnis, f. *an engrafting*, Plin.

inōdoror, 1. *dep., to trace out anything, to smell out*, Cic. (?).

inōdorus -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.

inolens -entis, *without smell, inodorous*, Lucr.

inōlesco -ōlivi -ōlitum, 3. *to grow in or on*; 1, *lit.*, udo libro, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, pentusque necesse est multa (mala) diu coniecta modis inolescere miris, Verg.

inominātus -a -um (in and omen), *ill-omened, unlucky*, Hor.

inōpia -ae, f. (inops). **I. want, need; in Rhodium inopia (want of food) et fame, Cic.; fumentaria, 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.

inōpiōsus -a -um (inopia), *needy, in want of*; consilii, Plaut.

inopportūus -a -um, *inopportune, unseasonable*, Cic.

inops -ōpis. **I. without means. A. poor**; 1, a, *lit.*, aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.; b, *transf.*, poor in words or thoughts; lingua, oratio, Cic.; 2, *poor in something, wanting in*; with genit. or abl., or ab and the abl., pecuniae, Liv.; verborum, verbi, Cic.; amicorum, ab amicis, Cic.; *transf.*, humanitatis, Cic. **B. powerless, weak**, Liv. **II. helpless**; inopes reliet, a duce, Cic.

inorātus -a -um (in and oro), *not formally brought forward and heard*; re inorāt, Cic.

inordinātus -a -um, *disorderly, in confusion*; dispersi, inordinati exhibant, Liv.; subst. **inordinatum** -i, n. *disorder*; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

inōrior, 4. dep., *to arise, appear*, Tac (?)

inornātus -a -um, *undorned*. **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 *éwro*), *I say*; **a**, in quoting the words of a speaker, est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.; with dat., inquit mihi, Cic.; **b**, in repetition, for the sake of emphasis, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; **c**, in objections, non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. (The forms found are: inquam, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Hor.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquit, Cic.; inquit, Plaut.; inquit, Plaut.)

1. **inquietus** -ētis, f. *disquiet, want of rest*, Plin.

2. **inquietus** -ētis, *unquiet, restless*; homo, Sall.; nox, dies, Tac.

inquieto, *in* (inquietus), *to disquiet, disturb*; victoriam, Tac.

inquietus -a -um, *unquiet, restless*. **I.** Lit., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; **b**, *politically restless*, Liv.

inquinus -i, m. *one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger*; transf., inquilinus civis Romae (said of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.

inquināte, adv. (inquinatus), *filthily, impurely*; loqui, Cic.

inquinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inquino), *dirtyed, defouled, 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.

inquirō -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (in and quaero). **I.** *to seek for, search for*; corpus alleuius, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to investigate, inquire into*; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquiritur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., *to search for evidence against any one*; in competitoribus, Cic. (pluperf. subj., inquisissent, Liv.; perf. infin., inquisisse, Liv.).

inquisitio -ōnis, f. (inquirō). **I.** *a searching after, looking for*; corporum, Plin. **II.** **A.** *investigation, inquiry*; veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., *the search for evidence against any one*; candidati, against a candidate, Cic.

inquisiteor -ōris, m. (inquirō), *an inquirer*. **I.** a spy, Suet. **II.** **A.** Philosopher. t. t., *an investigator*; rerum, Cic. **B.** *one who searches for evidence to support an accusation*, Cic.

inr . . . v. irr . . .

insealūbris -e, 1, *unhealthy*, Plin.; 2, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

insealūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the tinesis, inque salutata inlinquo, Verg.

insealābilis -e, *incurable*; 1, lit., morbus, Cic.; 2, transf., contumeliae, Cic.

insanē, adv. (insanus), *madly, insanely*; in silvam ne ligna feras insanus, Hor.

insānia -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, loss of reason, insanity*; 1, **a**, lit., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *madly*, Cic.; **b**, transf., *mad desire, mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*; libidinum, Cic.; 2, *poetical rapture or inspiration*; amabilis, Hor.

insānio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (insanus), *to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy*; **a**, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insanens Bosphorus, *raging*, Hor.; **b**, transf., *to act like a madman, to rave*; insanit statuas 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 flagitiis insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, **a**, *raging*; fluctus, Verg.; **b**, *of great size or violence*; inoles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Verg. **II.** Act., *making mad*; aqua, Ov.

insatiābilis -e (in and satio). **I.** Pass., *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*; cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Act., *that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearrying*; pulchritudo, Cic.; insatiabilior species, Cic.

insatiābiliter, adv. (insatiabilis), *insatiably*, Lucr.

insatiētās -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plaut.

insātūrābilis -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; abdomen, Cic.

insātūrābiliter, adv. (insaturabilis), *insatiably*, Cic.

inscalpo, 1. *to engrave*, Plin.

insecndo -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scando), *to ascend, mount, go up*; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

insecnsio -ōnis, f. (insecndo), *a going on board*; in navem, Plaut.

inseclens -entis, *ignorant, unaware*; me insciente factum, *done without my knowledge*, Cic.

inseclentē, adv. (inseclens), *ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly*; facere, Cic.

inseclentia -ae, f. (inseclens), 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.

insecltē, adv. (insecltus), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskillfully*; insecltē aliquid comparare cum aliqua re, Cic.

insecltia -ae, f. (insecltus), 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.

insecltus -a -um, *ignorant, unskillful, absurd, silly*; quid autem est insecltus quam, etc., Cic.

inseclus -a -um, *ignorant, not knowing*; medicl inscil imperitque, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpae, *free from*, Verg.; equus inseclus aevi, *not confident of its strength*, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscil quid in Aedulis gereretur, Caes.

inseclibo -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**, nominis, 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 -sculpsi -sculptum, **3**, to cut or carve in, engrave; **1**, lit., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnâ aeneâ, Liv.; **2**, transf., to impress; natura insculpsit in mentibus, Cic.

inscōcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Quint.

insēco -sēcū -sectum, **1**, to cut into, cut to pieces; gurguliones, Cic.; cutem, to make an incision in, Liv.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., a following, pursuit, Liv.; **2**, transf., railing at, deriding, insulting; alicuius, Liv.

insectator -ōnis, 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.

insecābiliter, adv. (in and sedo), extinguishably, unquenchably, Lucr.

insecnesco -sēcū, **3**, to grow old at or among; libris et curis, Hor.

inseñsibilis -e, insensible, imperceptible, Lucr.

1. insepultus -a -um (partic. of insepelio).

2. insepultus -a -um (in and sepelio), unburied; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the customary solemnities, Cic.

insequor -sēcūtor or -sēcūtor sum, **3** to follow after, follow on, succeed. **I. A.** Lit., insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc., tenere 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; insequi longius, Cic. **II.** to follow or pursue with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to press hard; homines benevolos contumelia, Cic.; **b**, to censure, reproach, attack; aliquem irridendo, Cic.; vitae eius turpitudinem, Cic.

1. inseqro -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 cognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, to unite; corpora animis, Cic.

2. inseqro -sērū -sertum, **3**, to put, place, set in, insert. **I.** Lit., collum in laqueum, Cic.; oculos in alicuius pectora, to fix the gaze upon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Meton., to introduce, insert into, intermingle with; jocos historiae, Ov.; deos minimis rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, to meddle with, Ov. **B.** to incorporate with, place among; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

insertim, adv. by insertion, Lucr.

inserto, **1** (intens. of **2**. inseqro), to insert, put in; 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 causa, Cic. **B.** to be devoted to a thing, to take care of; inservi (valetudini), Cic.

inseusus, partic. of insideo and insido.

insibilo, **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., munani 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.** Transi., **a**, to take possession of, occupy, locum, Liv.; **b**, to inhabit; ea loca, Tac.

insidiæ -arum, f. (insideo), an ambush. **I.** Lit., **a**, insidias locare, Liv.; collocare, Caes.; **b**, of the place of ambush, milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a**, a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot; insidias vitae ponere or facere, Cic.; insidias ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; insidias alicui parare, Cic.; insidias opponere, tendere, collocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; insidias componere, Tac.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.; **b**, illusion, deception; noctis, Verg.

insidiator -ōnis, m. (insidor), a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor, Cic.; viae, Cic.

insidiōr, **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, alicui, Cic.; **b**, to watch for, wait for; somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, to wait for the fitting opportunity, Liv.

insidiōsē, 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.; digitos membris, sunk into, Ov. **II. A.** to settle, dwell; jugis, Verg., with acc., cineres patriae, Verg. **B. 1**, to beset a place, take up one's post at; with dat., silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc., tumulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, takes root in, Cic.; **2**, transf., to sink deep, in animo, Cic.

insignē -is, n. (insignis), a signal, token. **A.** Gen., Cic., nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, the official badge of a magistracy; insigne regum, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia; imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic.; transf., insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic.; **2**, orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Liv.

insignio, **4** (insignis), **1**, to put a mark, sign, or token upon, to impress; in animis tamquam insignitae notae veritatis, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to distinguish; aliquem notâ, Liv.; cum omnis annus funeribus et clatibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; **b**, to adorn; agros tropaeis, Verg.; clipeum Io auro insignibat, Verg.

insignis -e (in and signum), distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpura, Liv.; Phoebus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad deformitatem, remarkably ugly, Cic.; **2**, transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary; improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad iradendum vitium, Cic.

insignitō, adv. with compar. (insignitus), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignit̃er, adv. with compar. (insignis), *remarkably, extraordinarily*, Cic.

insignitus -a -um (p. adj. from insignio), *1, marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain*; imago, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.; *2, striking, remarkable, unexampled*; imagines, Cic.; insignitior contumelia, Liv.

insilē -is, n. *the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving*, Lucr.

insillo -siliū -sultum, 4. (in and salio), *to leap, spring, jump in or on*; in phalangas, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; tergo, Ov.; with accus., Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. (perf. insilivit, Liv.)

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), *an accusation, charge*; probrorum, Cic.

insimūlo, 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.

insincoerus -a -um, *tainted, putrefying*; cruror, 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 quacumque data intervalla 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, insinuate 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.

insipient̃er, 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 insistent, 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 mento et animo in bellum insisit, 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 insistent, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a, *to stop, pause*; in speech, quae quum dixisset paulumque institisset, "Quid est," inquit, Cic.; **b, to pause over, dwell upon**; singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic.; **2, to be fixed or obstinate in**; importune, Cic.; crudelitati, Tac.; with infin., sequi, Cic.; **3, to be at a stand = to doubt**; in reliquis rebus, Cic.**

insiticius -a -um (1. insero), *engrafted, foreign*, Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. (1. insero), *1, a grafting, budding*; plur., insitiones, *the kinds of grafting*, Cic.; **2, meton., the grafting season, Ov.**

insitivus -a -um (1. insero), *grafted, engrafted*; 1, lit., pira, Hor.; **2, transf., a,**

foreign; quaedam disciplinae, Cic.; **b, supposititious, not genuine**, Phaedr.

insitor -ōris, m. (1. insero), *a grafter*, Prop.

insitus -a -um, partic. of 1. insero.

insociabilis -e, *that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial*; gens, Liv.; with dat., homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.

insolabilit̃er, 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.****

insolent̃er, adv. (insolens), *1, unusually, in a way contrary to custom*; evenire vulgo soleat, an insolenter et raro, Cic.; **2, a, immoderately, excessively; his festivitibus 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.** *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 insolentem Plancinā, 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., insomnis carere, Cic.

insomnis -e (in and somnus), *sleepless*, insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; draco, Ov.; of things, nox, Veig.

1. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), *sleeplessness*, Plin.

2. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), *a dream*; sug., Tac.; plur., Veig.

insono -sonūi -sonitum, 1. **I.** *Intransit, to make a noise in, sound, resound*; insonere cavernae, Verg.; flagello, *to crack a whip*, Verg. **II.** *Transit., to make to sound*; verbera, Veig.

insons -soñtis, *1, innocent, guiltless*; insones sicut fontes circumvenire, Sall.; **2, poet., transf., harmless; Cerberus, Hor.**

insopitus -a -um (in and sopio), *not lulled to sleep, watchful*; draco, Ov.

inspargo = inspergo (q.v.).

inspecto, 1. (intens. of inspicio), *to look at or in, observe, view*; inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv.; inspectante exercitu interfici, Cic.

insp̃erans -antis (in and spero), *not hoping, not expecting*; insperanti mihi valde optanti cecidi ut, etc., Cic.

insp̃erātō, adv. (insperatus), *unexpectedly*, Plaut.

insp̃erātus -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 *screw, 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, fibras*, Ov.; e, as a *spy, domos*, Verg.

inspico, 1. to *sharpen a point*, Verg

inspiro, 1. 1, intransit., to *breathe upon, to blow upon*; conchae, Ov.; 2, transit., a, lit., to *breathe, blow in or on*; venenum morsibus, Verg.; b, transit., to *breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame*, alicui occultum ignem, Verg.

inspōllātus -a -um (in and spolio), not *despoiled, not plundered*; arma, Verg.

inspūo -spūi -spūtum, 3 to *sput in or upon*, Plin.

inspūto, 1. to *sput upon*, Plaut.

instābilis -e **I.** Act. **A.** that *does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*, pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, *unsteady, 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.

instantēr, 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; Erana quae fuit non vici instar sed in bis, Cic.; Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic.; alicuius rei instar putare or reri, to think a thing as good as, consider it equal to; idque si accidat, inortis instar putemus, Cic.; b, of number, as many as, as large as; cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes.

instauratio -ōnis, f. (instauro), *repetition, renewal*; ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus -a -um (instauro), *renewed, repeated*; ludi, Cic.

instauro, 1. (in and *stauro from sto, stare). **I.** to *renew, repeat, begin anew*; 1, a, of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; b, of any kind of action, scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; 2, a, to *reanimate, restore*; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; b, to *repay, requite*; talia Grailis, Verg. **II.** to *set about, prepare*; choros, Verg.

insterne -strāvi -strātum, 3. **I.** to *strew over, cover over*; equum, to *saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth*, Liv. **II.** to *spread over*; medicis tignis, Hor.

instigātor -ōris, m. (instigo), an *instigator, stimulator*; sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.

instigātrix -trix, f. (instigator), *she that instigates*, Tac.

instigo, 1. (in and STIG-o = στίγω, whence also instiguo), 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, seditious*, Cic.

instimulo, 1. to *stimulate, arouse, incite*, Ov.

instinator -ōris, m. (instiguo), an *inciter, instigator*; sceleris, Tac.

instinctus -ūs, m. (instiguo), *instigation, incitement*; instinctu divino, Cic.

instinguo -stuxi -stinctum, 3 (in and STIG-o = στίγω, whence also instigo), to *instigate, incite*; gen. in partic., **instinctus** -a -um, *incited, impelled*; furore, Cic.

instipulor, 1. dep., to *stipulate or bargain for*, Plaut.

instita -ae, f. a *seam, border, or flounce on a lady's robe*; meton., a *lady*; nulla, Ov.

institio -ōnis, f. (instisto), a *standing still*; stellarum, Cic.

institor -ōris, m. (insto), a *broker, factor, huckster, pedlar*; mercis, Liv.

institorium -ii, n. (institor), the *business of a hawker*, Suet.

instītio -ōis -ātum, 3. (in and statuo). **I.** to *put or place into*, vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. **II.** to *arrange. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t., draw up in order; aciem duplicem, Caes.; 2, to *prepare, make ready, build, construct*; turrim, pontes, naves, Caes.; vincas, 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 decendum, Cic.*

instītutio -ōnis, f. (instituo), 1, *arrangement*; rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, method. Cic.; 2, *instruction, doctoris, Cic., Cynica, the principles of the Cynic philosophy*, Tac.

instītutum -i, n. (instituo), 1, an *undertaking, purpose*, non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic.; 2, an *old-established custom, arrangement, institution*; majorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to *adopt a rule of life*, Cic.; ex instituto, according to custom, order, Liv.; 3, *instruction, precept*; philosophiae, Cic.

insto -stiti -stāturus, 1. **I.** to *stand in or on*; rectam instas viam, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to *be close to, follow closely*; 1, lit., vestigium, 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*; alicui instare ut, with subj., Cic.; d, of time, to *approach, draw nigh, threaten*; dies instat quo etc., Cic. **B.** to *stand upon, be fixed*; jugus

1. **instrātus** -a -um (in and sterno), *uncovered*, Verg.

2. **instrātus**, partic. of *insterno*.

instrēntius -a -um, *inactive, lazy, idle*, Plaut.

instrēpo -ūi -itum, 3. *to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak*; sub pondere axis instrēpat, Verg.

instringo -strinxi -strictum, 8. *to bind*; instricta fides gemmis, Ov.

instructē, adv. with compar. (*instructus*), *with great preparation*; ludos instructius fecit, Liv.

instructio -ōnis, f. (*instruo*), *a setting in array, drawing up in order*; militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (*instruo*), *a preparer*; convivii, Cic.

1. **instructus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *instruo*), *1, provided with, furnished*; Graecia instructa copula, 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 instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic.

instrūmentum -i, n. (*instruo*). **I.** *a tool, implement, instrument*; a, sing, instrumentum villae, *implements of husbandry*, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic.; b, plur., instrumenta anilia, 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 insuāvissima, *ill-sounding*. Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -ium and -um, m. *the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan)*; sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. *an Insubrian*. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, *Insubrian*.

Insūbēr, v. *Insubres*.

insūdo, 1. *to sweat in or at*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuēfactus -a -um (in -sueo and facio), *accustomed to, inured to*, Caes.

insuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. **I.** *Intransit., to accustom oneself to, to become used to*; corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin., victoriā frui, Liv. **II.** Transi., *to accustom, habituate any one to*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

1. **insuētus** -a -um (in and suesco), *1, unaccustomed to, unused to*; with gent., laboris, Caes.; with dat., moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad stabilem pagnum, Liv.; with infin., vera audire, Liv.; *2, pass., unusual, unwonted*; solitudo, Liv.; post., insueta (neut. plur.) as adv., *unusually*; rudere, Verg.

2. **insuētus** -a -um, partic. of *insuesco*.

insūla -ae, f. 1, *an island*, Cic.; *2, a detached house or building, let out to several poor families*, Cic.; *a hired lodging*, Tac., Suet.

insulānus -i, m. (*insula*), *an islander*, Cic.

insulō, adv. (*insulsus*), *insipidly, tastelessly, sillily, absurdly*; loqui, Cic.

insulāsitas -ātis, f. (*insulsus*), *insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity*; Graecorum, Cic.

insulsus -a -um (in and salsus), *1, unsalted, insipid*; O gulam insulsam, *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic.; *2, insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish*; genus ridiculi, Cic.; adulescent, Cic.

insulto, 1. (*intens.* of *insilio*), *1, to leap at or on*; busta, Hor.; *memora, dance through*, Verg.; *2, to scoff at, revile, insult, deride*; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

insultūra -ae, f. (*insilio*), *a leaping at or on anything*, Plaut.

insum -fui -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.

insūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take for anything, expend*; teruncium in aliequem, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.; operam libellis accusatorum, Tac.

insūo -sui -sūtum, 3. *to sew in, sew up, sew on*; aliequem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, embroidered, sewn on, Ov.

insūpēr. **I.** Adv. **A.** Lit., *1, above, over, overhead*; insuper injicere centones, Caes.; *2, from above*; jugum insuper imminens, Liv. **B.** Transf., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*; insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv. **II.** Prepos. with acc., Cato.

insūpērābilis -e, 1, *insurmountable, impassable*; via, Liv.; *2, transf., unconquerable*; genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, 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 juvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; intactum Graecis carmen, *not attempted by*, Hor. **II.** Esp., *a, unhurt*; prope intacti evasere, Liv.; b, *pure, chaste*; Pallas, Hor.; c, *intactus aliqua re or ab aliqua re, free from*; infamia, cupiditate, Liv.

2. **intactus** -us, m. *intangibility, Lucr.*

intāmīnātus -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 *inteco*.

intēgellus -a -um (dim. of *integer*), *tolerably uninjured, pretty safe*, Cic.

integer -gra -grum (for *integer*, from *in* and *TAG-o*, *tango*), *whole, entire, undiminished*. **I.** Physically, **a**, *unharméd, unwounded*, Cic.; *integros pro saucis arcessere*, Sall.; **b**, *of food, fresh, untainted*; *aper*, Hor.; **c**, *unhurt, undiminished, whole*; *sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat*, Caes.; *opes integrae*, Hor.; *existimatio*, Cic.; **d**, *unmixed, pure*; *fontes*, Hor.; **e**, *of strength, fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous*; *integris viribus repugnare*, Caes.; **f**, *chaste, pure*; *virgo*, Cat.; **g**, *of health or age, sound, blooming*; *valetudo*, Cic.; *integer aevi, in the prime of life*, Verg.; **h**, *of time, entire*; *annus*, Cic.; **i**, *undiminished, fresh*; *integram famem ad ovum afferre*, Cic.; *de integro, anew*, Cic.; *so ab integro*, Cic.; *as legal t.*, in *integrum restituere, to restore a thing to its former condition*; *praedia*, Cic. **II.** Morally and intellectually. **A.** Intellectually, **a**, *undecided, undetermined*; *rem integram relinquere*, Cic.; *causam integram reservare alicui*, Cic.; in *integro mihi res est, or integrum est mihi, I am fully at liberty*, Cic.; *foli. 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**, *unexperienced*; *rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe*, Cic.; **c**, *intellectually whole, unbussed, impartial, free from prejudice*; *integri testes*, Cic.; *integrum se servare*, Cic. **B.** Morally, **a**, *uncorrupted*; *se integros castosque conservare*, Cic.; **b**, *blameless, innocent, pure*; *nemo integrior*, Cic.; *integer vitae scelerisque purus*, Hor.; **c**, *involute*; *fides*, Tac.; *jus*, Cic.

intēgo -texi -tectum, 3. *to cover*; *turres corii*, Caes.

intēgrasco, 3. (*Integro*), *to break out afresh*, Ter.

intēgratio -ōnis, f. (*integro*), *a renewing, renewal*, Ter.

intēgrē, adv. (*Integer*). **I.** *purely, correctly*; *dicere*, Cic. **II.** **a**, *honestly, uprightly, impartially*; *judicare*, Cic.; **b**, *disinterestedly*; in *privatorum periculis caste integreque versari*, Cic.

intēgritas -ātis, f. (*integer*). **I.** **a**, *unimpaired condition, soundness, health*; *corporis*, Cic.; *valetudinis*, Cic.; **b**, *purity, correctness*; *incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas*, Cic. **II.** *honesty, uprightness, integrity*; *integritas vitae*, Cic.

intēgro, 1. (*Integer*). **I.** **a**, *to renew, repeat, begin afresh*; *pugnam*, Liv.; *lacrinas*, Liv.; **b**, *to heal*; *elapsos in pravum artus*, Tac. **II.** *to refresh*; *animus integratur*, Cic.

intēgumentum -i, n. (*integro*). **I.** *a covering, laux cum integumentis*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, *a cloak, disguise*; *haec flagitiorum integumenta*, Cic.; *evolutum illis integumentis dissimulatiois tuae*, Cic.

intellectus -ūs, m. (*intelligo*). **I.** *a perceiving, perception, sensation*, Plin. **II.** *an understanding, comprehension*; *boni, mali*, Tac.; *intellectum habere, to be understood*, Tac.

intelligens -entis, p. adj. (from *intelligo*), **1.** *intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything*; **a**, *of persons*, vir, Cic.; *cuiusvis generis eius intelligens*, Cic.; **b**, *of things*, *judicium*, Cic.; **2**, *a connoisseur*; *homo ingeniosus et intelligens* (opp. *idiotas*), Cic.; in *hisc rebus intelligens esse*, Cic.

intelligentēr, 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 intelligentiā vestrā*, Cic.; *quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit*, Cic.; *res sub intelligentiam cadentes*, Cic.

intelligo (*intellēgo*) -lexi -lectum, 3. (*inter* and *lego*), *to understand, comprehend*. **I.** By the senses or understanding, *to mark, perceive, observe, feel*; *de gestu intelligo quid respondeas*, Cic.; *intellexi ex tuis litteris, 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 *intelligentiam naturā 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. (*syncop. perf.*, *intellēxti*, Cic.)

Intēmēlli (*Intimēlli*) -ōrum, m. *a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians*. Hence, **Intēmēllum** -i, n. *the chief town of the Intemēlli*.

intēmērātus -a -um (in and *temero*), *unspotted, unguiled, inviolate, fides*, Verg.

intēmperans -antis, 1, *extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*; *intemperantis est, with infin.*, Cic.; in *augendo eo intemperantior*, Liv.; of things, *libertas, gloria*, Cic.; **2**, *esp., uncontinent*; in *aliqua re*, Cic.; of things, *intemperantissimae perpotationes*, Cic.

intēmperantēr, adv. (*intemperans*), *immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*; *intemperantius opibus suis uti*, Cic.

intēmperantia -ae, f. (*intemperans*), **a**, *want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance*; *libidinum*, Cic.; *vinu, immoderate indulgence in*, Liv.; **b**, *unsubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance*, Cic.

intēmperatē, adv. (*intemperatus*), *intemperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

intēmperātus -a -um, *intemperate, immoderate*, *intemperata quaedam benevolentia*, Cic.; *intemperatā nocte, in the dead of night*, Ov.

intēmperīae -ārum, f. (*intempero*), *inclement, unfavourable weather*; *transf.*, *quae te intemperiae tenent? are you crazy?* Plaut.

intēmperīes -ēi, f. **I.** *inclement, unseasonable weather*; *caeli*, Liv.; *aquarum, excessive fall of rain*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, unsubordination*; *amici*, Cic.; *cohortium*, Tac. **B.** *incontinence, intemperance*; *unus ex illis viris*, Cic.

intēmpestivē, adv. (*intempestivus*), *unseasonably*; *accedere*, Cic.

intēmpestivus -a -um, *unseasonable, untimely, inopportune*; *epistola*, Cic.

intēmpestus -a -um (in and *tempus* or *tempestas*), **1**, *unseasonable*; *intempesta nox, the dead of night*, Cic.; *personified, Nox interpesta, the mother of the Furies*, Verg.; **2**, *unwholesome, unhealthy*; *Gravisciae*, Verg.

intēdo -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 or ad locum, to direct one's course towards*, Liv.; **b**, *to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to*; *animum eo*, Cic.; *animum*

or mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; c, to direct with hostile intention, to excite; eo bellum, Liv.; periculum aliud or in aliquem, Cic.; aliquid licam, Cic.; 2, intrant or reflex., a, to direct one's course; quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; b, to direct one's efforts; quocumque intenderat, res adversae erant, Sall.; c, to devote oneself to; ad publicas curas, Tac. II, to stretch. A. Lit., arcum, Cic.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbaseis 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 postae, unattempted, Hor.

2. **intentatus** -a -um, partic. of intento.

intento, adv. (Intentus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquam intentius admoerere, Liv.

intentio -ōnis, f. (Intendo). I. a directing, attention, absol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., lusus, Liv. II. stretching; a, corporis, Cic.; b, of the mind, an effort, exertion; animi cogitationum, Cic.; c, intention; adversariorum, Cic.

intento, 1. (intens. of Intendo), 1, to stretch towards or against, to stretch out threateningly, manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alium, Cic.; 2, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

1. **intentus** -us, m. (intendo), a stretching out; palmarum, Cic.

2. **intentus** -a -um. I. Partic. of Intendo. II. P. adj. (from Intendo), a, anxious, intent, full of expectation; omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum 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 et intentus, Liv.; c, active, unceasing, vigorous; intetissima cura, Liv.; d, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

intepo, 2. to be lukewarm, Prop.

intepesco -tēpti, 3. (Inchoat. of Intepo), 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 (Hercules) inter homines esset, among the number of, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street of the sickle-makers, Cic.; 2, of motion, inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv. B. Transf., of time, 1, between; inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; 2, during, in the course of; inter duos annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter agendum, Verg. C. 1, among a class; addictions inter viros, Cic.; 2, between (parties, adversaries, etc.); inter Marcellus et Claudius 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 me, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually; amare inter se, to love one another, Cic. D. Particular phrases, a, inter avaros 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.).

interimmentum -orum, n. (inter), the wood-side of a ship, Liv.

Interamna -ae, f., 1, a town in Umbria, now Terni; 2, a town in Latium, now Terracina. Hence, adj., 1, **Interamnānus** -a -um; 2, **Interamnānis** -ānis, belonging to Interamna. Subst., **Interamnānes** -ium, m. the people of Interamna.

interaresco, 3. to become dry, to dry up, decay, transf., Cic.

interbibō, 3. to drink up, Plaut.

interbitō, 3. to perish, Plaut.

intercalāris -e (intercalo), intercalary; calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intercalārius -a -um (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

intercalo, 1. (lit., to call out that something is inserted), 1, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si scies Romae intercalatum sit neque, Cic.; 2, to defer, put off; poenam, Liv.

intercāpēdo -inis, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

intercedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go between, come between. I. Lit., inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. II. Transf., A. a, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae 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.; alium, Cic.; b, as a mediator, to interpose; quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, etc., Cic.; in money transactions, to stand surety; pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic.

interceptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away; poculi, Cic.

interceptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an ambusher; praedae, Liv.

intercedo -ōnis, f. (intercedo), 1, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; 2, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

intercedo -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. **intercido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

2. **intercido** -cidi, 3. (inter and caedo), 1, to fall between, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to happen, occur; si quae intercidierunt, Cic.; b, to become lost, decay, perish; inimici, ap. Cic.; memoria, be forgotten, Liv.; intercidit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

intercino, 1. (inter and cino), to sing between; medicos actus, Hor.

intercipio -cepi -ceptum, 3. (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. I. Lit. Interas, Cic.; commentus, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to deprive of, rob, steal; agrum ab aliquo, Liv.; aliquem aeci, Ov.; 2, to snatch away, carry off prematurely; aliquam veneno, Tac.; 3, to cut off; iter, Liv.

interciso, adv. (intercisus), conjunctly, interruptedly; decore, Cic.

intercludo -cludi -clisum, 3. (inter and cludo), to shut up, to block up, hinder; officul tegan, Cic.; 2, to close, shut down, close.

II. A. to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariis, Caes.; fig., intercludere dolore quominus, etc., I am prevented by grief, Cic. **B.** to enclose, shut in; aliquem in his insidiis quas, etc., Cic; angustias intercludi, Caes.

interclusio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up; animae, Cic.

intercoluminium -ii, n. (inter and columna), the space between two columns, Cic.

intercurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I. 1.** to run between, Lucr.; **2.** fig., a, to step between, intercede, Cic; b, to run along with, be among, mingle with, his laboriosa exercitacionibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. **II.** to run or hasten to in the meanwhile; Velos ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso, 1. (intens. of intercurro), I run between, Liv.

intercursus -ūs, m. (intercurro), a running between, interposition; intercursu consulum, suorum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter and cutis), under the skin; aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

interdātus -a -um, partic. of interdo.

interdictio -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to forbid, prohibere. **A.** Gen. a, alicui aliquid re or aliquid; Romanis omni Gallia, Caes.; b, alicui aliquid; alicui orbem, Ov.; c, with or without dat. of person, toll by me or ut, etc., and the subj., interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdicitum ne fabā vescerentur, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, as legal t. t., interdiciere alicui aquā et igni, to banish, Cic.; **2.** sacrificiis interdiciere, Caes. **II.** to order, command; 1, with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdiciere ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic; **2.** of the praetor, to make a provisional or interlocutory decree, de vi, Cic; praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), a forbidding, prohibition; aquae et ignis, banishing, Cic.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico), 1, a prohibition; with subject, genit., Caesaris, Cic.; **2.** a praetor's interdict or provisional order, Cic.

interdiū (interdius), adv. in the daytime, by day; nocte an interdiū, Liv.

interdo -didi -dātum, 1. to give between, distribui, Lucr.

interdiūstitim = interdiū (q. v.).

interductus -ū, m. (*interduco), inter-punctuation, Cic.

interdum, adv. 1, sometimes, occasionally, now and then; interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; **2.** meanwhile, Tac.

interdūo = interdo (q. v.).

* **interēā**, adv. (inter and abl. eā), 1, in the meantime, meanwhile, Cic.; interea quum, Cic.; **2.** nevertheless, notwithstanding, Cic.; quum interea, Cic.

interemptio -ōnis, f. (interimo), slaughter, slaying, Cic.

interēo -ii -itum, 4. to perish, to be lost among. **I.** Lit., muriae stilla interit magnitudine sua, Cic. **II.** Transf., to perish, be destroyed, be lost; a, of things, intereunt sacra, Cic.; b, of men, to die; fame aut ferro, Caes. (synoop. perf. forma, interiasse, interiasant, Cic.).

interēquito, 1. to ride between; ordines, Liv.

interfatio -ōnis, f. (interfero), a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Cic.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), a slaying, ap. Cic.

interfeetor -ōris, m. (interficio), a murderer, slayer, Cic.

interfeetrix -triciis, f. (interfeetor), a murdereress, Tac.

interficio -feci -fectum, 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 suscepto interfectum manu, Cic.

interfio -fieri (pass. of interficio = interficior), to perish, Plaut.

interfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow between; Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

interflūus -a -um (interfluo), flowing between, Plin.

interfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig into, pierce, Lucr.

interfor -fatus sum, 1. dep., to speak between, interrupt in discourse; aliquem, Liv.; or absol., Liv., Verg. (1st pers. pres. not found).

interfugio, 3. to flee between, Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, shining or gleaming among or between, Liv.

interfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour between; middle, interfundi, to flow between; noviens Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

interibi, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime, Plaut.

intericio = interjicio (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 examinant et interimunt has voces Milonia, Cic.

interior, **intērius** -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 iotibus, 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 vulnera, 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 erudit, 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 aliovi, Cic.; familiaritas, Nep. Subst., **intimus** -i, m. an intimate friend, Cic.

interitio -ōnis, f. (intereo), destruction, ruin; aratorum, Cic.

interitus -ūs, m. (intereo), destruction, ruin, annihilation; a, of things, legum, Cic.; b, of persons, consulum, Cic.; with abl., exercitus nostri interitus ferro, fame, frigore, Cic.

intērius, 1, compar. adj., v. interior; **2.** compar. of intra, v. intra.

interjacio, 2. to lie between or among; absol., interjacet campus, Liv.; with dat.,

campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interjectus -ūs, 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 (interjacio) -jēcī -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 words, *to intermingle*; pleraque Latino sermone, Cic.

interjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join together, unite, connect*; dextras, Liv.

interlābor -lābi, 3. dep., *to glide, fall, flow between*; in tmesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interlāgo, 3. *to pluck, gather here and there*, Verg.

interlino -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I**. *to daub between*; caementa interlita luto, Liv. **II**. *to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure*; testamentum, Cic.

interlōquor -lōcūtus (-loquūtus) sum, 3. dep., *to interrupt a person speaking*, Ter.

interlūcō -lūxi, 2. **I**. *to shine, gleam between*; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucunt (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 quodj 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. (sc. tempus), *the time of the new moon*, Cic.

1. **interminātus** -a -um (in and termino), *unbounded, boundless*; magnitudo regionum, Cic.

2. **interminātus** -a -um, v. interminor.

interminor, 1. dep., *to threaten, forbid with threats*, Plaut.; partic. perf. pass., cibus interminatus, *forbidden with threats*, Hor.

intermisco -miscūi -mixtum, 2. *to mix with, intermix*; with dat., turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto). **I**. *leaving off*; epistolarum, Cic.; officii, Cic. **II**. *respite, interruption, interval*; verborum, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.

intermissus -a -um, partic. of intermitto.

intermittō -misi -missum, 3. **I**. Transit., **A**. *to place between*; trabes paribus intermissae spatii, Caes. **B**. *to leave a space between, leave free, unoccupied, unapproached*; **1**, lit., pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodibus intermissa, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to leave off for a time, give over, break off, interrupt, neglect*; studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; with infin., alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; vento intermisso, *the wind having*

dropped, Caes.; verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, *obsolete*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *to let pass*; ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc., nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quin perspiceret, *without examining*, Caes.; **c**, *to discontinue, suspend an office*; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. **II** Intransit., *to cease, leave off*; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermōrior -mōrtuus sum, 3. dep., *to die, perish, decay*; **1**, lit., Suet.; **2**, transf., **a**, intermoriuntur reliquiae conjurationis, Cic.; civitas intermoriuntur, Liv.; contiones intermortuae, *lifeless*, Cic.; **b**, *to faint away*, Liv.

intermundia -ōrum, n. (inter and mundus), *spaces between the worlds* (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods), Cic.

intermūrālis -e, *between walls*; amnis, Liv.

internascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., *to grow between*, internata virgulta, Liv.

internēcīnus -a -um, v. internecivus.

internecio (internecio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), *entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage*; civium, Cic.; ad internecionem adducere gentem, *to annihilate*, Liv.

internēcivus (internēcivus) -a -um (interneco), *murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine*; bellum, Cic.

internēco, 1. *to destroy utterly, exterminate*; hostes, Plaut.

internecto, 3. *to bind together, to bind up*; ut fibula crimem auro internecat, Verg.

internecio = internecio (q.v.).

internitō -nitūi, 2. *to shine among, gleam through*, Plin.

internodiūm -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 internuntique (of the augurs), Cic.; **b**, fem., aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

internus -a -um, *inward, internal, civil*; discordiae, Tac.

intēro -trīvi -trītum, 3. *to rub, crumble, pound in anything*, Plin.

interpellatio -ōnis, f. (interpello), *interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech*, Cic.

interpellātor -ōris, m. (interpello), *an interrupter, disturber*, Cic.

interpello, 1. (inter and *pello -are, intens. of pello -ēre), **1**, *to interrupt a speaker*; crebro dicentem, Cic.; **2**, *to disturb, hinder, impede*; **a**, of persons, aliquem in jure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; **b**, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

interpōlātiō -ōnis, f. (interpolo), *an alteration*, Plin.

interpōlis -e (inter and polio), *furbished, ramped up, repaired*; hence, *not genuine*, Plaut., Plin.

interpōlo, 1. (Interpolis), **1**, *to alter, furbish, repair, ramp up*; togam praetextam, *to re-dye*, Cic.; **2**, *to spoil, corrupt, falsify*; semper aliquid demando, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

interpōno -pōsiti -pōsitum, 3. *to put, place, lay between or among, interpose.* **I.** Lit., 1, elephantos, Liv.; 2, a, to insert, intercalate; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, to insert in discourse; ne inquam saepius interponeretur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, to allow an interval to pass between; spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; moram, Cic., cunctationem, Tac., to interpose, delay. **B.** to cause to come between, to interpose; operam, studium, laborem, to use, apply, Cic. **C.** to introduce, bring forward; a, iudicium, edictum, to bring forward, Cic.; b, to bring forward, allege as a reason or pretext; gladiatores interpositi sunt, Cic.; c, to pledge one's word; in aliquid or in aliqua re fidem suam, Caes. **D.** to admit as a helper, participator, etc.; 1, iudices, testes, Cic.; 2, se interponere in aliquid or alicui, to engage in, have to do with, meddle, se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. **E.** to falsify; rationes populorum, Cic.

interpōsitiō -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, a bringing forward, introducing (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, a putting in, insertion, Cic.

interpōsitus, abl. -ū, m. (interpono), a putting between, interposition; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

interpres -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, ΦΡΑΣ, φράζω). **I.** a negotiator, mediator, messenger; iudici corrumpendi, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. **II.** **A.** an expounder, explainer; juris, Cic., poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophetic, Verg., Liv., interpretes comitorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitatus have been rightly held, Cic. **B.** a, an interpreter; appellare or alloqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; b, a translator; nec converti (orationes) ut interpretes, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretatiō -ōnis, f. (interpretor). **I.** explanation, exposition, interpretation. **A.** Gen., juris, Cic., verborum, Cic. **B.** Esp., translation, Plin., conc. = that which is translated; foederis, Cic. **II.** meaning, understanding, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.

interpretōr, 1. dep. (interpre), to explain, expound, interpret, translate. **A.** Lit., 1, ius alicui, Cic., fulgura, somnia, Cic.; 2, to translate, epistolam, scriptores, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put an interpretation on, to understand in a certain manner, male, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, to understand, grasp, comprehend; recte alicuius sententiam, Cic.; 3, to decide, determine, neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

interpunctiō -ōnis, f. (interpungo), punctuation; verborum, Cic.

interpungo -puncti -punctum, 3. to punctuate, point, narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subst., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

interquēror -questus sum, 3. dep., to interrupt with complaints, Liv. (†)

interquiesco -quēvi -quēctum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time; quum haec dixissem et paulum interquiessem, 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.

interrogātiō -ōnis, f. (interrogo), a question, questioning, interrogation, Cic.; esp. a, legal t.t., the examination of witnesses, testium, Tac.; absol., Cic.; b, logic. t.t., an argument, syllogism; aptā interrogatiōne concludere, Cic.

interrogātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), a short syllogism or argument; minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.

interrogō, 1. **I.** to ask, question, interrogate; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentem veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., puionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv., partic. subst., **interrogātum** -i, n. a question; ad interrogata respondere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to interrogate judicially, to examine, testem, Cic.; b, to accuse, bring an action against, aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall.

interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder. **I.** **A.** pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv. **B.** to separate; interrupti ignes, isolated, Verg.; interruptae vocis, broken, Cic. **II.** Transf., to interrupt, disturb; a, gen., iter amoris et officii, Cic.; b, to interrupt a speech; orationem, Cic.

interruptē, adv. (interruptus from interrumpo), interruptedly, disconnectedly; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

intersaepio -saepsi -saepum, 3. 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 -scīdi -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 = intersaepio (q.v.)

1. **intersēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. to sow or plant between, Lucr.

2. **intersēro**, 3. to put or place between; oscula mediis verbis, Ov.; transf., causam interserens, alleging, Nep.

interspiratiō -ōnis, f. a breathing between, a taking breath, Cic.

1. **interstinguo** -stinctus, 3. to cover with spots or speckles, facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

2. **interstinguo**, 3. to extinguish; ignem, Lucr.

instrōpo, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, Verg.

instringo, 3. to squeeze tight; alicui gulam, to throttle, Plaut.

intersum -fui -esse. **I.** **A.** to be between; a, of space, ut Tibers 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.; (γ) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, plus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve

hementer, magnopere, or with genit. of value, magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (8) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meâ unâ nos esse, Cic.; idud magni meâ interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest uter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

intertexto-textû-textum, 3. *to weave together, interweave*; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

intertrāho-traxi, 3. *to take away*, Plaut.

intertrimentum-i, n. (inter and tero), *L. loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver; argenti, Liv. II. Transf., loss, damage; sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.*

interturbatio-ōnis, f. *disturbance, disquiet*, Liv.

intervallum-i, n. (inter and vallus), *a space between two palisades; hence, I. A. an intervening space, interval, distance; pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic. B. an interval of time; literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long time, Cic. II. difference, unlikeness, Cic.; as t. of music, intervalla = distinctions between high and low notes, Cic.*

intervello-vulsi-vulsium, 3. *to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin*, Plin.

intervēnio-vēni-ventum, 4. *to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene. I. 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 avitum malum, Liv.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opposes, Cic.*

interventor-ōris, m. (intervenio), *an inter-rupter, 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 bebezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin; 1, regale donum, Cic.; 2, transf., to take away, deprive of, defraud of; promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic.; 3, to spend, lavish, Tac.*

interviso-visi-visum, 3. *1, to look after, inspect secretly; crebro intervisto, Cic.; 2, to visit from time to time; aliquem, Cic.*

intervöllo, 1. *to fly about among*, Liv.

intervömo, 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.*

intestātus-a -um, 1, *having made no will, intestate; adv., intestato or ab intestato, intestate; mori, Cic.; 2, not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.*

intestinum-i, v. intestinus.

intestinus-a -um (intus), *I. inward, internal; subst., intestinum -i, n. an intestine; and plur., intestina -ōrum, n. the intestines; intestinum medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, to have a pain in the bowels, Cic. II. a, domestic, internal, civil; intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; b, subjective (opp. oblativus, objective), Cic.*

intexa-textû-textum, 3. *I. to weave in, plait in, interweave; 1, lit., purpureas notas*

filis, Ov.; vimina, Caes.; 2, a, *to interlace; venae toto corpore intertextae, Cic.; b, to interweave in discourse; parva magnis, Cic. II. to weave around, to wind around, to surround; hastas, foliis, Verg.; hederæ solent intexere truncos, Ov.*

intibum (intýbum, intübum) -i, n. and **intibus** (intýbus, intübis) -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) -tinxî -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 genit., corpora intolerantissima laboris, Liv. II. Pass., unbearable, intolerable; subjectis intolerantior, Tac.*

intolerantē, adv. (intolerans), *immoderately, excessively, impatiently; dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se jactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.*

intolerantia-ae, f. (intolerans), *intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence; regis, Cic.; illa superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.*

intōno-tōnū -tōnātum, 1. *I. Intransit., to thunder. A. Lit., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg. B. Transf., a, to thunder, make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker; jam hesternâ concione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic.; b, to clash; Aeneas horrendum intonat armis, Verg. II. Transit., a, to thunder forth; quum haec intonuisset plenus irae, 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-torsî -tortum, 2. *I. to twist or turn round. A. Gen. 1, paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; 2, to wind, rudentes intortî, Ov. B. to hurl; telum in hostem, Verg.; transf., ardentem oculos, to roll, Verg.; intorqueunt inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. II. to twist aside, turn, writhe. A. intortî 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 intrâ sc. parte, from *interus -a -um). *I. Adv. (compar. intērius, superl. intimē), within; compar. rapit sitiens interiusque recondat, Verg. II. Prepos. with acc., within. A. Lit., of space; 1, intra parietes, Cic.; 2, into; ingredi intra finem loci, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of time, within, in the space of; intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos XIV, Caes.; foll. by quam, intra decimum diem quam Pharus 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 iuris, Liv.; intra legem epulâri, within the bounds prescribed by law, Cic.*

intrābilis -a (Intro), *that can be entered, accessible*; annis et multis simul vententibus haud sane intrābile, 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.

intremisco -trēmū, 3. (inchoat. of intremo), *to begin to tremble*; genus timore intremuere, Cic.

intremo, 3. *tremble, quake*, Verg.

intrepidē, adv. (intrepidus), *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv.

intrepidus -a -um. **I.** *not trembling, undaunted, intrepid*, dux, Ov.; with dat., intrepidus manantibus, Tac. **II.** *free from care or alarm*; hiems, *undisturbed by war*, Tac.

intresco, 1. (in and triceae), *to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion*; Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.

intrinsecus, 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. **intro**, adv. (for intero ac. loco from *interus -a -um), *within*; intro ire, Caes.; illam 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 aliquius familiaritatem, Cic.; *b*, of things, quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.

introducō -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead or conduct into*. **I.** Lit., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv. **II.** Transf., *A, to bring in, introduce*; philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic. **B. 1**, *to introduce in speech*; introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; **2**, *to maintain*; with acc. and infin., Cic.

introducō -ōnis, f. (introduco), *bringing in, introduction*; adolescentulorum, Cic.

intree -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. *to go into, enter*; in urbem, Cic.; domum, Cic.; porta, *by the gate*, Cic.; transf., *in vitam*, Cic.

intrefero -tūli -ferre, *to bear, carry in*; liberis cibum, Cic.

introgredior -gressus sum, 3. dep. (intro and gradior), *to enter*, Verg.

intrōitus -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. **I.** 1, lit., Smyrnam, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; 2, transf., *beginning, introduction, preamble*; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a place of entrance, passage*, Cic.

intrōmitto -misi -missum, 3. *to send in, cause to enter*; legiones, Caes.

introversus (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), 1, *towards the inside, inwardly*, Caes.; 2, *inwardly, internally*, Hor., Liv.

intrōrumpe -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break in, enter by force*; ea, Caes.

introspecto -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 reipublicae partes, Cic.; introspecto in mentem tuam ipse, *cast a look within*, Cic.; aliorum felicitatem, Tac.

intrōversus = introrsus (q.v.).

intrōvoco, 1. *to call in, call within*, Cic.

intrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to thrust in; to intrude*, Cic.

intūbus -i, n., **intūbus** -i, m., v. intūbim.

intūeer -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.*; intumescens motu, Tac. **II.** Fig., *a, to swell with pride*; superbis, Tac.; *b*, *to swell with anger, be angry*; intumuit Iuppiter, Ov.

intūmiliatus -a -um (in and tumulo), *war-burned*, Ov.

intūior, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.).

inturbidus -a -um, 1, *pass.*, *undisturbed, quiet*; annus, Tac.; 2, *act.*, *not turbulent*; vir, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in and -tus, cp. *errōs*), *within, inside*. **I. 1**, *ea quae sunt intus in corpore*, Cic.; poet., with abl., tali intus templo, Verg.; 2, transf., *within the heart*; intus in animis incluserat cupiditates, Cic. **II.** With verbs of motion, *into, to the inside*; ducl intus, Ov.

intutus -a -um, *unprotected, unsafe*. **I.** Pass., castra, Liv.; intuta moenium, *the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. **II.** Act., *unsafe, insecure*, latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

inūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*, Hor.

inultus -a -um (in and uliscor), **I.** *unavenged*; injuriae, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic. **II.** *unpunished*, aliquem inultum sinere, or inultum esse pati, Cic.

inumbro, 1. *to shade, overshadow, cover with shade, vestibulum, Verg.*; inumbrante vesperi, *as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.; ora coronis, Lucr.

inunctio -ōnis, f. (inungo), *an anointing with salve or ointment*, Plin.

inundatio -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*, inundatio ex lacu Albano, Liv.

inundo, 1. **I.** 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.

inurbāne, adv. (inurbānus), *unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour*, Cic.

inurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish*; 1, in demeanour, Cic.; 2, in speech, *unrefined*, Cic.

inurgēe -ursi, 2. *to push, thrust against*, Lucr.

inūro -ursi -ustum, 3. **I.** *to burn in*. **A.** Lit., notam, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to imprint indelibly, brand*; notam turpitudinis vitae aliquis, Cic.; aliqui dolore, Cic.; iuri notā censoriae severitatis, Cic. **II. a**, *to burn, burn up*; vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov.; *b*, *to burn or singe with the curling-iron, to curl*; fig., illa calamistria, *to adorn elaborately*, Cic.

inūsitatē, adv. (inusitatus), *unusually, strangely*; inusitate loqui, Cic.; inusitatus contrahere, Cic.

inūsitatus -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 aetate inutilis bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc., ad usus civium non inutilis, Cic.; inutile est with infin., Cic. **II.** hurtful, injurious, harmful; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

inutilitas -ātis, f. (inutilis), uselessness, unprofitableness, Cic.

inutiliter, adv. (inutilis), **1.** uselessly, unprofitably, Liv.; **2.** hurtfully, injuriously, Cic.

invādo -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 inagnum, Verg. **II.** **A.** to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade; **1.** lit., a, of persons, in hostem, Cic.; urbem, Verg.; **b.** of inanimate objects, to penetrate, attack; quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, with words, to attack, assault; aliquem minaciter, Tac.; **b.** of diseases, pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.; **c.** of passions and other evils, to attack, beset; 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.

invālesco -vālūi, **3.** (inchoat. of invaleo), to gather strength, become strong; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.

invāletūdo -ōnis, f. indisposition, Cic.

invalidus -a -um, **1.** weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill, milites, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; **2.** transf., weak to resist; exercitus, Liv.; moenia invalida adversus irruptentes, Tac.

invectio -ōnis, f. (inveho), **1.** importation, Cic.; **2.** an inveighing against, invective, Cic.

invēho -vexi -vectum, **3.** **I.** Act., to carry, bear, bring in; **1.** lit., a, pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; **b.** to import; vinum in Galliam, Liv.; **2.** transf., to introduce, bring along with; quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiarum 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 invessere 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, assail, inveigh against; petulanter in aliquem, Cic.

invendibilis -e, unsaleable, Plaut.

invēnio -vēni -ventum, **4.** **I.** to come or light upon, find, meet with. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem, Cic.; naves, Caes.; **2.** to find written, come upon in reading; de aliqua re nulla littera in veteribus libris invenitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to find out; ipsi durior inventus est, Caes.; **2.** to procure, acquire, get, earn; hoc cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. **II.** to find out, discover. **A.** Lit., argenti venas, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to effect, bring about; per me inventa salus, Cic.; **2.** to find out from others, learn; 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 -triciā, f. (inventor), she that finds out; oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

inventum -i, n. (invenio), an invention, discovery, Cic.

invēnustē, adv. (invenustus), ungracefully, inelegantly, Plin.

invēnustus -a -um, **1.** inelegant, ungraceful, Cic.; **2.** unhappy in love, Ter.

invērundus -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.

invespērascit, **3.** impers. it grows dark, becomes twilight, Liv.

investigatio -ōnis, f. (investigo), an inquiring into, investigation; veri, Cic.

investigātor -ōris, m. (investigo), an inquirer, investigator; antiquitatis, Cic.; 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.

invētērasco -āvī, **3.** (invetero), to become old, grow old. **I.** a, to grow old in; inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.; **b.** to become obsolete; si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic. **II.** to become old, become established, become fixed, to be rooted; inveteravit jam opinio, Cic.; with dat., quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, to be firmly established; exercitum hiemare atque inveterasce in Gallia, Caes.

invētērātio -ōnis, f. (invetero), a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake, Cic.

invētēro, **1.** to allow to become old; and pass., **invētērari**, to grow old, become old. **I.** conglutinatio inveterata, of long standing, Cic. **II.** Middle, inveterari, to become established, firmly rooted; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invētērātus**, old established; amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in and viciis), 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 -vīsum, **2.** **I.** to look upon with the evil eye, Cat. **II.** to envy, grudge, be envious of; a, with dat., paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; honori, Cic.; in impers. pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; **b.** alicui aliquid or simply aliquid; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad id 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 clerici, Hor.; **f.** with nōn,

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, conflare, to excite ill-will against*, Cic.; *habere, to be unpopular*, Cic.; *in invidiam venire*, Cic.; *invidiam in aliquem commovere, concitare, excitare*, Cic.; *invidiam lenire*, Cic.; *absit invidia verbo*, Liv.; **b**, meton. **(a)** *jealous or envious persons*, Verg.; **(8)** *something envied*; *invidiae aut pestilentiae possessores*, Cic; **2**, *reproach*; *invidiae 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 invidiosa voluptas*, Ov. **II.** *full of hate*; **1**, *feeling hate, hating*, Ov; **2, a**, *causing hate, producing odium or ill-feeling*; *crimen*, Cic.; *with in and the acc, ut invidiosum sit in eos*, Cic.; *with dat., hoc ipsis iudiciis invidiosissimum futurum*, Cic.; **b**, *hateful, detested*, *senatus potentia*, Cic.

invidus -a -um (invideo), *envious*; **I.** Lit., Cic.; *subst., an envier*; *laudis*, Cic.; *obtractores et invidi Scipionis*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., of things, cura, aetas*, Hor.; *nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to*, Ov.

invigilo, 1. *to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over, give great attention and care to*, venatu, Verg.; *reipublicae*, Cic.

inviolabilis -e, *inviolable, that cannot be injured*, pignus, Verg.

inviolatē, adv. (inviolatus), *inviolately*; *memorian nostri pie inviolatēque servabitis*, Cic.

involutus -a -um, **1**, *uninjured, unhurt*, *invulnerati inviolatēque vixerunt*, Cic; *involutā vestrā amicitia*, Cic.; **2**, *inviolable*, *tribunus plebis*, Liv.

invisitatus -a -um, *not seen*; hence, *unusual, strange, magnitudo*, Cic.; *forma*, Cic.; *nova acies*, Liv.

inviso, 1. **I.** *to go to see, to visit*. **A.** *domum nostram quoad poteris invisas*, Cic. **B.** *to visit a person or place*, aliquem, Cic.; *suos*, Liv; *Delum*, Verg. **II.** *to perceive, get a sight of*, Cat.

1. **invisus** -a -um (in 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 iudiciis*, 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 perniciosae*, 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 pudentius vel invitū 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 erbo vinoque*, Sall. **II.** *to invite, allure, entree*; *aliquem praemiss 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 Stoiis, spite of the opposition of the Stoics*, Cic; *of things, invitā lege agere*, Cic. **II.** *Poet., given unwillingly*; *invitā ope*, Ov.

invius -a -um (in and via), *impassable*; *saltus*, Liv; *maria invia Teucris*, Verg.; *invia virtuti nulla est via*, Ov. *Subst., invia* -ōrium, n, *impassable places*, Liv.; *poet., lorica invia sagittis, impenetrable*, Mart.

invocatio -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*, *deorum*, Quint.

1. **invocatus** -a -um (in and voco), *uncalled*, Cic.

2. **invocatus** -a -um, *partic. of invoco*.

invoco, 1. *to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke*, Junonem, Cic; *aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam*, Cic

involutus -ūs, m (involo), *a flying, flight*, Cic (only found in abl. sing.)

invólito, 1. *to fly in*; *transf., of the hair, to float or wave over, comae involutant 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*, Plaut.

involverum -i, n. (involvere), *a wrapper, cover, case*, **1**, *lit, candelabri*, Cic; **2**, *transf, involutus simulationum tegi*, Cic.

involutus -a -um, p. adj (from involvere), *obscure, confused, involved*, *res involutas definiendo explicare*, Cic.

involvere -volvi -volutum, 3. **I.** *to roll in*; *igni suo involunt*, Tac. **II.** *to roll along, silvas armenta virosque*, Verg. **III.** *to roll over, cupae involutae labuntur*, Caes; *with dat., to roll upon*; *Olympum Ossae*, Verg. **IV.** **a**, *to roll up, wrap up, cover*; *sinistras sagis*, Caes.; *nox involvit umbrā diem*, Verg.; **b**, *transf, se literis, to bury oneself in, devote oneself to, se suā virtute*, Hor; *bellum pacis nomine involutum, concealed under*, Cic.

involutus -i, m. (involvere), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves*, Plaut.

invulgo, 1. *to depose, give evidence*, Cic (?)

invulneratus -a -um (in and vulnero), *unwounded*, Cic.

1. **īō**, interj., *an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah!*, Verg., Hor.; *or of pain, oh!*, Ov.

2. **īō (Ion)** -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Ἰώ), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis*.

īōlaus -i, m. (Ἰόλαος), *son of Iphiclus, the constant companion of Hercules*.

īolous (-ōs) -i, f. (Ἰωλός), *town in Thessaly, the home of Jason*. Hence, *adj., īolcīcous* -a -um, *of or belonging to Iolcus*.

īōlē -ēs, f. (Ἰόλη), *daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus*.

1. **īon**, -ii, n. (ἰόν), **1**, *the blue violet*, Plin.; **2**, *a precious stone of similar colour*, Plin.

2. **īon** -ōnis, f, v. Io.

īōnes -um, m. (Ἰῶνες), *the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races*; hence, **1**,

adj., Ìonídeus -a -um, *Ionian*: **2, Ìonícus** -a -um, *Ionian*; **3, Ìoníus** -a -um, *Ionian, Ionio*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so aequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor., or simply Ionium -li, n., Verg. Subst., **Ìonia** -ae, f. *a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

Ìota n. indecl. (iota), *the name of the Greek vowel*, I, s, Cic.

Ìphigénia -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

Ìphis -adis, f. (Ίφιδας), *daughter of Iphis, i.e., Eundina*.

Ìphigénia -ae, f. (Ίφίγεια), *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. ipsius (poet., ipsius), dat. ipsi (is and -ps), self. **I.** Gen., ille ipse, etc., Cic.; ego ipse, I myself, Cic.; ipse intervivo, Cic.; in me ipso probavi, in myself, Cic.; et ipse, also, too; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transiit et ipso bellum molientes, who on their side were preparing war, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** very, identical, exactly; a, eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war, Liv.; natali suo ipso die, just on her birthday, Cic.; **b**, with numerals = just, exactly; ipso vicesimo anno, Cic.; eâ ipsâ horâ, Cic. **B.** ipse, ipsa, used emphatically of a master, mistress, teacher, etc.; ipse dixit, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it, Cic. **C.** = spontaneously, of one's own accord; valvæ seipsas aperuerunt, Cic. **D.** alone, with oneself; genitor secum ipse voluit, 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 inanis defendebat, Cic.; ipse with suffix met, ipsimet (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, ipsis-simus, one's very self, Plaut.).

ira -ae, f. **I.** wrath, anger, ire, Cic; iram evomere in aliquem, Tac.; irae indulgere, Liv.; iras 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.

iracundê, 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.

irâtê, adv. (iratus), *angrily*, Phaedr.

irâtus -a -um (irascor), *angry, full of wrath*; alicui, with any one; iratio, iratissimus alicui, Cic.; quam iratus de iudicio, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *raging*; mare, venter, Hor.

Iris -ridis, f. (Ίρις), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. Irim, Verg.; voc. Iri, Verg., Ov.).

irîna = hîrnes (q.v.).

irônîa -ae, f. (ειρωνεία), *irony*, Cic.

irîpîni = Hîrpîni (q.v.).

irràsus -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

irrabescere, or **irradîco** -raui, 3. (in and raucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

irreligâtus -a -um (in and religo), *unbound*; croceas irreligata comas, Ov.

irreligîose, adv. with compar. (irreligiosus), *irreligiously, impiously, Tac.*

irreligîosus -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; irreligiosum ratus, with infin., Liv.

irremêdîbîlis -e (in and remeabilis), *from which there is no return*; unda, Verg.

irreparâbîlis -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; tempus, Verg.

irrepertus -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; aurum, Hor.

irrepo -repsi -reptum, 3. *to creep, crawl in*; interm (Gabinius) ipso decimo die irrepsit, came creeping in, Cic.; transf., *to creep in, insinuate oneself into*; in mentes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.

irreprehensûs -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

irrequîetus -a -um (in and requietus), *restless, troubled*; Charybdis, Ov.

irresectus -a -um (in and reseco), *uncut*; pollex, Hor.

irresolûtus -a -um (in and resolvo), *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.

irrevocâbîlis -e (in-revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. **I.** Lit., aetas, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** unalterable; casus, Liv. **B.** implacable, Tac.

irrevocatus -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. (?)

irridêo -risi -risum, 2. (in and rideo). **I.** Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*; deos, Cic.

irridiculê, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; non irridicule dixit, Caes.

irridiculûm -i, n. (irrideo), *a laughing-stock*; irridiculo haberi (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

irrigâtio -onis, f. (irrigo), *a watering, irrigation*; agri, Cic.

irrigo (in-rigo), 1. **I.** *to conduct water or any other liquid to any place*; imbres, Verg.; transf., *to diffuse, per membra quietem*, Verg. **II.** *to water, irrigate*; Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic.; transf., fessos sopor irrigat artus, *overpreads, 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 -onis, f. (irrideo), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject. genit., omnium, Cic.

irrisor -oris, ni. (irrideo), *a laughter, mocker, derider*; with object. genit., huius orationis, Cic.

irrisus -us, m. (irrideo), *laughter, mockery, derision*; irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; ab irrisu (in derision) linguam exserere, Liv.

irritâbîlis -e (irrito), *irritable, easily roused*;

irritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic.; genus vatum, Hor.

irritāmen -inis, n. (irrito), an incitement, inducement; amoris, Ov.

irritamentum -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, irritating, irritation; with subject. genit., nullis convivorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.

irritātus -a -um, partic. of irritō.

irrito, 1 (in and *ito). **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, vana, ineffectual, without effect; inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; subst., **irritum** -i, n. that which is vain, spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf., of persons, without doing anything; 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. (irrogavit, Cic.).

irroro (in-rōro), 1 to moisten with dew. **I.** to wet, moisten; erinem aquis, Ov., lacrimae irrorant folios, trucks down upon, Ov. **II.** to sprinkle upon, liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.

irrumpe -rūpi -ruptum, 3 (in and rumpo), to break in, burst into, rush in. **I.** Lit., 1, in castra, Cic.; with dat., thalamo, Verg.; with acc., portam, Sall.; 2, to rush into, seize upon, in nostrum patrimonium, Cic. **II.** Transf., luxuries quam in domum irrupit, Cic., imagines in animos per corpus irrumpt, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent, in nostrum fletum irrumperes, 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 rumpo), unbroken, unseparated, copula, Hor

Irus -i, m. (Ipos), the name of a beggar in Phara; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus), Ov.

is, ēa, id. **I.** he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned). **A.** a, subst., mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi Heras reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. **B.** a, referring to a following subst., ea libera conjectura est, Liv.; b, used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis (a) with the relat., quod ne id facere posses, Cic.; esp. in apposition to a clause, si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.; (b) with a noun, urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, iure eam condere parat, Liv.; c, id subst.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudeo, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo sat, or res in eo est, it is on the point of, etc..

Liv.; d, id est, that is, in explanation, hodie, id est, Cal Oct., Cic.; e, et is, isque, atque is, and that too, and indeed; Antonius cum una legione, eaque vacillante, and that vacillating, Cic. **II.** that, as the correlative of qui, quae, quod, is qui physicus appellatur, Cic. **III.** such, of such a kind; a, subst., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, cuius ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

Isāra -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Isère.

Isauri -ōrum, m. (Isauroi), the Isaurians. Hence, **A. Isauria** -ae, f. (Isauria), a mountainous country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

B. Isauricus -a -um, surname of P. Servilius Valla, the conqueror of the Isauri. **C. Isaurus** -a -um, Isaurian.

Isis -Idis, f. (Ισις), the Egyptian goddess Isis. Adj., **Isiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Isis.

Ismārus -i, m. (Ισμαρος), and **Ismāra** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj., **Ismārius** -a -um, poet = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.

Ismēnus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ισμηνός), a river in Boeotia. Hence, **A. Ismēnis** -Idis, f. poet. = a Theban woman. **B. Ismēnius** -a -um, poet = Theban.

Isōcrates -is, m. (Ισοκράτης), a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., **Isōcratēus** and **Isōcrātius** -a -um, Isocratean.

Issa -ae, f. (Ισσα), an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Lissa. Adj., **A. Issensis** -e. **B. Issaeus** -a -um. **C. Issalicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Issa.

istāc, adv. by that way, Ter.

istactēnus, adv. thus far, Plant.

istē, ista, istad, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). **I.** Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia (those seats where you sit), vacuata sunt, Cic. **II.** a, in letters, relating to places or conditions in which the person addressed is, perfer istam militiam, your military service, Cic.; b, emphatic, referring to something said by the person addressed, Att. "Platonem videbēt dūis" M. "istum ipsum," Cic.; ista quae dictis, Cic.; c, in speeches, referring to the accused, Cic.; d, ironical or contemptuous, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparant, Cic.

Ister = Hister.

Isthmus -i, m. (ισθμός), an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cyprius was situated, Prop.; b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj., **Isthmius** -a -um, Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst., **Isthmia** -ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

isti, adv. (iste), there, Verg.

1. **istio** (isthio), istace, istōe or istūe (iste and huc), this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plant.; subst., istuc considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istice, etc., Plant.

2. **istic** (isthio), (iste and adv. huc), 1, there, denotes the place of the person spoken to, herr, there, quoniam istic sedes, Cic.; scribite quid istic (= in Roma) agatur, Cic.; 2, in this matter, in this affair, Cic.; istic sum, I am all ours, Cic.

istim, adv. (iste), from there, Cic.

istino (isthino), adv. (iste and hinc), thence, from thence. **A.** Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istinc veniunt. Cic. **B.** Transf., of that thing, teneo, 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.

istōe, adv. (1. istic). **I.** *thither*, Plaut. **II.** *from that place, Ter.*

istorsum, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction, Ter.*

Istri, v. Histri.

1. **istūc**, n. of 1. istic (q.v.).

2. **istūc** (isthūc), 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.; 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 consulem ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; b, in assertions and adjurations, ita vivam ut maximus 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 molestum 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 -ūm, m. the inhabitants of Italy, the Italians. Hence, **A.** **Itālia** -ae, f. Italy. **B.** **Itālius** -a -um, Italian; subst. **Itālica** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica. **C.** **Itālius** -a -um, Italian. **D.** **Itālīs** -īdīs, f., Italian. Plur., Italides = 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 Apulliam, Cic.; iter ingredi, Cic.; in itinere, on the march, Caes.; b, a march, considered as a measure of distance; cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey, Cic.; quam maximis itineribus potest, with the longest possible stages, Caes.; 3, a, a legal right of way, Cic.; b, permission to march; negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. **B.** Fig., 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.

Itēratiō -ōnis, f. (itēro), a repetition, iteration; verborum, Cic.

Itēro, 1. to do a second time, repeat. **I.** pugnam, to renew, Liv.; aequor, to take ship again, Hor. **II.** A. to plough again; agrum non semel arare sed iterare, Cic. **B.** to repeat (words); verba, Cic.

Itērum, adv. **I.** a, again, a second time; C. Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; b, of repeated actions, semel atque iterum, Cic.; iterum atque iterum, again and again, Hor.; c, in order of events, secondly, semel . . . iterum, Cic. **II.** on the other hand; pares iterum accusandi causas esse, Tac.

Itāca -ae, and **Itācō** -ēs, f. (Ἰθάκη), an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses. Hence, adj., **A.** **Itācensis** -e, Ithacan. **B.** **Itācus** -a -um, Ithacan. Subst., **Itācus** -i, m. Ulysses, Verg.

Itēdem, adv. (item-dem), in like manner, likewise, Cic.

Itio -ōnis, f. (eo), a going, travelling; domum itio, Cic.

Itius portus, a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps Wit-Sand, Sandgate, or Boulogne.

Itō, 1. (intens. of eo), to go; ad coenas, Cic.

Itōnē -ēs, f. (Ἰτώνη) and **Itōnus** -i, m. (Ἰτώνος), a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene. Hence, adj., **Itōnius** -a -um, Itonian.

Itūrael -ōrum, m. (Ἰτουραῖοι), a people in the north-east of Palestine. Hence, adj., **Itūraeus** -a -um, Ituraean.

Itus -ūs, m. (eo), a going, departure; noster itus, reditus, Cic.

Itylus -i, m. (Ἰτυλος), son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother.

Itys -tȳos, dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tym, abl. -ty, m. (Ἴτυς), son of Tereus and Progne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father.

Iulēus = Julius. **I.** named after Iulus, son of Aeneas, avi, Ov. **II.** belonging to Julius Caesar; Calendae, 1st of July, Ov.

Iulus -i, m. son of Aeneas, also called Ascanius.

Ixiōn -ōnis, m. (Ἰξίων), king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Ixiōnius** -a -um, of Ixiom. **B.** **Ixiōnides** -ae, m. (Ἰξιονίδης), a son of Ixiom, Pirithous, Ov.

J.

J, j, a consonant, originally written with the **J**, same sign as the vowel I, i, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

Jacēo -cūi -cītūrus, 2. (akin to jacio), to lie (opp. stare, pendere). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., humi, Cic.; in lumine, Cic.; lecto, Ov.; super corpus alicuius, Ov.; ad alicuius pedes, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to lie resting; a, of persons, to sleep; in lecto, Cic.; b, to recline at table, Ov.; c, to lie sick, be ill; 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 situated; jacet inter eos campus, Liv.; b, to lie low, be flat; domus depressa, caeca, jacens, Cic.; c, to lie in ruins; jacet Ilion ingens, Ov.; d, of clothes, to hang loosely, be loose; praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov.; e, to be cast down; vultus attolle jacentes, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** priora tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisque jacuerunt, were united with, Cic. **B.** 1, to be sunk

in; in maerore, Cic.; **2, a**, to be overcome, powerless; (*a*) jacere Caesarem offensione populari, Cic.; (*b*) to be hopeless, dispirited; jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.; (*y*) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; **b**, to be overthrown, put out of court; jacent hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; **c**, to cease; judicia jacebant, Cic.; **d**, to be low in price; jacent pretia praediorum, Cic.; **3**, of words, to be in common use; (verba) jacentia, Cic.

Jacētāni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Hispania ulterior.

Jācio, jēci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, gen., in aliquem scyphum, Cic., mateniam 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; assiduas ore querelas, Cic.; suspicionem, Cic.; de habitu cultus et institutis eius, Tac. **II.** to lay, build, erect; aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta urbi, Liv.; fig., fundamenta pacis, Cic.

jactans -antis, p. adj. (from jacto), boastful, vainglorious, Cic.

jactantēr, adv. with compar. (jactans), boastfully, vaingloriously, Tac.

jactantīa -ae, f. (jacto), boasting, bragging, vainglory; sui, about oneself, Tac.

jactatio -ōnis, f. (jacto). **I.** Act., a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, extolling, bragging, 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, alacurns, Cic.

jactātor -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

jactātus -ūs, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down, pennarum, Ov.

jactīto, 1. (intens. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

jacto, 1. (intens. of jacio), to throw, cast. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, gen., faces in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; vestem de muro, Caes.; **2, a**, to cast dice, numeros eburnos, Ov.; **b**, to throw away, arma multa passim, Liv.; **c**, to diffuse, spread, scatter, odorem late, Verg. **B.** Transf., to throw, utter, hurl; minas, Cic.; jocosa dicta in adversarios, Liv. **II.** to move up and down, throw about, drive about, toss. **A.** Lit., **1**, brachia, Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrique jactari, Cic.; **2**, esp., to throw about gesticulating; se, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., to drive hither and thither; curas pectore, Verg.; middle, jactabatur nummus, 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.

jactūra -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 crininum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B.** cost, expense, Cic.

jactus -ūs, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I.** fulminum, Cic.; intra teli jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II.** the throw of the dice; tesserae prosper jactus, Liv.

jācūlābilis -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

jācūlātiō -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

jācūlātor -ōris, m. (jaculor), **1**, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; **2**, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

jācūlātrix -icis, f. (jaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana), Ov.

jācūlor, 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.

jācūlum -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 dicet, 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 praecideris, Cic.; thus used to express the consequence of something, now indeed, so indeed; id tu jam intelliges quum in Galliam veneris, Cic. **B.** To introduce something new, further, moreover; et aures . . . itemque nares . . . jam gustatus, Cic. **C.** To emphasize 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.

jamdūdum, jampridem, v. jam.

Jānālis, v. Janus.

Jānicūlum -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

Jānigēna -ae, c. (Janus and gigno), child of Janus, Ov.

jānitor -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.

jānitrīx -icis, f. (janitor), a portress, Plaut.

jānua -ae, f. (see Janus), **1**, the outer door of a house; januam claudere, Cic.; quærere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; **2**, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; mars gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem eibi Asiae januam fore, Cic.; fig., quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

Jānūārius -a -um (Janus), belonging to

Janus · Jannarius 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 janua). **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 Argetium, adorned with statues of Janus; **b**, one of the portals of the porta Carmentalis, Liv.; **c**, one of the arcades in the forum at Rome, of which there were three, Janus summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; **2**, poet., the month of January, Ov. Hence, adj., **Jānālis** -e, belonging to Janus.

Jēcur, genit. Jēcōris and Jēcīnōris, n., and **Jēcūr**, genit. Jēcīnōris, n., the liver, Cic.; as the seat of the passions (according to the belief of the ancients); fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. (Varro and Cic. use the form Jēcōris, Livy Jecōneris.)

Jēcuscūlum (Jēcuscūlum) -i, n. (dim. of jecur), a little liver, Cic.

Jējūnē, adv. (jejunus), of style, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; de aliqua re jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic.; haec dicuntur fortasse jejuni, Cic.

Jējūnōsus -a -um (jejunium), hungry, fasting, Plaut.

Jējūnitas -ātis, f. (jejunus). **I.**, hungeriness, emptiness, Plaut. **II.** Transf., of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness; inopia et jejunitas, Cic.

Jējūnium -ii, n. (jejunus). **I.**, a fast, abstinence from food; **1**, lit., jejunium Cereri instituire, 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 jejūnus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, hungry, Cic.; **b**, thirsty, Prop.; **3**, **a**, empty; corpora suco jejuna, Lucr.; **b**, unfruitful; ager, Cic.; **c**, scanty; sanies, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** jejūnae huius orationis aures, unacquainted with, Cic. **B.** **a**, poor, mean; calumnia, Cic.; **b**, dry, meagre, weak, oratio, Cic.; **c**, pitiful, insipid; illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni et inanis, Cic.

Jentacūlum -i, n. (jento), a breakfast, Plaut.

Jento, **1**, to breakfast, Suet.

Jocātio -ōnis, f. (jocor), a joke, jest, Cic.

Jōor, **1**, dep. (jocus). **I.** Intransit., to joke, jest; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat jocans, Cic. **II.** Trans., to say in jest; haec jocus 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. (jocularia), jocularly, jestingly, Plin.

Jōcūlātōr -ōris, m. (joculor), a joker, jocular person, Cic.

Jōcūlōr, **1**, dep. (joculus), to joke, jest, speak facetiously; quaedam militariter joculantes, making rude soldier-jests, Liv.

Jōcūlus -i, **1**, (dim. of jocus), a little joke, or jest, Plaut.

Jōcur, 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.

Jūbar -āris, n. (= jubare (sc. lumen) from jubar), a beaming light, radiance, esp. of the heavenly bodies, **a**, lit., the light of the sun, Ov.; of the moon, Ov.; of fire, Ov.; **b**, meton., a star, esp., the morning star, Varr.

Jūbātus -a -um (juba), having a mane, crested; anguis, Liv.

Jūbēo, Jussi, 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 jubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone, consules jubentur scribere, Liv.; **b**, with infin. alone, receptui canere jubet, Caes.; **c**, with ut and the subj., jubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; **d**, with subj. alone, Tac.; **e**, with accus. alone, fratri necem, Tac.; **f**, absol., defessa jubendo est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. **II.** **A.** Of physicians, to prescribe; aegrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. **B.** As political t.t., **a**, of the Roman senate and people, to order; senatus decrevit populusque jussit, Cic.; senatus dictatorem diem jussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus jussit de bello, Liv.; **b**, transf., of a law, lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.

Jūcundē (Jūcundē), adv. (jucundus), pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully, vivere, Cic.; jucundus bibere, Cic.

Jūcunditas (Jūcunditas) -ātis, f. (jucundus), pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; vitae, Cic.; dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to pleasure, Cic.

Jūcundus (Jūcundus) -a -um (for jucundus, from juvo), pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; est mihi jucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui jucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum jucunda, Cic.

Jūdaea -ae, f. (Ioudaia), Judaea or (sometimes) Palestine; hence, **1**, adj., **Jūdaeus** -a -um, Jewish, and subst., **Jūdaeī** -ōrum, m. the Jews; **2**, **Jūdāicus** -a -um, Jewish.

Jūdex -icis, m. (jus dicere = judicare), a judge. **I.** selecti judices, chosen by the praetor, Cic.; judex quaestionis, a judge chosen to preside at a trial, Cic.; dare judicem, to appoint a judge (said of the praetor), Cic.; judicem alicui ferre, of the plaintiff, to propose a judge, Cic.; judicem dicere, of the defendant, Liv.; aliquem judicem sumere, or habere, Cic.; judices rejicere, to object to, Cic.; apud judicem causam agere, Cic.; judicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.; used with feminine nouns, dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.; hac judice, Ov. **II.** Transf., of a person who judges or decides on anything, aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic.

Jūdicatō -ōnis, f. (judico), **1**, a judicial investigation, Cic., in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; **2**, a judgment, opinion, Cic.

Jūdicātum -i, n. (judico), a decided case, judgment, decision; judicatum non facere, Cic.; judicatum negare, Cic.

Jūdicātus -us, m. (judico), the office or business of a judge, Cic.

Jūdicīālis -e (judicium), relating to a court of justice, judicial; causa, Cic.

judicārius -a -um (judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

judicium -i, n. (iudex). **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, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, opinion, view; judicium facere, to decide, Cic.; inao iudicio, in my opinion, Cic.; 2, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; intelligens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; b, reflection, consideration; iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.

iudico, 1 (jus dico). **I.** to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II.** to judge, decide. **A.** Lit., rem, Cic.; litēs, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, 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. u quos ego posse iudicare arbitrari, Cic.; b, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habitu sed ex aliqua re externa, Cic.; c, to be of an opinion; quod ante iudicaram, Cic.; with acc and infin., iudico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic., or in pass., with nom. and infin.; nos bene emissemus iudicati sumus, Cic.; d, to declare openly; Dolabella hoste iudicato, Cic.

jūgālis -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., **jūgāles** -ium, in a team or yoke, Verg.; b, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

Jūgārius vicus, a part of Rome, at the foot of the capitol, named after Juno Jūga, who had an altar there.

jūgātio -ōnis, f. (jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

jūgērū -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 πλεθρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet, Plin.

jūgis -e (jugo), joined together; a, jūge auspiciū, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; b, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

Jūglians -glandis, f. (=Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

jūgo, 1. (jugum), to bind together, connect; a, virtutes inter sejugatae sunt, Cic.; b, to marry, give in marriage, Verg.; aliquem or aliquam aliovi, Verg.

jūgōsus -a -um (jugum), mountainous, Ov.

jūgūlae -ārum, f. (*jugulus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

jūgūlo, 1. (jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I.** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II.** to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari suā confessione, Cic.

jūgūlum -i, n. and **jūgūlus** -i, m. (jugo) 1, the collar-bone, Plin. **II.** the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; jugula concava, Cic.; jugulum dare (alicui), Cic., or porrigere, Hor.; of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke.

jūgum -i, n. (root JUG, whence also jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγόν, ζεύγνυμι). **I.** a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A.** 1, lit., juga imponere bestiis, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; b, a team of horses, Verg.; c, transf., a pair, a couple; implorūm (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-ve, 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, jugs, the rowers' benches, Verg.; 5, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caes.

Jūgurtha -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, adj., **Jūgurthinus** -a -um, Jugurthine.

Jūlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were a, C. Julius Caesar; b, his adopted son Octavius; and c, Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Adj., **Julian**; lex, of Julius Caesar, Cic.; mensis Julius, or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quintilis.

jūmentum -i, n. (=jugmentum from jungo, as examen = exagmen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

juncōsus -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

juncōsus -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy, litora, Ov.

junctim, adv. (junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

junctio -ōnis, f. (jungo), a joining, connection, eorum verborum, Cic.

junctūra -ae, f. (jungo), a joining. **A.** Lit., a joint, tignorūm, Caes.; laterum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, generis, relationship, Ov.; 2, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

junctus -a -um, p. adj. (from jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I.** junctor cum exitu, Cic. **II.** 1, joined by affection, relationship, etc.; juncissimus, most nearly connected, very intimate, Ov.; 2, rhet. t. t., well put together, oratio, Cic.

juncus -i, m. (ζυγός), a rush, bulrush; limosus, Verg.; junci palustres, Ov.

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν), to join, unite, connect. **I.** Lit., **A.** res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic., oscula, to kiss, Ov.; fuvium 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 Rutulis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** cum hominibus consuetudines jungebat, Cic., with abl., improbitas scelere juncta, Cic.; with dat., indignatio juncta questioni, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to unite in marriage; aliquem secum matrimonio, Liv.; alicui, Ov.; se aliovi, 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.

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūnipērus -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

Jūnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were L. Junius Brutus and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, the murderers of Caesar; adj., **Junian**; mensis Junius or simply Junius, the month of June.

Jūno -ōnis, f. (=Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; Juno inferna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Jano Avena,

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. Jūnōniocōla** -ae, c. a worshipper of Juno. **D. Jūnōnigēna** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, Ov.

Juppiter, Jōvis, m. (prop., Diuspater, Diuspiter, Despiter, 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 satelles, Cic., ales, the eagle, Ov.; Juppiter Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; **2.** transf., a, the planet Jupiter, Cic.; b, air, sky, heavens; sub Jove, in the open air, Ov.

Jūra -ae, m. a mountain-chain extending northwards from the banks of the Rhone.

jurandum -i, n. (juro), an oath, Ter.

jūrator -ōris, m. (juro), a sworn assessor, assistant of the censor, Liv.

1. jūratus -a -um, partic. of juro.

2. jūratus -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.

jūrēpēritus = 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.

jūridiciālis -e (juridicus), relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.

jūrisconsultus -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

jūrisdictio -ōnis, f. **I.** the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdictio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdictio in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

jūrispēritus -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 alicuius, to swear after a certain formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, each soldier took the oath separately, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to swear; juravi verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. **B.** to affirm on oath, to swear to; morbum, to the fact that one is ill, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; id in litem, in support of a suit, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic. **C.** to call the gods to witness; deos, Ov. **D.** to deny on oath; calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

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. jūa, jūris, n. (connected with *ζῆος*, from *ζῆω*, *ζῶω*), broth, soup, Cic.

2. jūa, 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, jūrisjūrādi, n. an oath; alicui jusjurandum dare, foll. by acc. and infin., to promise on oath, Cic.; jusjurandum accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; consecrare, Cic.; fidem astringere jurejurando, Cic.; aliquem jurejurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes. (Sometimes separated, e.g., jus igitur jurandum, Cic.)

jussum -i, n. (jubeo), gen. in plur. **I.** a command, order, Cic.; jussa efficere, Sall. **II. A.** the prescription of a physician, Ov. **B.** the command of the Roman people; perniciose et injusta 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.; subst., justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, Ov.; **2.** regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic.; **3.** fitting, right, sufficient; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.; neut. subst., plus justo, more than is right, Hor.; so longior justo, Ov.; plur., **justa** -orum, a, what is fitting; justa praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites; justa facere alicui, Cic.

Jūturna -ae, f. (juvo), the nymph of a spring in Latium, sister of Tūrnus, worshipped at Rome and sacrificed to in times of scarcity of water; a spring near the river Numictus, 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.

jūvenus -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I.** Adj., equus, Lucr. **II.** Subst., **A.** juvenus -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B.** jūvenca -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., juvenum, Verg.).

jūvenescō -vëndi, 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, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

jūvenor, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impetuosity, Hor.

jūventa -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. I. 1, lit., the time of youth; flos juventae, Liv.; 2, meton., (a) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (β) prima juventa, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (γ) abstract, the force of youth; virtus et juventa, Liv. II. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

jūventas -ātis, f. (juvenis), youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juventas, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

jūventus -ūtis, 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; juvenus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juvenuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvāturus, 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 juvari, Cic.; often impers., juvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg.

juxta (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 ignobilia, 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 tuā manu positum est, Tac. B. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

juxtim, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

K.

K, The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by Q. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Kaezar, Kal = Kalendae.

Kalendae = Calendae (q.v.).

Karthāgo = Carthago (q.v.).

L.

L, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

lāba -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

lābēfacio -feci -factum, 3., pass., lābēfio, -factus sum -fiēri (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 aestus impatientia 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.

lābōfacto, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. I. Lit., signum vectibus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a, animam aedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, Cic.

1. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

lābes -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., 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 ipericles provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; 2, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

lābia (lābēa) -ae, f. and lābium -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

Lābiol (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and Lābicum -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., Lābicānus -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, Lābicānum -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, Lābicāni -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

Lābiēnus -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

lābiōsus -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

lābium -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

lābo, 1, to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat 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. **lābor**, lāpus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellae praecipites caelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.;

qua 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 lapitur, 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 adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. **B.** to slip, to stumble; 1, lit., agaso pede lapsus, Hor.; 2, transf., *a*, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem, Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; *b*, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem republicanum, Cic. **C.** to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, Ov.; of persons, to slip away; custodiā, 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. labor -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 mensurum labor interit, Caes.; *b*, deed, undertaking; belli, Verg. **II. a**, hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore perspexi, Cic.; poet, labores solis, eclipse of the sun, Verg.; Lucinae, pains of labour, Verg., *b*, sickness, Plaut.

laborifer -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; Hercules, Ov.

laboriosus, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius et laboriosius, Cic.; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.

laboriosus -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.

labōro, 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; quorsum recitat 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 subvenit, Caes.; of things, quod vehementer elus artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty in, Cic.; quum luna laboret, is eclipsed, Cic. **II.** Trans., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.

labos -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

Labros -i, m. (λάβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

1. labrum -i, n. (lambo), a lip; superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov., primis labris gustasse physiologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, Cic.; meton., the edge, etc., Hp. fossae, Caes.

2. labrum -i, n. (lavo), *a*, a basin, vessel, tub, Verg.; *b*, especially, a bathing-vessel, Cic.; meton. poet., labra Dianae, bath, Ov.

labrusca -ae, f. the wild vine, Verg.

labruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, Verg.

laburnum -i, n. the laburnum tree (Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.), Plin.

labyrinthus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

labyrinthus -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.

Lacedaena -ae, f. (Λακεαίνα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

Lacedaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lacedaemonius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

lacer -cēra -cērum. **I.** Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac. **II.** Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

laceratio -ōnis, f. (lacro), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

laccerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

laccernatus -a -um (laccerna), clad in the laccerna, Juv.

laccero, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **I. Lit.**, allcuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. **II.** Trans., 1, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare republicanum, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., *a*, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; *b*, to distress, torture; meus me inoeor quotidianum lacerat, Cic.; 2, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

laccerta -ae, f. **I.** a lizard, Hor. **II.** a sea-fish, Cic.

laccertus -a -um (laccertus), muscular, powerful; centurion's Cic.

1. laccertus -i, m. gen. plur. = the muscles. **I. Gen.**, 1, lit., laccertus exercitatio expressit, Quint.; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysia sunt laccerti, Cic. **II.** 1, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et laccertis suis, Cic.; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quom amentatas haatas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris laccertis viribusque torquet, Cic.

2. laccertus -i, m. = laccerta (q.v.).

laccosso -ivi and -li itum, 3. (intens. of *lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; *a*, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provoke me to write again, Cic.; so ad scribendum, Cic.; aliquem injuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, to sail over, Hor.; *b*, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, Liv.; sermone, Cic.

Laccetani -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Laccetania** -ae, f. the country of the Laccetani.

Laccēs -ētis, m. (Λάκης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Marathon (418 B.C.).

Lāchēsis -is, f. (Λάχεσις), the one of the three Furies that spun the thread of life.

lāchrīma (lāchrīma), v. lacrima.

lāchrīmo (lāchrīmo) and -or, v. lacrimo.

Lāciādēs -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lacinian deme (in Attica), Cic.

lācīnīa -ae, f. (Λακίς), 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 semina, ap. Cic.

Lācīnium -ī, n. (Λακίνιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lācīnius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

Lāco (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian, fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lācōnes** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lācōnicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lācōnica** -ae, f. or **Lācōnice** -es, f. (Λακωνική), the country of Lacoia, Nep.; b, **Lācōnicum** -ī, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic., 2, **Lācōnis** -idis, f. Spartan, mater, Ov.

lācīma (lācīma, lāchrīma, or lāchrīma) -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). **I.** 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.; debitor lacrimis, unmoved by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. **II.** the exudation from certain plants, turis, Ov.; Heladum, amber, Ov.

lācīmābīlis (lācīmābīlis) -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woful, tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

lācīmābundus -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

lācīmo (lāchrīmo, lācīmo), 1. to weep, shed tears. **I.** Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. **II.** Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

lācīmōsus (lācīmōsus) -a -um (lacrima) **I.** tearful, shedding tears, lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov., voces, Verg. **II.** a, causing tears, funus, Hor., b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

lācīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

lācīma, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

lactēo, 2. (lac). **I.** to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lactentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiae), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. **II.** to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap, frumenta, Verg.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

lactes -ium, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plaut.

lactesco, 3. (lacten), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac). **I.** Lit., 1, milky; humor, Ov.; 2, full of milk; ubera, Verg. **II.** Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. **lacto**, 1. (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. **lacto**, 1. (intens. of *lacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plaut.

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

lācūna -ae, f. (for lacuna, from lacus). **I.** a cavity, hollow, cavern; 1, a, lacunae salinae 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. **II.** Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explant, Cic.

lācūnar -āris, 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.

lācūno, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

lācūnōsus -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). **I.** a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. **II.** a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. **III.** any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

Lācydēs -is, m. (Λακιδής), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

Lādās -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

Lādōn -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. **I.** Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; non laedero collum, to strangle, Hor. **II.** Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack, aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alicuius gravi opprobrio, Cic.

Laellius -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., **Laellianus** -a -um, Laelian.

laena -ae, f. (χλαίνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

Laērtēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Laertius** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Laertiādes** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

Laestrygōnes -um, m. (Λαιστρογόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily, sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lami Laestrygonis (i.e. Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrygōnius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

laetābīlis -e (laetor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

laetātio -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

laetō, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laete atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

laetifico, 1. (laetificus). **I.** to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful, sol terram laetificat, Cic. **II.** to fertilise; agros aqua, Cic.

laetificus -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

laetitia -ae, f. (laetus). **I.** joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitiam frui maximae praeclearissimaeque pugnae, Cic. **II.** a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

laetor, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bonis rebus

Clc.; **b.**, with *in* and the *abl.*, in omnium gemitu, Cic.; **c.**, with *de* and the *abl.*, de communi salute, Cic.; **d.**, with *ex* and the *abl.*, 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 laetari, quod effugissem duas animas vituperationes, Cic.; *absol.*, laetanti animo, Cic.

Laetōrius -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 *gent.*, 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.; laetae segetes, rich, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, fat, Verg.; **c.**, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

laevō, 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 cursus, Ov.; plur., *laeva* -ōrum, places lying to the left, Ov. **II.** *Transf.*, 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, Verg.; et ego laevus! what a fool I am! Hor.; 2, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; picus, Hor.; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, Verg.

lāganum -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. (λάγηνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

lāgōis -īdis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

lāgunōtīla -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 -īdis and -īdos, f. (Λαῖς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

Lāius, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lāiādēs** -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, 3. to lick; **a.**, of animals, tribunal meum, Cic.; **b.**, poet., *transf.*, of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum propebarat lambere tectum, Hor.

lamentābilis -e (lamentor). **I.** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. **II.** doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lamentātio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangere et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

lamentor, 1, dep. **I.** *Intransit.*, to weep, wail, lament; stabiliter in vulnere, Cic. **II.** *Transit.*, to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with *acc.* and *infin.*, Hor.

lamentum -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament.

action; gen. in plur., se lamentis m. Hebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

1. lāmīa -ae, f. (λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, Hor.

2. Lāmīa -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

3. Lāmīa -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

lāmīna and **lamna** -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 lamnae, 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 at the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, Lucr. **II.** Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebeae, the light of the sun, Verg.

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λαψάκος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lamp-sācenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampsacus.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygonians, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lani 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; lanae 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., **lānatae** -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.

lānéus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, Cic.; 2, soft as wool, Cat.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

languēfacio, 3. (languo and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

languēo -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, langūi, 3. (languo), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. **I.** Lit., 1, corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor.; 2, to become weak through illness; nec mea consueto languescit corpora lecto, Ov. **II.** to become languid, inactive, listless, Cic.

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 (languēo), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1.** gen., a, of persons, vino vigilisque languidus, Cic.; **b.** of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **2.** esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; **a.** pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; **b.** act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languēo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1.** corporis, Cic.; **2.** languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aquosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** Uselessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languore alicui afferre, Cic.

lanīātus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspici lanīatus et ictus, Tac.

lanīciūm, v. lanitium.

lanīēna -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

lanīficus -a -um (lana and facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

lanīger -gēra -gēum (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woolen, Verg. **II.** Subst., **lanīger** -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

lanio, **1.** to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquid bestis, Liv.; crimem manibus, Ov.; transi, et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina linguae, Ov.

lanīsta -ae, m., **1.** a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2.** an instigator, inciter, Cic ; Liv.

lanītium -īi, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

lanīus -īi, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

lanterna (lātērna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάμπω, λαμπάς), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

lanternarius -īi, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catullinae, Cic.

lanūgo -ōnis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem pūmā lanugine malas, Verg.

Lanūvium -īi, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lanūvinus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lanūvinum** -ī, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

lanx, lancis, f., **1.** a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2.** the scale of a balance, Cic.

Lāoōōn -ontis, m. (Λαοόων), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

Lāōdāmia -ae, f. (Λαοδάμεια), daughter of Acastus and wife of Proteusilaus, on whose death she slew herself.

Lāōdicēa -ae, f. (Λαοδίκεια), name of several towns: **1.** a town in Phrygia Major, now Eski-Hissar; **2.** a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Lādkīyeh. Hence, adj., **Lāōdicēnsis** -e, Laodicean.

Lāōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1.** adj., **Lāōmēdōntēus** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2.** **Lāōmēdōntiūs** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3.** subst., **Lāōmēdōntiādēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiades, the Trojans, Verg.

Lāpāthum -īi, n. and **Lāpāthus** -ī, f. (Λαπάθω), sorrel, Hor.

lāpīdīnāe -ārūm, f. (lapis and caelo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

lāpīdārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

lāpīdātio -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpīdator -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

lāpīdēus -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

lāpīdo, **1.** (lapis), **1.** to throw stones at, Suet.; **2.** impers., lapidat, it rains stones; Veis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

lāpīdōsus -a -um (lapis), **1.** full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2.** as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

lāpīllus -ī, 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 -īdis, m. (λᾶας), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquid lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquid cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candiore 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, Parus, 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.** Juppiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by, Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

Lāpīthēs -ae, m, plur., Lapithae (Λαπίθαι), 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.** **Lāpīthaeus** -a -um; **2.** **Lāpīthēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

lapsio -ōnis, f. (l. labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

lapsu, (intens. of l. labor), to totter; Prianius lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. (l. labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall, **1.** lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2.** a moral fall, fault, error, quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.

lāquēar -āris and **lāquēāre** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

lāquēo, **1.** (laqueus), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

lāquēus -ī, 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, Lartis, m. an Etruscan title

stirring lord, found as a phenomenon; Lars Tolumnius, Cic.; Lars Porcena, Liv.

2. Lār; Lāris, m., usually plur., **Lāres** -um and (more rarely) -ium, *tutelary 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 lares suum reverti, home, Cic.*

Lāra and Lārunda -ae, f. *a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity.*

Larcius -a -um, *name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcus Flavius, Cic.*

lardum (lāridum) -i, n. (connected with *lapides*), *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 Lorbus.

largē, adv. (largus), largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid prōmittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.

largifrons -a -um (largus and facio), *bountiful, liberal, Lucr.*

largifluus -a -um (large and fluo), *flowing with full stream, Lucr.*

largiloquus -a -um (large and loquor), *talkative, loquacious, Plaut.*

largior, 4. dep. (largus). I. *to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart; qui eripunt 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.; alieni civitatem, Cic.; patriae suum sanguinem, Cic.*

largitas -atis, f. (largus), *liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.*

largiter, adv. (largus), abundantly, plentifully, largely; posse, to be powerful, Caes.; de iudicio largiter esse remissum, Cic.

largitio -ōnis, f. (largior), *a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; 1, lit., a, in civēs, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov., largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; b, giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery; largitionis suspitionem recipere, Cic.; 2, granting, bestowing; civitatē, Cic.; aequitas, 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 -atis, of or belonging to Larinum.*

Lāris (Lārinus) -ae, f. (Aἰθήρ, Aἰθήρα).

I. town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larissae. Hence, a, Lārisseus (Lārisseus) -a -um, *Larissae = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; b, Lārisenses* -um, *m. the inhabitants of Larissae. 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.*

Lārā, v. 1. Lar.

Lārunda, v. Lara.

larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), **1**, *a ghost, spectre, Plaut.; 2, a mask, Hor.*

Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Λάς), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum.

lāsānum -i, n. (Ἀσάνων), *a cooking-utensil, Hor.*

lascivē, adv. (lascivus), lasciviously, wantonly, Mart.

lascivia -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 corruerat, 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 lascivit fugā, Ov.; plebs lascivit, Liv.*

lascivus -a -um, **1**, *in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; puella, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; Epicrates, Cic.; puella, Ov.*

laserpiciifer -ferā -ferum, *producing the plant laserpittum, Cat.*

laserpicium (lāserpittum) -ii, n. *a plant called sulphur, used in medicine and in cooking, Plin.*

lassitudo -inis, f. (lassus), *weariness, lassitude, Cic.; lassitudine exanimari, confici, Caes.*

lasso, 1. (lassus), to make weary, tire, exhaust; corpus, Ov.

lassulus -a -um (dim. of lassus), *somewhat weary, rather tired, Cat.*

lassus -a -um, *weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid; a, of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo domito, Hor.; with genit., marris et viarum, Hor.; b, applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduus lassus humus, Ov.; lassio papavera collo, drooping, Verg.*

lātē, adv. (latus). I. broadly, widely; longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; vagari, to wander far and wide, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg. II. Transf., 1, ars late patet, Cic.; hdei bonum nomen latissime manet, Cic.; 2, at length, amply, copiously; fuse lateque dicera 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. Lāt., *hiding-place, lurking-place, covert; latebrae ferarum, Cic.; latebra telli, 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 inendacii, Cic.***

lātēbricola -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.

lātentē, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

lātēo -tū, 2. (connected with λατάνω). **I.** to be hid, be concealed; **1**, gen., in occulto, Cic.; abdite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classicis aquor, is concealed, covered, Verg.; portus latet, is screened from the winds, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice, Cic.; **b**, to live in obscurity; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, to be concealed; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; **2**, to be concealed or safe from misfortune; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; **3**, to be unknown; **a**, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; **b**, res latet aliquem, it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to, Verg.; so res latet alieui, Cic.

lāter -tēris, m. a brick, tile, Cic., Caes.

lātērāmen -inis, n. (later), an earthen vessel, Lucr.

Lātērānus -a -um, family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.

lātēroculus -i, m. (dim. of later), a brick, tile, Caes.

lātēricolus -a -um (later), brick, built of brick; turris, Caes.

Lātērium -ii, n. an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum, Cic.

lātērna, v. lanterna.

lātērnarius, v. lanternarius

lātēscō, 3 (lateo), to hide oneself, be concealed, Cic.

lātēx -tēris, m. a fluid, liquid, used of water, occulta latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, hunger and thirst, Lucr.; also of wine, mei, Ov.; Lyaeus or Linaeus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, wormwood juice, Lucr.

Lātialis -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 perfrugum doloris mei, Cic.

lātīolāvius -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.

Lātīnō, v. Latium.

Lātīniensis, v. Latium.

Lātīnitas -ātis, f. (Latina), **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**, legio, a proposing, bringing forward, Cic.; **b**, sutragli, voting, Liv.

lātīto, 1. (intens. of lateo), to lie hid, be concealed; **a**, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; **b**, esp., to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court, Cic.

lātītūdō -inis, f. (latus) **I.** breadth; **a**, fossae, Caes.; **b**, extent, great size; possessionum, Cic. **II.** a broad pronunciation; verborum, Cic.

Lātium -ii, n. **I.** a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated. **II.** Meton., **1**, the Latins; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; **2**, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, **a**, **Lātius** -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** -āris, n. a feast of Jupiter Latarius.

Latīnus -i, m. (Λάτμος), a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep. Hence, adj., **Latīnius** -a -um, Latman.

Lātō -ūs, 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**, **Lātōnigēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), offspring of Latona, Ov.; **c**, **Lātōius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, Latonian; proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov. Subst., **Lātōius** -ii, m. Apollo, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. Diana, Ov.; **d**, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, f., Latonian, Calauraea, sacred to Latona, Ov.; subst., **Diana**, Ov.; **e**, **Lātōus** -a -um, Latonian.

Latēbrigi -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii.

Lātōna, etc., v. Lato

lātō -ōris, m. (fero), the proposer of a law; legis Sempromiae, Cic.

Lātōus, v. Lato.

lātōr -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 latent, 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. (λάτρεω) **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., incursions hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., villany, roquery; 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.

lātōruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro), a highwayman, freebooter, bandit, Cic.

1. lātus -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. lātus -a -um (orig. stilius = broadened out, enlarged), broad, wide (opp. angustus). **2. Lāt.**

a, fossa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; vic, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissima solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatere, 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 aliquo 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 longā militiā, Hor. **II.** Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus castrorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank, Caes.

lātuscūlum -i, *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.

laudativus -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

laudator -ōris, *m.* (laudo). **I.** a praiser, temporis acti, Hor.; paeis semper laudator, Cic. **II.** **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

laudatrix -icis, *f.* (laudator), a praiser; vittorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudatus -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 mfin., exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat juriis peritus, Hor. **II.** Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

laurea -ae, *f.*, v. laureus.

laurēatus -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), imago, Cic.; fascēs, hietores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

Laurentum -i, *n.* town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., **a**, Laurens -entis, Laurentine; **b**, Laurentius -a -um, Laurentine.

laurēla -ae, *f.* (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

Laurētum -i, *n.* (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.

laurēus -a -um (laurus), of or relating to the laurel. **I.** Adj., corona, Cic. **II.** Subst., **laurea** -ae; **f.** **1**, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

lauriōmus -a -um (laurus and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

lauriger -gēra -gērum (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

laurus -i, *f.* the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flamines and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauri, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., laurus, Verg.).

laus, laudis, *f.* praise, fame, glory, commendation. **A.** Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. . capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare aliquis laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; aliquis laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de me, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B.** Meton., **a**, a praiseworthy action, hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.

lautē, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently, lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me einunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

lautia -ōrum, *n.* (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.

lautitia -ae, *f.* (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living, mea nova lautitia, Cic.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, *f.* a place of the Volscians between Anagnin and Fundi.

lautūmāe (lātōmīae) -ārum, *f.* (λατομῖαι), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.

lautus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, **1**, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; suppellex, Cic.; **2**, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.

lāvābrum -i, *n.* (lavo), a bath, Lucr.

lāvatio -ōnis, *f.* (lavo). **I.** a washing, bathing, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

Lāverna -ae, *f.* the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., **Lāvernālis** -e, belonging to Laverna.

Lavernium -ii, *n.* a place in Latium, near Formiae.

Lāvici, etc., v. Labici.

Lāvinia -ae, *f.* daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

Lāvinium -ii, *n.* a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., **Lāvinius** -a -um, and **Lāvinus** -a -um, Lavinian.

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, *partic.* lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (λῴω), to wash, bathe. **I.** Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., inanus, 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.

laxē, adv. (laxus). **I**. widely, sparsiously, at wide intervals; **1**, lit., habitare, Cic.; **2**, transf., of time, laxius proferre diem, to put farther off, Cic. **II**. loosely, **1**, lit., aliquem vincere, Liv.; **2**, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

laxitas -ātis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, **1**. (laxus) **I**. to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II**. to untie, 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, lar, relaxed, **1**, lit., arcus, Verg.; habena, 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.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), a lioness, Cic.

Leander and **Leandrus** -i, m. (Λεανδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

Learchus -i, m. (Λεαρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **Learcheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Learchus.

Lēbādia -ae, f. (Λεβάδεια), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophonius (now Lebadea), Cic.

Lēbēdōs (-us) -i, f. (Λέβεδος), a town in Ionia.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης), **1**, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg., **2**, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

Lēchaem -i, n. (Λέχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter, lecticā octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; cubare in lectica, Cic.

lecticarius -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

lecticūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; **1**, gen., lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; **2**, a bier, Nep.

lectio -ōnis, f. (2. lego). **I**. a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II**. a, a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectione, Cic. **B**. lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisternium -ii, n. (lectus and sterno), a

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

lectito, **1**. (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studiose, Cic.

lectiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

Lecton and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

lector -ōris, m. (2. lego), **1**, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectionem 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, gemalis, Cic. **II**. a couch for resting on; **1**, a dining-couch, Cic.; **2**, a funeral couch, Tib.

Lēda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λήδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj., **Lēdaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lēda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov., poet = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

lēgātarius -ii, m. (legatum), a legatee, Suet.

lēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. lego). **I**. the sending of an embassy, **1**, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation, legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes., obire, Cic., libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic., or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Romam venit, Cic. **II**. the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

lēgātor -ōris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

lēgātorius -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus, provincia, Cic.

lēgātum -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

lēgātus -i, m. (1. lego). **I**. an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II**. a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

lēgio -ōnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes.; transf., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

lēgiōnārius -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., **lēgiōnārii** -ōrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

lēgitimē, adv. (legitimus), **1**, lawfully, legally, Cic.; **2**, rightly, properly, Tac.

lēgitimus -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; *diem comitibus habendis*, Cic.; *controversiae, legal, decided by law*, Cic. Subst. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; *numerus*, Cic.; *poema*, Hor.

lēgiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. lēgo, **l.** (lex). **I. A.** to send an ambassador; *aliquem*, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command, *aliquem Caesari*, Cic.; *aliquem sibi*, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; *aliquid alicui ab aliquo*, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; *alicui pecuniam*, Cic.

2. lēgo, **lēgi**, **lectum**, 8 (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit., 1, *nucis*, Cic.; *spolia caesorum*, Liv.; *mala ex arbore*, Verg.; *legere ossa*, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; **2**, a, *fila*, 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; *judices*, 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 suum*, Cic.; hence, *senatum legere*, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

lēgūlējus -i, m. (lex), a pettyfogging lawyer, Cic.

lēgūmen -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

lēlēges -um, m. (Λέλεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **lēlēgeis** -idis, f. Lelegean; **b**, **lēlēgeius** -a -um, Lelegean; *litora*, 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, outlier, felucca, Liv.

Lemnicōla -ae, c. (Lemnus and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); *Lemnicolae stirps*, i.e., *Erichthoniūs*, Ov.

lēmniscātus -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.

Lemnos (-us) -i, f. (Λήννος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **lemnius** -a -um, Lemnian; *Lemnius pater*, Verg., and subst., *Lemnius*, Vulcan, Ov.; *furtum*, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; **b**, **lemnias** -idis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek lat. plur., *lemniasi*, Ov.

Lemonia tribus, a Roman country tribe on the rha Latina.

Lēmōvices -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

lēnīres -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **lēnīria** -um, 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), Bacchus; *latices*, wine, Verg.; *Lenaeus pater*, or simply *Lenaeus*, Bacchus, Verg.

lēnē, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; *lene sonantis aquae*, Ov.

lēnimen -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; *testuda laborum dulces lenimen*, Hor.

lēnimentum -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

lenio -ivi and -ii, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., *stomachum latrantem*, Hor.; *vulnera*, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; *aliquem iratum*, Cic.; *desiderium crebris epistolis*, Cic. (imperf., *lenibat*, *lenibant*, Verg.).

lēnis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., *sensus iudiciali 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.

lēnitas -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., *voceis*, Cic.; *Arar in Rhodanum infuit incredibili lenitate*, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; *animi*, Cic.; *legum*, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; *verborum*, Cic.

lēnītēr, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., *arridere*, Cic.; *iter facere*, slowly, Caes.; *collis leniter editus*, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gently, mildly; *alloqui*, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

lēnītūdo -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

lēno -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, al-hurer, seducer, Cic.

lēnōcīnium -ii, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or bawd, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an enticement, allurements, Cic.; **2**, finery in dress; Cic.; **3**, of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tac.

lēnōcīnor, 1. dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., 1, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; *alicui*, Cic.; **2**, to advance, promote, increase; *feritati arte*, Tac.

lēnōnius -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

lena, **lentis**, f. a lentil, Verg.

lentē, 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.

lentescō, 3. (lento), 1, to become pliant, soft, sticky; *tellus pleis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo*, Verg.; **2**, to slacken, relax, flag; *lentescent tempore curae*, Ov.

lentiscifer -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, **Lentulitas** -ātis, f. the family pride of the Lentuli (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

lentus -a -um, tough. I. 1, gen., *radix*, Verg.; 2, a, *pliant, flexible*; *brachia*, Hor.; *lentior salicis ramis*, Ov.; b, *sticky, clammy, tenacious*, *gluten pice lentius*, Cic.; 3, fig., *lentus abesto, remain long away*, Ov. II. Transf., 1, *slow, motionless, inactive*, *marinor (of the sea), unruffled*, Verg.; *lento igne*, Ov.; *pugna lenta*, Liv.; *lenticorem facere spem*, Ov.; 2, a, *dragging*; *in dicendo*, Cic.; b, *lingering*; *luctator, a bad payer*, Cic.; c, of character, *struggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible*; *judex*, Cic.; *nihil illo lentius*, Cic.; *lentissima pectora*, Ov.

lénunoculus -i, m. (for *lambungulus*, dim. of *lambus*), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

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.

Lēoocrion -ii, n. (Λεωόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of *Leos*, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

Lēon -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

Lēonidas -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

lēoninus -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, *leonine*, Plaut.

Lēonnatus -i, m. (Λεοννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

Lēontini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντῖνοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Lēontinus** -a -um, *Leontine*.

Lēontium -ii, f. (Λεοντίον), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

lēpidē, adv. (*lepidus*). I. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capably, prettily, *lepidissime*, excellently, Plaut. II. Of style, *smartly, wittily*, Cic.

1. **lēpidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter.; Plaut.; in a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*, *hi praei 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, *pleasantly, wit, humour*; *scurrilis*, Cic.

lēpos -ōris = *lepor* (q.v.).

Leptis -ptis, f. (Λεπτις), *Leptis*, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now *Libida*; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Leptis*.

lēpus -ōris, m. and o. (ἀκτις to λαγός), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov., *allia leporem agitare*, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation *Lepus*, Cic.

lepusculus -i, m. (dim. of *lepus*), a little hare, Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνα), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the *Lernæan Hydra slain by Hercules*; *belua Lernaë*, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaëus** -a -um, *Lernaean*.

Lesbos -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of *Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine*. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, *Lesbian*; *libri (dialogues of Diacarchus)*, Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -adis, f. *Lesbian*; subst., a *Lesbian woman*, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. *Lesbian*; *lyra, of Arion*, Ov.; *Lesbis puella, or simply Lesbis, Sappho*, Ov.; d, **Lesbius** -a -um, *Lesbian*; *civis, Alcaeus*, Hor.; *plectrum, lyric*, Hor.; *pes, lyric poetry*, Hor.; *vates, Sappho*, Ov.; subst., **Lesbiura** -ii, 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.

lētālis -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; *arundo*, Verg.

lethargicus -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lethargicus** -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., **Lethaëus** -a -um, 1, relating to *Lethē* or the infernal regions generally; *Lethaëa vineula abrumperet alicui, to restore to life*, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness, somnus, Verg.; *sucus*, Ov.

lethum, v. *letum*.

lētifēr -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.

Lētois, **Lētoius** = *Latōis*, *Latolus* (v. under *Lato*).

lētum -i, n. (*leo, whence *deleo*), 1, death; *tuipletu petire*, Cic.; *letum sibi parere manu, to commit suicide*, Verg.; *leto admere alicui, to save from death*, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation, *Tenerum res eripio leto*, Verg.

Leucadiū -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., **Leucadia** -ae, f. name of a play of *Turpilius*, Cic.; **Leucadii** -ōrum, m. the *Leucadians*, Liv.

Leucās -adis, f. (Λευκάς), 1, the island of *Leucadia* or its capital; 2, = *Leucatas*.

leucaspis -idis, f. (Λευκάστις), having white shields; *phalanx*, Liv.

Leucātās -ae, m. and **Leucātēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Leucās** -cādis, f. a promontory of the island *Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*.

Leucō -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

Leuci -ōrum, m. a people in *Gallia Belgica*.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λευκιππος). I. 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.

Leucoṓpētra -ae, *f. a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi*.

Leucoṓphryna -ae, *f. (Λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians*.

Leucoṓsia -ae, *f. (Λευκωσία), an island near Paestum, now Licosia*.

Leucoṓthēa -ae, *f. and Leucoṓthēē* -ēs, *f. (Λευκοῖα, 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, Matrua*.

Leucoṓthēs -ēs, *f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo*.

Leuctra -ōrum, *n. (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, Leuctricus* -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

lēvāmen -inis, *n. (1. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.*

lēvāmentum -i, *n. (1. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.*

lēvātio -ōnis, *f. (1. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.*

1. **lēvātus** -a -um, *v. 1. levo*.

2. **lēvātus (laevatus)** -a -um, *v. 2. levo*.

lēvicūlus -a -um (*dim. of 1. levis*), *somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.*

lēvidensis -e (*1. levis*), *lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; minusculum, Cic.*

lēvipes -pēdis (*1. levis and pes*), *light-footed, lepus, Cic.*

1. **lēvis** -e, *light, not heavy (opp. gravis)*. **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, *light armor* of, Caes., and coner. = *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, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.*

2. **lēvis (laevis)** -e (*laevis*), *smooth (opp. asper)*. **I.** Lit., 1, *corpuscula, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenitas, 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.*

lēvisomnus -a -um (*1. levis and somnus*), *lightly sleeping, Lucr.*

1. **lēvitas** -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 allicuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, Cic.*

2. **lēvitas** -ātis, *f. (2. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.*

lēviter, *adv. (1. levis)*. **I.** *lightly, not*

heavily, softly; levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, *slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, Cic.; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, Cic.*

1. **lēvo**, 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; fessos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; fidem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.*

2. **lēvo**, 1. (*2. levis*), *to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.*

lēvor -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 Decemvirs, Cic.; lege, legis, used adv. = *legally, according to law, Nep.; lege agere, (a) of the hector, to execute a sentence, Liv.; (β) to bring an action, Cic.; lex est Iacadaemonis or apud Rhodios (foll. by ut. and the subj.), Cic.; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), Cic.; (β) 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 carla lex, Cic.; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, Ov.; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege iuvnt, Ov. **II.** **A.** a formula; Mamilianae venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem allicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines ea lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, Cic.*

Lexovii -ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux*.

libāmen -inis, *n. (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, Verg.; 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina famae, Ov.*

libāmentum -i, *n. (libo), a libation, Cic.*

libātio -ōnis, *f. (libo), a libation, Cic.*

libella -ae, *f. (dim. of libra)*. **I.** 1, a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, Cic.; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), Cic. **II.** a carpenter's level, Plin.

libellus -i, *m. (dim. of liber), a little book*. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, Cat. **II.** Esp., a, a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, Cic.; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, Cic.; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, dejicere libellos, to put off the sale, Cic.; e, a letter, Cic.; f, a satire, a libel, Suet.

libens and **libens** -entis, *p. adj. (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti*

animo, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; **2**, joyful, pleased, glad, Plaut., Ter.

libentēr (lūbentēr), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. liber -ēra -ērum, 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, aedes, uninhabited, Liv.; **3**, unencumbered with debt, ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., **1**, free from anything, without, a delictis, Cic.; evā, 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.; fenus, 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 -ēri, m. **1**, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; **2**, meton., wine, Hor.

4. liber -ēri, v. liberi -ōrum.

Libēra -ae, f. (3. Liber), **1**, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; **2**, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

Libērālia -ium, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

libērālis -e (1. liber) **I.** relating to freedom; causus, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; **1**, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarii), Cic.; **2**, a, kind, responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

libērālitās -ātis, f. (liberalis), **1**, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; **2**, liberality, generosity, Cic.

libērālītēr, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

libērātio -ōnis, f. (libero), **1**, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; **2**, a legal acquittal, Cic.

libērātor -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

libēre, 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.

libērī -ērōrum and -ērum, m. (1. liber), **1**, children, liberos procreare, liberos operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; **2**, the young of animals, Plaut.

libéro, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B. 1**, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; **2**, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

liberta -ae, f., v. libertus.

libertas -ātis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery) **A.** Lit., **1**, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; **2**, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights, ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence, libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic., recipere, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; **2**, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libertinus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libertina** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

libertus -a -um (for liberatus), placed in freedom, subst., a, **libertus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **liberta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

libet (lūbet) -būt or -bitum est, 3. impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

Libēthra (Λειβηθρα) -ōrum, n. and **Lībēthrus** -i, m. (Λειβηθρός), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libēthris** -idis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

libidinōsē, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, willfully, wantonly, Cic.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful, homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosisimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

libido (lūbido) -inus, 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; alicuius libidini adversari, obsistere, Cic.; libidines refrrenare, Cic.; **2**, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

Libitīna -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; post-

lentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, *death*; multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

libo, 1. (ἀεβω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a nature deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **2.** 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; alis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

libra -ae, f. (λίρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, a, lit., librae lanx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; b, meton., the Roman pound of 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; tormentorum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

librārius -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a bookseller, Cic.

librarium -ii, n., v. librarius.

librarius -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librārius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librarium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

librator -ōris, 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-poised, swung, hurried with force; glans, Liv.; lectus, Liv.

libra -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae librae, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

libro, 1. (libra), a, to poise, keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; b, to swing, hurl, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; se, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; c, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

libra, libis, m. (λίψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing. Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., a, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; b, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

Libya -ae, f. and **Libyē** -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; terra, Nones, Ov.; 2, Libys -os, Libyan; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libyatis -adis, f. Libyan; uras, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libys -ensis -a -um, Libyan.

Libyphoeniceus -um, m. (Λιβυφαινίκη), a Libyan Phoenician, descended from the Phoenicians, in Egyptian.

licens -entis. **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 dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; b, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licence, Cic.

liceo -di -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.

liceor -cillus sum, 2. (liceo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

licet -cūt or -cūtum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., a, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos frui liceat, 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; foli. by the subj., omnia licet concurrent, Cic.

Lichās -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

lichen -ēnis, m. (Λειχῆν), 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.

lictor -ōris, m. a lictor, plur. lictores, the lictors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six; lictor proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

lien -ēnis, m. or **liēnis** -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

ligamen -inis, n. (1. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

ligamentum -i, n. (1. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

Ligarius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar.

afterwards parodied, 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.

Ligēs -ae, f. (*Λίγεια*, the clear-colored), name of a wood-nymph.

Liger -gēris, m. a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Loire (acc. Ligerem and Ligerim; abl. Ligere and Ligeri, Caes).

Lignarius -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; confux, Cat.

lignor, 1. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

lignum -i, n. 1. wood, esp., firwood (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. **l** to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov., to bind up, bandage; vulnere veste, Ov. II. 1, a, to harness; malam, Hor.; b, laqueo guttura, to tie up, to bind around, Ov.; 2, transf., to bind together, connect, unite; dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

2. **ligo** -ōnis, m. 1, a hoe, Hor.; 2, meton., tillage, Juv.

lingula (*lingūla*) -ae, f. (dim. of lingua). 1, a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. II. a shoe-strap, Juv.

Ligures -um, m. the *Ligurians*, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Ligūs** (**Ligūr**) -gūris, c. a *Ligurian*; adj. = *Ligurian*. Hence, 1, **Ligūria** -ae, f. the country of the *Ligures*, 2, **Ligusticus** -a -um, *Ligurian*, 3, **Ligustinus** -a -um, *Ligurian*.

ligurio (*ligurrie*), 4. (lugo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; furta, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; lucra, Cic.

ligurritio -ōnis, f. (ligurritio), daintiness, Cic.

Ligas -gūris, m., v. *Ligures*.

Ligusticus -stinus, v. *Ligures*.

Ligustrum -i, n. privet, Verg.

lilum -ii, n. (*Λίλιον*), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. t., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

Lilybaeum (-baeum) -i, n. (*Λιλυβαίον*), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capo di Boe, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, b, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, and c, **Lilybaetanus** -a -um, *Lilybaean*.

limas -ae, f. (limo), a file, Plaut.; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; desult et scriptis ultima limas trahis, Ov.

limatē, adv. (limatus), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

limatulus -a -um (dim. of limatus), polished, refined; opus est hoc 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, selvage, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

limen -inis, n. (connected with 1. limus and obliquis), the threshold. I. A. Lit., intrare limen, Cic. B. Meton., 1 = house, dwelling; limino 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. Lat., 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 brevis limite falle tuum, Ov.; 2, a fortified boundary-line, Tac. II. a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, river-bed, Ov.; sectus, the zodiac, Ov., quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Ov.

Limnaeum -i, n. (*Λίμναία*), a town in Acarnania.

limnatis -tidis, f. (*Λιμνῆτις*), a surname of Diana, as the patroness of fishermen.

limo, 1. (limo), I. to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut.; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaedam institui, quae limantur a me polius, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. II. to file off, fig., to take away from, to diminish, alteri affluxit, de altero limavit, Cic.

limosus -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 obliquus), 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 sacrifices, Verg.

Limyra -ōrum, n. (*Λίμυρα*, τὰ), and **Limyra** -ae, f. or **Limyre** -ēs, f. (*Λίμυρα*, ἡ), 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.

Lindos and -dus -i, f. (*Λίνδος*), a town in Rhodes

linea -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 tanquam transire lineas, Cic.; mors ultima lineae rerum est, the final goal, Hor.; 2, the line in the theatre by which the seats were separated; eogit nos linea jungi, Ov.

lineamentum -i, n. (linea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. I. Lit., in geometria lineamenta, Cic. II. Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; in operum lineamenta sollertissime perspicis, Cic.; 2, a feature, ornament; corporis, Cic.

linēus -a -um (linum), made of linen, linen; vincola, Verg.; lanterna, Cic.

linge, lani, linotum, 3. (*Λίγγο*), to lick, Cat.

Lingones -um, m. a people in Gaul, whence the modern *Langres*.

lingua -ae, f. a tongue. **I. A.** Lit., linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv.; linguam ejicere, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, speech, language; linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain, Cic.; Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv.; transf., of the sounds of animals, linguae volucrum, Verg.; **2, a, a language, tongue;** Latina, Cic.; Gallica, Caes.; utraque lingua, Greek and Latin; **b, a dialect;** disciplinis linguarumque divisa, Cic.; **3, readiness of speech, eloquence;** est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, loquacity; poenam lingua commuerisse, 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 linguas, Ov.

linia, v. linea.

liniamentum, v. lineamentum.

linigē -gēra gērūm (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 cerā, Verg.; **2, a, to cover;** labra alicui, to cheat, cozen, Mart.; tecta auro, Ov.; **b, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus** what has been written on waxen tablets, digna lini, worthy of being erased, Ov.; **c, to besmear, dirty;** ora luto, Ov.; fig., splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. (λείω), to leave. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., socios ignotae terrae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to leave, give up, abandon; haec, Cic.; severa, Hor.; **2, with double acc., nil intentatum,** Hor. **II.** to leave, depart from; urbem, Cic; liqui, to faint, Ov.; linquere dulces animas, to die, Verg.

lintheātus -a -um (lintheum), clothed in linen, legio, a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath, Liv.

linthēolum -i, n. (dim. of lintheum), 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., **linteum** -i, n. linen cloth, linen; merces linteis delatae, Cic.; esp., a sail; dare lintea ventis, Ov.

lintriculus -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 bleared-eyed; equum leviter lippirein, Cic.

lippitudo -inis, f. (lippus), inflammation in the eyes, Cic.

lippus -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, bleared-eyed, Hor.; sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.

liquefactio -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., liquefio -factus sum -fieri (liqueo and facio), to melt, dissolve, make liquid. **I.** Lit., 1, glacies liquefacta, Cic.; **2, to putrefy;** viscera liquefacta, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make weak, enervate; aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.

Liquēo, liqui or lēui, 2. (λείβω). **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 neitum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, Cic.; **b, legal t. t., non liquet,** a phrase used by the jury when they declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, Cic.

Liquescō, lēui, 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** -ōris, m. (liqueo), liquidity, fluidity. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Meton., a liquid, fluid, liquor; per lucidi ammoni liquores, Cic.; absol., the sea, Hor.

Liriōpē -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 Capetanus, now the Garigliano.

lis (old form, stilis), litis, f. a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel. **I.** Gen., statem 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 resolve, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.

Lissus -i, f. town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alesso, or Lesch.

Litāna silva -ae, f. a forest in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 218 A. C.

Litatio -ōnis, f. (lito), an auspicious offering, successful sacrifices; hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, Liv.

·littera (littera) -ae, f. (l. lino), a letter of the alphabet. **I.** Lit., litterarum notae, Cic.; homotrium litterarum = fur, a thief, Plaut; litterae grandes, usual characters, Cic.; tristis (O), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condennino, salutaris (A), for Absolve, Cic; litteras discere, to learn to read, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, not a line, Cic.; litteris parcere, to be sparing with paper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Sing., littera; **1.** handwriting; ad similitudinem litterae tuae, Cic.; **2.** poet for plur. litterae, a, a letter, Ov; **b.** an epitaph, Ov.; **c.** a bond, Ov. **B.** Plur litterae, that which is written, **1.** written records, quod parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv; **2.** a, writing, document, deed, contract; litteras conquire, 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 allatarum, 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.

litteratē, 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 -ōnis, m (littera), a philologist, grammarian, critic

litterātūra -ae, f (litterae). **I.** a writing composed of letters, a, that which is written, Cic.; **b.** the alphabet, Tac. **II.** culture, learning, scholarship, Sen

litterātus -a -um (litterae) **I.** lettered, inscribed with letters, servus, branded, Plaut. **II.** learned, liberally educated, Camus nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic; transf, otium, learned leisure, Cic

Liternum -i, n a town in Campania, north of the mouth of the river Lirarnus, now Patria. Adj., **a.** **Liternus** -a -um, **b.** **Literninus** -a -um, Liternian Subst., **Literninum** -i, n an estate near Liternum.

litterŭla -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 -eſus, m (lituus and cano), a trumpeter, clarion-blower, Cic

litigātor -ōnis, m (litigo), a party in a lawsuit, litigant, Cic.

litigiosus -a -um (litigium), full of strife, contentious. **I.** With comp and superl., fond of dispute, litigious, homo minime litigiosus, Cic. **II.** Of things, a, full of dispute, quarrelsome, disputatio, Cic.; **b.** contested at law, praedilium, Cic.

litigium -li, n (litigo), a quarrel, contention, Plaut.

litigo, 1. (for litem ago), to quarrel, dispute, brawl. **I.** Gen., accurre 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, proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; litato (abl. absol.), non auspicato nec litato aolem instruant, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice, Liv. **B.** Of the victim, to give

a favourable omen, promise success; victima nulla litat, Ov. **II.** Transl., to sacrifice successfully; sacris litatis, Verg.

litorālis -e (litus), of or relating to the shore; dii, gods of the shore, Cat.

litorēus -a -um (litus), of or belonging to the shore; arena, Ov.; aves, Verg.

littera, etc., v. littera, etc.

litŭra -ae, f. (lino). **1.** the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction; flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic; **2.** meton., the passage erased, nomen esse in litura, Cic., poet. transf, a blot, Ov.

litus, etc., v. litus, etc.

litus (litus) -tōris, n. (lino). **I.** **1.** the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast; litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; piov., litus arare, to plough the shore, to labour in vain, Ov.; in litus arenas fundere, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; **2.** the sea-coast, territory near the coast, cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shore of a lake, Ov.; of a river, Cic.

litŭs -i, m. (lito). **I.** the curved staff or wand of an augur, Cic. **II.** Transf., a curved trumpet, clarion, Cic.

livēns -entis, p. adj (from liveo), **1.** leaf-coloured, bluish-grey, plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus, livid, black and blue, Ov.; **2.** envious, Mart.

livēo, **2.** **1.** to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; **2.** transf., to be envious, to envy, alicui, Tac.

livesco, **3.** (liveo), to become bluish, grow livid, Lucr.

lividŭlus -a -um (dim. of lividus) somewhat envious, Juv.

lividus -a -um (liveo), bluish, blue. **I.** Lit., racemi, 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 -ōnis, m. (liveo), **1.** a bluish colour, livid spot on the body, niger livor in pectore, Ov.; **2.** envy, spite, malice; ap. Cic.

lixae -ae, m. a sutler, Liv.; plur, **lixae** -arum, m. camp-followers of every kind, Sall.

locatio -ōnis, f. (loco), a letting out to hire, leasing, a, lit., Cic.; **b.** meton., a contract of letting and hiring, a lease, Cic.

locellus -i, m. (dim. of locus), a compartment in a chest, Caes.

locito, 1. (intens. of loco), to let out to hire, Ter.

loco, 1. (locus), to place, lay, put, set. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg.; **2.** transf., to place; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; virginem in matrimonium, Plaut. **B.** a, to let out to hire, to farm out taxes; vectigalia, 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*; *statuam faciendam*, Cic.; **c**, *to hire out, let one's services on hire*; *se*, Plaut. **O.** *to lend money at interest*, Plaut.; *se locare*, *to yield an interest, profit*; *disciplina quas erat ab hoc tradita locabat* *se non minus*, etc., *produced no less than*, etc., Cic.; *fig.*, *beneficia apud gratos*, Liv. (*locassint* for *locaverint*, Cic.).

Lōri -ōrum, m. (Λορῖοι), **1**, *the inhabitants of Lōris, in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōrenses** -um, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōris** -idis and -idos, *f.* *a Locrian woman*, Cat.; *the country Lōris*, Liv.; **2**, *the name of a town in Lower Italy, in Bruttium, with the name Epizephyrii, and also of its inhabitants, the Locrians*.

lōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*. **Esp.**, **1**, *a coffin*, Plu.; **2**, plur., *loculi*, *a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; *nummum in loculos demittere*, Hor.

lōcuples -plētis (locus and *pleo). **1.** *possessing large landed property*, Cic. **II.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*; **1**, lit., *a*, of persons, *mulier copiosa plane et locuples*, Cic.; *with abl.*, *copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *villa tota locuples est*, Cic.; *annus locuples frugibus*, Hor.; *aquila, the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.; **2**, transf., *a*, *rich, abounding in*; *Lysias oratione locuples, of copious eloquence*, Cic.; **b**, *credible, trustworthy, sufficient, satisfactory*; *auctor*, Cic.; *testis*, Cic.; *tabellarius*, Cic. (*abl. sing.* *locupletus* and *gen.* (in Cic. always) *locupleti*, *genit. plur.* *locupletium*, Cic., *locupletum*, Caes.).

lōcuplēto, **1** (*locuples*), *to enrich*; *homines fortunatis*, Cic.; *templum picturis*, Cic.; *transf.*, *sapientem locupletat ipsa natura*, Cic.

lōcus -i, m. (plur. loci, *single places*; *loca, places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*). **I.** *a place*. **A.** *Gen.*, **1**, lit., *omnes copias in urum 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 turns*, Cic.; **c**, *position, degree, rank*; *esse ex equestri loco*, Cic.; *infimo loco natus*, Cic.; *loco*, with the *genit.*, *in the place of*; *allicui 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 lauta*, Liv.; **b**, *place = town*; *opportunitas loci*, Cic.; **c**, *neighbourhood*; *ea loca incolere*, Caes. **II.** *Transf.*, **1**, *time*; *a*, *ad id locum*, *up to that time*, Sall.; **b**, *opportunity, occasion*; *si est illius gaudendi locus*, Cic.; **2**, *condition, situation*; *maiores loco erant res nostrae*, Cic.

1. locusta (lūbusta) -ae, *f.* **1**, *a locust*; *hucustarum examina*, Liv.; **2**, *a kind of lobster or crab*, Plin.

2. Lōcusta -ae, *f.* *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning the contemporary and accomplices of Nero*.

lōquāto (lōquātio) -ōnis, *f.* (*loquor*), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

lōdix -dicis, *f.* *a rough blanket, rug, counterpane*, Juv.

lōgēum -ēi, n. and **lōgīum** -ii, n. (λογεῖον and λόγιον), *archives*, Cic.

lōgica -ae, *f.* and **lōgicō** -ēs, *f.* (λογική, sc. τέχνη), *logic*, Cic.

lōgicus -a -um (λογικός), *logical*; *subst.*,

lōgica -ōrum, n. *logic*, Cic.

lōgos (-us) -i, m. (λόγος), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, bon mot*, Cic.

lōligo, v. *lolligo*.

lōllium -h, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

lolligo -gīnis, *f.* *a cuttle-fish*, Cic.

Lollus -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) -ii, n. *London*.

longaevus -a -um (*longus* and *aevum*), *aged, old*; *parens*, Verg.; *manus*, Ov.

longē, adv. (*longus*), *long*. **I.** *In space*. **A.** *a long way off, far off, at a distance*; **1**, lit., *longe absum*, Cic.; *longe videre*, Cic.; *discedere*, Cic.; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, *a*, *far off*; *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.; *ab aliquo longe abesse, not to help*, Caes.; **b**, *far*; *longe dissimilis contentio*, Cic.; *longe dissentire*, with *compai.* and *superl.*, *by far, longe melior*, Verg.; *longe maximus*, Cic. **B.** *from afar*; *agnoscere regem*, Verg.; *fig.*, *tauu longe repetita principia, far-fetched*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, of time, *long, for a long time, far*; *aetate longius provecus*, 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**, *annes*, Tac.; **2**, *a*, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacedaemon*, Cic.; *c (ex) longinquo, from a distance*, Tac.; **b**, *living at a distance, foreign*; *homo alienigena et longinquus*, Cic.; *c*, *standing at a distance*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, of time; **1**, *long in duration, long*; *observatio*, Cic.; *morbus*, Cic.; **2**, *distant*; *in longinquum tempus aliquid differere*, Cic.

Longinus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Cassia*, v. *Cassius*.

longitē, 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*.

longūlo, adv. (*longulus*), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

longūlus -a -um (dim of *longus*), *somewhat long*; *iber*, Cic.

longūrinus -ii, m. (*longus*), *a long pole, rod, rail*, Caes.

longus -a -um, *long*. **I.** *Lit.*, **1**, *gen.*, *a*, of things, *epistola*, Cic.; *spatium*, Caes.; *navia, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *versus, the hexameter*, ap. Cic.; *with acc.* of length, *ratīs longa pedes centum*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, Cic.; *longus homo est*, Cat.; **2**, *esp. post.*, *vast, spacious*; *frēta*, Ov.; *pontus*, Hor. **II.** *Transf.*, of time; **1**, *gen.*, *long, of long duration*, *lētus*; *homo quibus expectatum longas 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.; 3, far-seeing, looking far into the future; spes, Hor.; poet. transf., of persons, longus spe, hoping to live long, Hor.

loquacitas -ātis, f. (loquax), talkativeness, loquacity; mea, Cic.

loquacit̃er, adv. (loquax), loquaciously, talkatively; respondere, Cic.

loquacit̃us -a -um (dim. of loquax), somewhat talkative, Lucr.

loquax -quācis (loquor), talkative, garrulous, loquacious; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranae, croaking, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, full of nestlings, Verg.; stagna, full of frogs, Verg.; lymphae, babbling, Hor.; epistola, gossiping, Cic.; vultus, expressive, Ov.

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.

loqũtor, 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 aliqua 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.).

lorātus -a -um (lorum), bound with thongs, Verg.

lorēus -a -um (lorum), made of thongs, Plaut.

lorica -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.

lorico, 1. (lorica) to arm with a corselet or cuirass; gen. partic., **loricātus** -a -um, armed with a cuirass, Liv.

lōrum -i, n. a strap or thong of leather. I. Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumum laxo vinciret, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducis lorum,' Liv. II. Meton. 1, the girdle of Venus, Mart.; 2, a rein; loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, to relax the reins, Verg.; 3, a scourge, whip; loris urī, Hor.; loris caedere aliquem, Cic.; 4, a leathern bulla (v. bulla), Juv.

Lōtōphāgi, genit. -phāgōn, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa.

lōtōs (-us) -i, f. (Λωτός). I. the Egyptian lotus, Plin. II. a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters; transf., the fruit of the lotus, Ov.; meton., a state made of the lotus-tree wood, Ov. III. m. and f. an Italian plant (Diospyros Lotos, Linn.), Cic. IV. a plant used for fodder, Verg.

1. **lōtus** -a -um, v. lavo.

2. **lōtus** -i, f., v. lotos.

Lūa -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

lūba, libido, etc. = libet, libido, etc. (q.v.).

lūbrico, 1. (lubricus), to make smooth or slippery, Juv.

lūbricus -a -um, slippery. I. Gen., A. Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subst., **lūbricum** -i, n. a slippery place, Tac. B. Transf., slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin., vultus nimium lubricus 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, **Lūcānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucani, 3, **Lūcānicus** -a -um, Lucanian; subst. **Lūcānica** -ae, f. a kind of sausage, Cic.; 4, **Lūca** -ae, m. Lucanian; Luca bos, a Lucanian ox, i.e., an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus.

1. **Lūcānus** -a -um, v. Lucani.

2. **Lūcānus** i, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, contemporary of the Emperor Nero, author of the still extant Pharsalia.

lūcar -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, Apromio aliquid lucelli jussi sunt dare, Cic.

Lūcensis, v. Luca.

lūcō, luxi, 2 (lux), to be bright, shine, glitter. I. stella lucret, Cic., lucet oculi, Ov.; impers., lucret, 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 imperia nostri splendor illis gentibus lucret, Cic.; quum res ipsa tot, tam clavis argumentis luceat, Cic.

Lūcēres -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 (lūcisco), luxi, 3. (inchoat. of lucio), to begin to shine; a, pers., novus sol lucescit, Verg.; cras lucescere Nonas, appear, Ov.; b, impers., lucescit, it grows light, day is breaking, Cic.

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, annis, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., lucidum fulgentis oculi, Hor.; 2, bright, shining white; ovis, Tib. II. Transf., clear, plain, lucid; ordo, Hor.

lūcifer -fēra -fērū (lux and fero), light-bearing, light-bringing. I. Adj., 1, gen., equi, the horses of the moon, Ov.; 2, bringing to light; manus (of Lucina), Ov. II. Subst., **Lūcifer** -fēri, m. Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, Cic.; myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx; hence, Lucifero gentilis (= Ceyx), Ov.; meton., the day; tot Luciferi, Ov.

lūcidus -a -um (lux and fugio), shining 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 Suessa Aurunca, B.C. 148, died B.C. 103, a Roman knight, founder of Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (lux), "she that brings to light," the goddess of births, a surname of Juno or of Diana; meton., a bearing of children, birth; Lucinam pati (of the cow), to calve, Verg.

lūcisco = *lucresco* (q.v.).

Lūcius -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen (gen. abbreviated to L.).

lūcrātivus -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable; sol, Cic.

Lūcrētills -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*.

lūcrificiō -fēcī -fēcium, 3. (sometimes written separately *lucri facio*), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; tritici modios centum, Cic.

lūcrificābilis -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

lūcrificus -a -um (lucrum and facio), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

lūcrifūga -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 Baiae. Hence, adj., **a.** **Lūcrinus** -a -um, *Lucrine*; conchyliā, Hor., and subst., **Lūcrina** -ōrum, n. Mart., *Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their flavour, **b.** **Lūcrinensis** -e, *Lucrine*; res, oysters, Cic.

lūcor, 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.; *lucetur indicia veteris infamae, I will make him a present of, i.e., I will say nothing about, Cic.*

lūcrosus -a -um (lucrum), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

lūcrum -i, n. (cf. λάω), gain, profit, advantage (opp. damnum). **I.** Lit., *lucri causā*, Cic.; ad praedam lucrumque revocare, to turn to one's profit, Cic.; ponere in lucro or in lucris, to reckon a gain, Cic.; *lucra facere ex vectigalibus*, Cic.; *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, *lucra*, riches, Ov.

luctāmen -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

luctātiō -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.

luctātor -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler, Ov.

luctificus -a -um (luctus and facio), causing grief, mournful, doleful; Alecto, Verg.

luctisōnus -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.

luctōse, adv. (luctuosus), mournfully, sorrowfully, Liv.

luctōsus -a -um (luctus), mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful; o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.; luctuosissimum bellum, Cic.; *miserā tempora et luctuosa*, Cic.

luctus -ūs, 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.** personf., Luctus, the god of mourning, Verg.

lūcubrātiō -ōnis, f. (lucubro), **1.** working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study; *vix digna lucubratiōne ancularum*, to be told by old wives while spinning at night, Cic., plur., *lucubratiōnes detraxi et meditationes addidi*, Cic. **2.** meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration; *lucubratiōnem meam perire*, Cic.

lūcubro, 1. (lux). **I.** Intaust, to work by night; inter lucubrantēs ancillas sedere, Liv. **II.** Transf., to produce by night, to compose at night; parvum opusculum, Cic.

lūculentē, adv. (luculentus), excellently, admirably, splendidly; **a.** opus texere, Cic.; ionic, caelestiae, Cic.; **b.** of style, excellently; scribere, dicere, Cic.

lūculentēr, adv. (luculentus), excellently, well, Graece *luculenter* scire, Cic.

lūculentus -a -um (lux). **I.** full of light, bright, caninus, Cic. **II.** Transf., distinguished, splendid, excellent, **a.** of outward appearance, forma, Ter.; **b.** of importance, extent, plaga, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; **c.** of reputation, auctor, Cic.; **d.** of style, oratio, Sall.; verbis *luculentioribus*, Cic.

Lūcullus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Lucina. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Lucimius 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*.

lūculus -i, m. (dim. of lucus), a little grove, Suet.

Lūcūmo and synecop. **Lucmō** or **Lucmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan Lauchme); plur., **Lūcūmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; *galeritus Lucmō* = 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.

lūdibrium -ii, n. (ludo), derision, mockery, sport, jest. **I.** Lit., *alieu esse ludibrio*, Cic.; per ludibrium audit dimissique heard and dismissed with scorn, Hor. **II.** a laughing-stock, plaything; is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; fortunae, Cic.; *ludibria ventis*, Verg.

lūdbundus -a -um (ludo), **1.** playful, sportive, Liv.; **2.** transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdicor and **lūdicus** -era -crum (ludus), done for sport or recreation. serving as sport or

recreation, playful, sportive. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., *serino*, Cic.; *ars ludicra armorum*, Cic.; 2, esp., *relating to the stage*; *ars, acting*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **ludicrum** -i, n. 1, gen., *a plaything*, Cat.; 2, esp., *a theatrical performance, public spectacle*, Liv.

lūdificatio -ōnis, f. (*ludifico*), *a making game of, deriding, deceiving*, *quum omni morā, ludificatione, calumnia, senatus auctoritas impediretur*, Cic.

lūdificātor -ōris, m. (*ludifico*), *one who makes game of another, a deruder*, Plaut.

lūdifico, 1 (*ludus* and *facio*), *to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen*; *aliquem*, Sall.; *absol.*, Cic.

lūdificor, 1. dep. (*ludus* and *facio*) **I.** *to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat*, *aliquem*, Liv.; *absol.*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to make rain, frustrate by cunning*, *ea quae hostes agebat*, Liv.

lūdīmagister -tri, m. *a schoolmaster*, Cic.

lūdīo -ōnis, m. *a pantomimic actor*, Liv.

lūdīus -i, m. 1, *a pantomimic actor or dancer*, Cic.; 2, *a gladiator*, Juv.

lūdo, *lūsi, lūsūm*, 3 *to play.* **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., *aled*, Cic.; *trōcho*, 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.

lūdus -i, m. *a game, sport, pastime.* **I.** Lit., 1, *ludus campestris*, Cic.; *novum sibi aliquem excogitant 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.; *ludis, 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 perdisceere ludis esset*, Cic. **B.** *a sport, jest, joke*, *per ludum et jocum*, Cic. **C.** *a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school, gladiatorum, for training gladiators*; esp., *a school for learning the elements of knowledge*, Cic.; *ludus literarum*, Liv.; *ludum habere, to keep a school*, Cic. (*archae form ludus*, Cic.)

lūella (lūella) -ae, f. (*luo*), *punishment, eruption*, Lucr.

lūēs -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., **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgeo, *luxi, luctum*, 2. **I.** Intransit., *to mourn, be in mourning* (as shown by cries and outward signs, while *maereo* is *to be dejected*), *luget 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 lugebant*, Liv.; *aliquem*, Cic.; *mortem alienius*, Cic.

lūgubrē, adv. (*lugubris*), *mournfully, plaintively*, Verg.

lūgūbris -e (*lugeo*), *relating to mourning, mournful.* **I.** Lit., *lamentatio, for the dead*, Cic.; *domus, a house of mourning*, Liv. Subst., **lūgūbria** -ium, n. *mourning attire*, Ov. **II.** 1,

causing mourning; *bellum*, Hor.; 2, *doleful, plaintive*; *verba*, Ov.

lumbus -i, m. *the loin*, Cic.

lūmen -inis, n. (for *lucmen*, from *luceo*), *light.* **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *tabulas collocare in bono lumine, in a good light*, Cic.; *lumen solis*, Cic.; **B.** Esp. 1, *a light, lamp, taper*; *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*, *luminibus amissis, being blind*, Cic.; *caecitas luminis*, Cic.; *lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re*, Ov.; 5, *light in a house*, *luminibus obstruere, to block up light by building*, Cic. **C.** Meton., *an opening through which light can enter*, 1, *duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere*, Cic.; 2, *a window*, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, *light, clearness, insight*; *ordo maxime est, qui memoriam lumen affert*, Cic.; 2, *a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament*; *Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen*, Cic.; *lumina civitatis*, Cic.

lūmināre -āris, n. (*lumen*), *a window-shutter, window*; plur., Cic.

lūminōsus -a -um (*lumen*), *full of light*; of discourse, bright, luminous, Cic.

1 **lūna** -ae, f. (for *lucna*, from *luceo*). **I.** *the moon.* **A.** Lit., *plena, full moon*, 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., **Lūnensis** -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., **lūnātus** -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 voluntaria morte*, Cic.; 2, *to pay*; *luere poenam* or *poenas*, *to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for*, *itaque mei peccati luo poenas*, Cic.; *poenam pro caede*, Ov.

lūpa -ae, f. (*lupus*), 1, *a she-wolf*, Liv.; 2, *a prostitute*, Cic.

lūpānar -āris, n. (*lupa*), *a brothel*, Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (*lupa*), *provided with wolf's teeth*—i.e., *iron spikes*; *frena*, Hor. Hence, **lūpātī** -ōrum, m. and **lūpātā** -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., **Lūpercālia** -ium, *the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February*.

Lūpercus -i, m. (*lupus* and *arceo*), *"the keeper off of 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 lupinus* (*Lupinus albus*, Linn.), *used on the stage instead of coin*; *neq. tamen ignorat quid disten-* *aera lupinis*, Hor.

Lupus -i, m. (λύκος), a wolf. **I.** Lit., genus acre luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov., lupus in fabula, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a voracious fish, the pike, Hor.; 2, a, a horse's bit with jagged points, Ov.; b, a hook; ferret, Liv.

Lurco -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandiser, Plaut.

Luridus -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.

Luror -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lucr.

Luscinia -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

Luscinola -ae, f. (dim. of luscinia), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. **Luscinus** -a -um (Luscus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. **Luscinus**, C. Fabricius, v. Fabricius.

Lusciōsus and **Luscifōsus** -a -um (Luscus), purblind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

Lusca -a -um, 1, hollow-eyed, blind; statua, Juv.; 2, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

Lusio -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

Lusitania -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Durus and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lusitanus** -a -um, Lusitanian.

Lusito, 1. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

Lusius -ii, m. a river of Arcadia.

Lusor -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.

Lusorius -a -um (lusor), relating to play, Plin.

Lustralis -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.

Lustratio -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.

Lustro, 1. (connected with lueo). **I.** to make bright, illumine. **A.** sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B.** 1, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lustrum, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; 2, to wander over, traverse, pass through; Aegyptum, Cic.; aequor navibus, Verg. **II.** to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. **A.** lit., populum, exercitum, Cic. **B.** Meton. 1, to renew, muster an army (when a sacrifice was offered); exercitum, Cic.; 2, to go round, dance round, encircle; aliquem choreis, Verg.

1. **lustrum** -i, n. (luo 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 censerii, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II.** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lustrum, Hor.

Lusus -ū, m. (ludo). **I.** a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II.** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; 1, per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.; 2, dalliance, Ov.

Lutetius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

Lutetius -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish; caltha, Verg.

Lutetia (Pārisiōrum) -ae, f. town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

1. **lutēus** -a -um (lūtum); a, of the colour of the plant lutum, yellow, saffron-yellow; Aurora, Verg.; b, rose-coloured; soccus, Cat.

2. **lutēus** -a -um (lūtum), 1, of mud or clay, Ov.; transf., worthless; negotium, a trifle, Cic.; 2, dirty, covered with dirt; Vulcanus, Juv.

Luto, 1. (lūtum), to besmear with mud or dirt, Mart.

Lutulentus -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. (λύω). **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, lucis, f. light (root LUC, Gk. λύκ-η). **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 earentum, Verg.; 3, the eye, eyesight, Ov. **II.** Transf., the light; 1, publicity, the public view, the sight of men; res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic.; 2, light, illustration, elucidation; historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic.; 3, light, help, succour; lucem afferre reipublicae, Cic.; 4, light, ornament; haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxor, 1. dep. (luxus), to riot, revel, Plaut.

luxuria -ae, f. and **luxūriēs** -ēi, f. (luxus).

I. Lit., of plants, rankness, exuberant or luxuriant growth; segetum, Verg.; fig., Cic. **II.** Transf., excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, luxury; a, odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; b, unbridled insolence, Liv.

luxurio, 1. and **luxūrior**, 1. dep. **I.** to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth; humus, seges, Ov.; transf., a, of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton; ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; b, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

luxuriōse, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

luxuriōsus -a -um (luxuria). **I.** luxuriant in growth; frumenta, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; b, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriōsius (homine illo), Cic.

1. **luxus** -a -um (λοφός), dislocated; pes Sall.

2. **luxus** -ūs, m. 1, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, reveling, Cic.; 2, splendour, Verg.

Lyaeus -i, m. (Λυαίος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaeus, Verg.; meton.,

wine; uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib., latex Lyaeus, Verg.

Lýcaeus -i, m (Λύκαον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, *Lycaean*

Lýcambes -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), 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., **Lýcambéus** -a -um, *Lycaean*.

Lýcaon -ónis, m (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcaónius** -a -um; Arcetos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov. b, **Lýcaónis** -idis, f Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

Lýcaones -um, m (Λυκάωνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcaónius** -a -um, *Lycaonian*. Subst., **Lýcaónia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

Lýcœum -i, n. and **Lýciũm** -i, n (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's *Tu culan villa*.

lychnúcus -i, m. (Λυχνούχος), a lamp stand, candelabrum, Cic.

lychnus -i, m (Λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

Lýcia -ae, f (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia, hence, adj., **Lýcius** -a -um, *Lycian*; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Iatara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýcii** -órum, m. the Lycians.

Lýcium = Lyceum (q. v.)

Lýcómédēs -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

Lýcophrôn -phrônēs, m (Λυκόφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

Lýcōriās -idis, f (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea nymph.

Lýcōris -idis, f a freedwoman of Volturnus Papius, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lýcormās -ae, m. (Λυκορμας), a river in Aetolia.

Lycotus (-ōs) -i, f (Λύκος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lycotius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

Lýourgus -i, m (Λυκούργος) I. Myth, son of Dionys, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. II. Myth., son of Alnus and Neera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýourgidēs** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. III. Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýourgei** -órum, m (Λυκούργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens. IV. Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

Lýcus (-ōs) -i, m (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paphlagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Trabzon); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

Lýdia -ae, f (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., **A. Lýdus** -a -um, a Lydian; aurifer annis, Pactolus, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. **B. Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, Omphale, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., Lydi, the Etruscans, Cic.

lympa (limpha) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphæ** = 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.

Lyncestæ -iurum, m. (Λυνκεστῆαι), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj. **Lyncestius** -a -um, *Lyncestian*.

Lyncæus -ei, m (Λυνκεύς). I. a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lyncæus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lyncæus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lyncides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lyncæus. II. a companion of Aeneas.

Lyncus -i (Λύνκος) I. m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. II. f. the capital of the Lyncestæ.

lynx -cis, c (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

lyra -ae, f (λύρα) I. the lyre, a stringed instrument, quinn (Themistocles) in epulis recusaret lyram, Cic. II. Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song, Æoliae lyrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lyra, Ov.

Lyrœus (Lyrœus) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrœum between Arcadia and Argolis.

lyricus -a -um (Λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

Lyrnæsos -i, f (Λυρνησός), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lyrnæsis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis. 2, **Lyrnæsius** -a -um, *Lyrnæsiæan*.

Lýsander -dri, m (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

Lýsias -ae, m (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

Lýsimáchia -ae, f (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimáchienses** -iurum, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

Lýsimáchus -i, m. (Λυσιμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

Lýsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicily.

Lýsis -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

Lýsitheōs -ēs, f. (Λυσισθέη), 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.

Mæcæreus -ei and -eas m. (Μακάρης), son of Æolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mæcæreus** -idis, f. (Μακαρίς), the daughter of Mæcæreus (Isæ).

Mæcédo (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mæcédōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mæcédōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

2. Mācēdōnīcus -a -um, *Macedonian*; **3. Mācēdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

mācellārius -a -um (macellum), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **mācellārius** -ī, m. a *viandant*, provision-dealer, Suet.

mācellum -ī, n. a *provision-market*, meat-market; annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

mācēo, 2. to be lean, Plaut.

1. mācēr -era -crum, lean; taurus, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., in macrum reducit, Hor.

2. Mācēr -eri, m. a *Roman family name*; **1. C. Licinius Macer**, a *Roman historian*; **2. Aemilius Macer**, a *poet*, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

mācēria -ae, f. (μάκελος, or μάκελλον, an enclosure), a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

mācēro, 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.

mācesco, 3. (maceo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

māchaera -ae, f. (μάχαιρα), a sword, knife, Plaut

māchaerōphōrus -ī, m. (μαχαιοφόρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

Māchāōn -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj., **Māchāōnīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Machaon.

māchina -ae, f. (μηχανή), 1, a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, Cic., pulling down columns, Cic., drawing ships down to the sea, Hor.; fig., ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adolescentulum, Cic.; **2**, a military engine, a catapult, balista, etc., Sall.; **3**, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; **4**, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

māchināmentum -ī, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument, Liv.

māchinātio -ōnis, f. (machinor), 1, contrivance, machinery, mechanism; cum machinatione quādam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic.; transf. a cunning device, machination, Cic.; **2**, meton., a mechanical contrivance, a machine; navalis, Caes.

māchinātor -ōris, m. (machinor), 1, a maker of machines, architect; tormentor, Liv.; **2**, transf., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator; horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; huius belli, Liv.

māchinor, 1. dep. (machina), 1, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; **2**, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

mācies -ēī, f. (maceo), 1, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; **2**, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

mācilentus -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

Mācra -ae, 1, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; **2**, Mācra cōmē (Μακρά κωμή), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

mācresco, mācrūī, 3. (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

Mācri Campi and **Campi Mācri** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

Mācrobīus -ī, m., Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the fifth century, A.D.

mācrocōllum -ī, n. (μακροκόλον), 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 extis deos manes, Cic.; transf., a, to reward, honour with anything; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic. **II.** to sacrifice, offer; hostiam, Hor.; transf., to devote; aliquem Orco, Liv.

mactus -a -um (from *mago, maxi, mactum = augeo), 1, found only in the forms macte, macti, joined with an abl. and generally with the imper. of the verb esse, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! macte virtute! Cic.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte virtute diligentiaque esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; **2**, = mactatus, sacrificed, Lucr.

mācula -ae, f. (connected with maceo, macies, macula), 1, a spot, mark; equus albis maculis, Verg.; **2**, the mesh of a net, Cic.; **3**, transf., a blot, stain, blemish, fault; hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; familiae, Cic.

mācūlo, 1. (macula), to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute; 1, lit., terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv.; **2**, transf., to stain, defile, pollute; rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos paricidio, Liv.

mācūlosus -a -um (macula), full of spots, spotted, speckled; 1, lynx, Verg.; **2**, stained, polluted, defiled; vestis Pompeii, Cic.; hg, defiled, polluted; senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

mādefācio -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mādefio** -factus sum -fieri (madeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.

mādeo -ūī, 2. (μαδάω), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., natabant pavimenta vino, madebant 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 seminibus, steeped in, Hor.

mādesco, mādūī, 3. (madeo), to become moist or wet; semusta madescunt robora, Verg.

mādidus -a -um (madeo), moist, wet. **I.** Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aquā madidus, Cic.; genae, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. **II.** Esp., drunk, Plaut.

mādor -ōris, m. (madeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

Maeadrē -dri, m. and **Maeadrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαεινός). **I.** a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course, now Meander; in the legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Cuvinus and Byblis. **II.** Appellat., a winding, turning; a, of a road, Cic.; b, a winding border of a dress, Verg. Hence, adj., **Maeadrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Meander; juvenis, Cuvinus, Ov.

Maecēnās -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

Maecius -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 orator.

Maedi -ōrum, m. (Μαῖδαι), a Thracian people. Adj., **Maedīcus** -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 S. Maelius, slain, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power, by C. Serrullus Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus.

maena (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνη), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

Maenālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ōrum, n. (Μαινάλωρ), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, **1**, **Maenālius** -a -um, Maenalian, Arcadian; deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; **2**, **Maenālis** -idis, f. belonging or relating to Maenalus; ursa, Callisto, Ov.; oia, Arcadia, Ov.

Maenās -ādis, f. (μαῖνās), **1**, a bacchante, Ov.; transl., a, a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; b, a priestess of Cybele, Cat; **2**, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

Maenādes, v. Maenas.

Maenius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; columna Maenia, v. columna. Hence, **Maenīanus** -a -um, Maenian. Subst., **Maenīanum** -i, n. a projecting balcony, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

Maecōnes -um, m. (Μαῖκωνες), the inhabitants of Maeconia, the Maconians, hence, a, **Maecōnia** -ae, f. (Μαῖκωνία), Maconia, a part of Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = *Eturia*, Verg.; b, **Maecōnides** -ae, m. (a) Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna, Ov.; (B) an Etruscan, Verg.; c, **Maecōnis** -idis, f. a Lydian woman, Atachne, Ov., Omphale, Ov.; d, **Maecōnius** -a -um, (a) Maconian, Lydian; ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., senex or vates, Homer, Ov.; so Homeric or heroic; carmen, pes, choriace, Ov.; (B) Etruscan, nautae, Ov.

Maecōtae -ārum, m. (Μαῖκωνται), a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis. Hence, a, **Maecōticus** -a -um, Maecotic, palus, the Lake Maeotis, Plin.; b, **Maecōtidae** -ārum, m. the persons living on Lake Maeotis; c, **Maecōtis** -idis, f. relating to the Maecotae or to Lake Maeotis; esp. Maeotis palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov; d, **Maecōtius** -a -um, Maecotian.

maerō, 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.; patit, maerens, mournful, sorrowful; quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic. **II**. Trans., to lament, mourn over, bewail; casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and influ., Cic.; talia maerens, uttering lamentations, Ov.

maeror -ōris, m. (maereo), mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness; in maerore jacere, Cic.; maerorem minuere, Cic.

maestitia -ae, f. (maestus). **I**. sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief, esse in maestitia, Cic. **II**. Transf., gloominess; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

maestitudo -inis, f. (maestus), sadness, Plaut.

maestus -a -um (maereo), sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy **I**. Ulixes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manus, Ov. **II**. Transf., **1**, gloomy; neci maestum dimittit, Verg.; **2**, causing or indicating sorrow; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

Maevius -ili, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil.

māga -ae, f. (magus), the enchantress, Ov. (?)

māgālia -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, cottages, hovels, Verg.

māgē = magis (q.v.).

māgius -a -um (μαγικός), relating to magia or enchantment, magical; artes, Verg.; dii, 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 comparison, magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic. **B**. Particular combinations, a, non (neque) magis . . . quam, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, Cic.; b, quo magis . . . eo magis, the more . . . the more, Cic.; quo magis . . . eo minus, Cic.; c, eo magis, so much the more, all the more, Cic.; d, with abl., impendio magis, considerably more, Cic.; multo magis, much more, more by far, Cic.; while 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** (maximō), 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 liberalissima, Cic.; **2**, with verbs, a, cupere, velle, Cic.; b, where the meaning must in part be supplied, aliam 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 officium est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum optulari, Cic.; quum maxime, just, precisely, Liv.; quum maxime, just now, Cic.; c, quam or ut qui maxime, in the highest possible degree, Cic.; d, non maxime, not altogether; ingenium non maxime defuit, Cic. **II**. = potissimum, principally, particularly, especially; **1**, quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all Homer, Cic.; quum . . . tunc maxime, both . . . and especially, Cic.; **2**, just, exactly, nunc quum maxime, Cic.; **3**, in colloquial language 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 operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, exercised the functions of vice-director, Cic.; elephantum, 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.

magisterium -i, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director*; **inorum**, *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 magistra**, *by the help of art*, Verg.

magistratus -tis, 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; maiores 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.**

magnanimitas -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Cic.

magnanimus -a -um (*magnus* and *animus*), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (*genit. plur., magnanimūm*, Verg.).

Magnēs -nētis, v. *Magnesia*.

Magnēsia -ae, f. (*Μαγνησία*). **I.** *a district of Thessaly*. **II.** *a town in Caria on the Maeander (now Inek-bazar)*. **III.** *a town in Lydia on Mount Sipylus (now Manissa)*. Hence, **1**, **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (*Μάγνης*), *Magnesian*; esp., *lapis Magnes* or simply *Magnes, a loadstone, magnet*; plur. subst., **Magnētes** -um, m. *the Magnesians*; **2**, **Magnēsius** -a -um, *Magnesian*; saxum, *the magnet*, Lucr.; **3**, **Magnessa** -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., **magnificentius**; superl., **magnificentissimē**, adv. (*magnificē*), **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.

magnificentia -ae, f. (*magnificus*). **I.** *Of persons, 1, loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity*, Cic.; *and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language*, Cic.; **2**, *magnificence, splendour*; **odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit**, Cic. **II. Transf.**, *of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; **epularum, villarum**, Cic.

magnifico, 1. (*magnificus*), *to prize highly, esteem greatly*, Plaut.

magnificus -a -um, compar., **magnificentior**; superl., **magnificentissimus**

(*magnus* and *facio*). **I.** *Of persons, a, magnificent, fond of display*; *in supplicis deorum magnifici, domi parcel*, 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**, *famous, eminent, distinguished*; **magnificentissimum decretum**, Cic.

magniloquentia -ae, f. (*magniloquus*), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; *Homeri*, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; **allicuius**, 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**, *beneficial*, Cic.; **b**, *power, republicae*, Sall.; **2**, *greatness, high degree*; **amoris**, Cic.; **animi**, *magnanimity*, Cic.

magnopere, and separately **magno opere**, adv. (*magnus* and *opus*), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; **nihi mirari**, Cic.; **magnopere delectare**, Cic.; **non magno opere laboro quorundam**, etc., Cic.; *in the superl., maxinopere*, Cic.; **maximo opere**, *very greatly*, Cic.

magnus -a -um, compar., **māior** -us; superl., **maximus (maximūm)** -a -um (*from root MAC*, whence *magnis*, *mactus*, *mactō* = *μᾶχος*), *great, large*. **I. Lit.**, **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*, *domus*, Cic.; **montes**, Cat.; **litterae maximae**, Cic.; **magnae aquae, an inundation**, Liv.; **2, a**, *applied to number, bulk, mass, maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, Cic.; **multitudo peditatus**, Caes.; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; **ornatus muliebris prethi majoris**, Cic.; *thus abl. magno and genit. magni, at a high value, dear*; **magni aestinare, to esteem highly**, Cic.; **magni, maximi facere**, Cic.; **magno emere**, Cic.; **3**, *of sound, loud*; **vox**, Cic.; **exclamare majus, in a louder tone**, Cic. **II. A.** *Of time, 1, long*; **annus**, Verg.; **2**, *magno natu, of great age*, Liv.; *and esp. in compar. and superl., with or without natu or annus, older*; **natu major frater**, Cic.; **annos natus major quadraginta**, Cic.; **Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae**, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stolori 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 afflatu divino unquam fuit**, Cic.; **3**, *serious, heavy, severe*; **periculum**, Caes.; **infamia**, Cic.; **4, a**, *strong, high, noble*; **magno animo**, Cic.; **b**, *proud*; **magna verba**, Verg.

Māgo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. *brother of Hannibal*.

1. māgus -i, m. (*μᾶγος*), *a learned man or magician among the Persians*, Cic.

2. māgus -a -um, *magical*; **artes**, Ov.

Māja -ae, f. (*Μαία*), *the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, one of the Pleiades*; **Majā genitus**, Verg.; **Majā natus**, Hor.; **Majā creatus**, Ov.; *Mercury (acc., Majan, Ov.)*.

mājālis -is, m. a gilded boar, Var.; 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, *di non censent esse suae majestatis, to be consistent with their majesty*, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patria, the paternal authority, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; *majestatem minuere, to offend against the sovereignty of the people*, Cic.; *orinen majestatis, treason*, Cic.; *lex majestatis*, Cic. **II.** *honour, excellence, splendour*; *inatronum*, Liv.

mājor, majores, v. magnus.

Mājus -i, m. mensis Majus or simply Majus, the month of May, Cic.; used adj., Calendae Majae, Cic.

mājuscūlus -a -um (dim. of major), somewhat larger, somewhat greater; in aliqua majuscula cura, Cic.

māla -ae, f. (contracted from mandela from mando, as scala for scandela from scando), **1.** the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; **2.** the cheek, malae decentes, Hor.

mālācia -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea; tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut, etc., Caes.

mālācisso, 1. (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

mālōus -a -um (μαλακός), soft, pliable, Plaut; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

mālō, adv., compar. **pējus**; superl., **peissime** (malus), badly, ill. **I.** Lit., **1.** male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; L. Antonio male sit, evil be to L. Antonio, Cic.; male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; **2.** a, wrongly, improperly, badly, male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Cic.; b, unsuccessfully, unfortunately, suos labores et apparatus male cecidisse, Cic.; c, inopportunistly, in the wrong place, male saluta, Hor.; d, dishonestly, wickedly, male agere, Cic.; Carthago jam diu male cogitans, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** bitterly; male odisse, Cues; **2.** a, too much, excessively, male superbus, Caes.; b, with adj. and partic., to give a directly opposite meaning, male sanus, Cic.; male gratus, unthankful, Ov.

Mālēa -ae, acc. -an, f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεα), promontory in Laconia (now Malio di S. Angelo.)

mālédico, adv. (maledicus), calumniously, abusively, scurrilously, dicere, Cic.

mālédicens -entis, p. adj. (from maledico), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous; maledicentissima civitas, Cic.

mālédico -dixi -dictum, 3. to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile; alicui, Cic.

mālédictio -ōnis, f. (maledico), a reviling, abusing, Cic.

mālédictum -i, n. (maledico), a railing accusation, foul, abusive language; maledicta in vitam alicuius conjicere, Cic.; maledicta in alicuius dicere or conferre or congerere, Cic.

mālédicus -a -um (maledico), abusive, scurrilous; conviciator, Cic.

mālēfācio -fēci -fēctum, 3. to do an injury, to injure; alicui, Plaut.

mālēfactor -ōris, m. (malefacio), an evil-doer, malefactor, Plaut.

mālēfactum -i, h. (malefacio), an ill deed, injury, Cic.

mālēficiōs, adv. (maleficus), maliciously, mischievously, Plaut.

mālēficiūm -ii, n. (maleficus), **1.** an evil deed, crime, mischief; maleficiūm committere, admittare, Cic.; se non maleficiū causā

hostile intent) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, without doing any harm, Caes.; **2.** sorcery, Tac.

mālēficiōs -a -um (malefacio), wicked, malicious, mischievous; homo, Cic.

mālēsūādus -a -um (male and suadeo), ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, Verg.

Mālēventum -i, n. an old town of the Hirpini in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

mālēvōlens -entis (male and volo), envious, malevolent, Plaut.; superl., malevolentissimae obtreccationes, Cic.

mālēvōlentiā -ae, f. (malevolens), ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence; malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.

mālēvōlus -a -um (male and volo), ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent; alicui, Cic.; in alicui, Cic.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. Superl., v. malevolens. Subst., **mālēvōli** -ōrum, m. envious, ill-disposed persons, Cic.

Mālīacus sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālīensis** -e, Malian.

mālīfer -fēra -fērum (malum and feio), 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 gignō) **I.** of bad disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked, vulgar, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. **II.** A. **1.** stingy, niggardly, campo, Hor.; **2.** transf., a, barren, unfruitful, collis, Verg.; b, small, little, scanty, lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg. B. coy, shy, Ov.

mālitiā -ae, f. (malus), badness of quality. **I.** wickedness, vice, Sall. **II.** craft, cunning, malice; malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic.; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguey," tamen a malitia non discedis, Cic.

mālitiōse, adv. with compar. (malitiosus), wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously, facere aliquid, Cic.

mālitiōsus -a -um (malitia), crafty, roguish, knavish, wicked, homo, Cic.; juris interpretatio, Cic.

māllēōlus -i, m. (dim. of malleus), a little hammer; **1.** a hammer-shaped slip (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; **2.** a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

māllēus -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

Malloea -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern Molochusta).

mālo, māli, malle (for mavolo, from magi, volo), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hunc animum, Cic.; b, with infin., servire quam pugnare, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., malo me vinci quam vincere, Cic.; with potius, Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.; with magis, Liv.; d, with nom. and infin., esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; e, with subj., mallem cognoscerem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re malo universæ Asiæ et negotiatoribus, Cic.

mālōbāthron (-um) -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον):

1, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, Plin.; 2, meton., the oil of the plant, Hor.

1. **mālum** -i, n., v. malus.

2. **mālum** -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple, and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc., Verg.; prov., ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor.

1. **mālus** -a -um; comp., **pējor** -us; superl., **peſsimus** -a -um; bad. **I.** Subjective, **A.** bad, physically and intellectually, **1.** mali versus, Cic.; loquendi consuetudo, Cic.; **2.** a, incapable; poeta, Cic.; b, cowardly, weak; iuxta boni malique, strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, Sall. **B.** Morally bad, wicked; **1.** mala consuetudo, Cic.; subst., malus, a villain, Cic.; **2.** in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; cives, Sall. **II.** Objective, **1.** adj., a, bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; carmen, a libel, Hor.; malum opinionem habere de aliquo, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; b, unfavourable, unsuccessful, disadvantageous; pugna, Cic.; in pejus ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspiciu, ill-omened, Cic.; **2.** subst., **mālum** -i, n. an evil; a, bona aut mala, good qualities or faults, Sall.; b, harm, disaster, evil; ne malum habeat, Cic., mala civilia, Cic.; malo esse alicui, Cic.; as an interjection to express aversion or dislike, quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia, what in the world, Cic.

2. **mālus** -i, f. (2. malum), an apple-tree, Verg.

3. **mālus** -i, m. (prob. from root MAC, whence magnus), **1.** the mast of a ship; malum erigere, Cic.; **2.** in the circus, the pole to which the awnings were fastened, Liv.

malva -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλακός), the mallow, Cic.

Māmers -mertis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmertini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messana. Adj., **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messana, Cic.

Māmilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

māmilla -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat, pap, Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

mamma -ae, f. (μάμα). **I.** a breast, teat; a, of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; b, of women, mammam matris appetere, Cic.; c, of the females of animals, subius mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

mammōsus -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

Māmurra -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Māmurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

mānābilis -e (mano), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

manceps -cipis, m. (manus and capio). **I.** a person who bought anything at a public legal auction, and esp., one who publicly contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor; praedae, Cic; manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a tenant, lessee, Plin.; **2.** a surety, Plaut.

Mancinus -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul at Rome, delivered up to the Numantines in consequence of a dishonourable peace made by him with them, which the senate refused to ratify.

mancipatio -ōnis, f. (mancipo), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

mancipātus -ūs, m. (mancipo), a sale, Plin.

mancipium (mancōpium) -ii (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **I.** Lit., in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipi), the contract of sale, Cic.; mancipio dare, to sell formally, Cic.; mancipio accipere, to buy, Cic.; res mancipi, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of mancipium, Cic. **II.** Meton., a slave acquired by the process of mancipium, Cic.

mancipo (mancōpo), **1.** (manus and capio), **1.** to transfer by mancipium or formal sale, to sell formally; alienos, Plaut.; quaedam mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor.; transf, to give up to; saginae mancipatus, Tac.

mancus -a -um, **1.** maimed, crippled, lame; mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; **2.** transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

mandator -ōris, m. (mando), one who suborns accusers or informers, Suet

mandatum -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order, and esp., a verbal commission, message; a, dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efficere, Cic., perficere, Liv., to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandato meo, by my command, Cic; b, mandati iudicium, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

mandātus, abl. -ū, m. found only in abl. sing. (mando), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

Mandēla -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

1. mando, **1.** (perhaps for manui or in manu do). **I.** to commit to the charge of, entrust, deliver, alicui magistratum, Cic.; alicui aeternis tenebris, Cic., corpus humo, to burn, 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 mandavi ut, etc., Cic., Trebonio mandaverat ne, etc., Cic.; huic mandat, Remos adeat, Cic.

2. mando, mandī, mansum, **3.** (μάω, μᾶσσω), to chew, masticate. **I.** animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus autum, champ the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Verg. **II.** to eat, devour, consume; lora, Liv.

mandra -ae, f. (μάνδρα), **1.** a stall, cattle-pen, Mart.; **2.** a herd of cattle, Juv.; **3.** a row of pawns, on a draught-board, Mart.

Mandūbii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alesia (now Alise).

mandūcus -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

Manduria -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

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.

mānēo, mansi, mansum, **2.** (μένω). **I.** intransit., to remain, stay in any place. **A.**

seu maneant, 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 statui manet, Cic.; **b,** to remain fast, continue steadfast in; in amicitia, Cic.; in voluntate, Cic.; in conditione, to abide by, Cic.; **3,** to wait, Plaut.; transf., to wait for, await; cuius fatum tibi manet, Cic. **II.** Transit., **a,** to wait for; hostium adventum, Liv.; **b,** to await as fate or destiny, quis me manet exitus? Ov.

mānes -um, 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 Anclusae, 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 testa meos, Prop., omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

mango -ōnis, m (μάργων), **1,** a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furbishing, etc., a roguish dealer, Plin., Quint.; **2,** esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.

mānica -ae, f. (manus). **I.** the long sleeve of the tunica reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II.** Transf., handcuff, manacle, Hor., Verg.

mānicatus -a -um (manica), having long sleeves, tunicae, Cic

mānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut

mānifestārius -a -um (manifestus) plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

mānifestē, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

1 mānifestō, adv., v. manifestus.

2 mānifesto, **1.** (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover; aliquem, Ov.

mānifestus -a -um (manus and *fendo, lit. struck with the hand), clear, visible, evident, manifest. **I.** manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic., adv., manifesto, clearly, plainly, manifesto deprehendere, comprehendere, compensare, 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.

Mānilius -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 Mithradatic War.

mānīprētium = manupretium (q.v.).

mānīpūlāris (mānīplāris) -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipulus, iudex, chosen from a manipulus (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **mānīpūlāris** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic

mānīpūlārius -a -um (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. (manipulus), **1,** in bundles or handfuls, Plin.; **2,** milit. t., in maniples; manipulatim structa castra, Liv

mānīpūlus (poet. māniplus) -i, m. (manus and *pleo), a handful. **I.** Lit., a small bundle or handful; filicium 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., **Manlianus** -a -um, Manlian, relating to Manlius; turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana Imperia, severe commands, Liv. Subst., **Manliānum** -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 Tuwico, Tac.

māno, **1.** **I.** Intransit., to flow, run. **A.** Of fluids, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov.; aliquā re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic., Heraculis 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 Italiam, Cic. **II.** Transit., to exude, give out; lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

mansio -ōnis, f. (maneo). **I.** a remaining, stay, sojourn; in vita, Cic. **II.** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

mansito, **1.** (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain, sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuēfāciō -feci -factum, **3,** pass. **man-suēfīō** -factus sum -fieri (mansues and facio). **I.** Lit., of animals, to tame, uri mansuefieri non possunt, Caes. **II.** Of men, **a,** to soften, pacify; plebem, Liv.; **b,** to civilise; a quibus mansuefacti et exultati, Cic

mansuēs -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, nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

mansuētē, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

mansuētūdo -inis, f. (mansuetus). **I.** tameness, Plin. **II.** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness, imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.

mansuētus -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 viderer, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and political eloquence), Cic.

mantelē (mantilē) -is, n. and **mantellum** -i, n. (manus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

mantellum -i, n. = mantele (q.v.).

mantellum (mantellum) -i, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

mantica -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

Mantīnēa -ae, f. (Marriveia), 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 -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). **I.** daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus. **II.** an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua

Mantūa -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

mānūālīs -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand: saxa, thrown by hand. Tac.

manubiae -ārum, f. (manus), 1, the money obtained from the sale of booty, esp. the general's share, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; porticum de manubis Cluibricis fecit, Cic.; transf., the profits of an office; manubias alicui concedere, Cic.; plunder, booty, Suet.; 2, in augury, a flash of lightning, Sen.

manubialis -e (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Suet.

manubiarius -a -um (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Plant.

manubrium -ī, n. (manus), a haft, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

manif . . . v. manif . . .

manileus -ī, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plant.

manumissio -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

manumitto -misi -missum (manus and mitto), 3, to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquem, Cic.

manupretium (manipretium) -ī, n. (often found in two words, manus pretium), wages, hire, pay, Cic.; transf., a reward; perditae civitatis, Cic.

manus -ūs, f. (connected with μάω, to touch), the hand, I. Lit. and fig. A. Gen., manus dextera, laeva, Cic.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; manus adhibere vectigalibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; conferre ferrum et manus, Cic.; manus dare, to surrender, Cic.; deponere aliquid de manibus, Cic.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; esse in manibus, 1, to be in our hands; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; 2, to be in preparation; liber mihi est in manibus, Cic.; 3, to be near, to be present, Caes.; sed ecce in manibus vir et praestantissimo ingenio, etc., Cic.; fugere e manibus, Cic.; lavare manus, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic., aliquem manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere alicuius rei causā, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic. Particular phrases: victoriam in manibus videre, at hand, Cic.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu, with one's own hand; facere, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to give from one's hand into the hand of another, Cic.; plenā manu, liberally; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic.; per manus, with the hands; trahere, Caes.; from hand to hand; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle) dirimere pugnam, Liv. B. Esp. 1, the fist, used for courage, force, violence; manu capere urbes, Sall.; 2, hand to hand fight; res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.; 3, abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artificially; manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; urbs manu multissima, Cic.; 4, power, jurisdiction; haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. II. Meton., 1, the hand, i.e., the work of the artist or craftsman; extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; extrema manus non accessit eius operibus, Cic.; 2, handwriting; 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.

mapalia -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African Nomads, Sall.

mappa -ae, f. 1, a table-napkin, Hor.; 2, a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Juv.

Marathon -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαράθων), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathonius** -a -um, Marathonian.

Marathos -ī, f. (Μαράθος), a Phoenician town opposite to the island of Aradus. Adj., **Marathenus** -a -um, belonging to Marathos.

marāthrum -ī, n. (μαράθρον), fennel, Ov.

Marcellus -ī, 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.

marceo, 2. I. to wither, to droop, Mart. II. Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuria, Liv.

marcesco, 3. (marceo). I. to begin to droop, Plin. II. Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidīā, Liv.

marcidus -a -um (marceo), 1, faded, withering, drooping; lilia, Ov.; 2, transf., enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping; somno aut libidinoso vigiliis, Tac.

Marcus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome; 2, L. Marcius, a Roman knight, who commanded in Spain on the death of Scipio. Adj., **Marcian**; aqua, an aqueduct commenced by Ancus Marcius, restored by Q. Marcius Rex; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcius, 188 B.C.), Liv. Hence, **Marcianus** -a -um, Marcian; foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Cadiz.

Marcōmāni and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

marcor -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

Marcus -ī, m. a common Roman praenomen, gen. abbreviated M.

mare -is, n. the sea. I. Lit., mare Aegaeum, Cic.; mare oceanum, 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, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.

Mārea -ae, f. or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρία), a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine; hence, adj., 1, **Mārēōticus** -a -um, Mareotic, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēōtium** -ī n. Mareotic wine; 2, **Mārēōtis** -idis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

margārita -ae, f. (μαργαρίτης) and **margāritum** -ī, n. a pearl, Cic.

margino, 1. (margo), to make a border to, to border, Liv.

margo -inis, m. and f. I. a border, edge; scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov. II. Transf., boundary; imperii, Ov.

Māria -ae, f. a nymph to whom a grove near Minturnae was sacred; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her, Hor.

mārīnus -a -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, marine; marini terrenique humores, Cic.; ios, rosemary, Hor.

mārisca -ae, f. 1, a large fig, Mart.; 2, the pines, Juv.

mārīta, v. maritus.

mārītālis -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital; vestis, Ov.

mārītīmus (mārītūmus) -a -um (mare), 1, of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic.; 2, on the sea or on the sea-coast; civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. Subst., **mārītīma** -ōrum, n. maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, Cic.

mārīto, 1. (maritus). **I.** to wed, marry, give in marriage; principem, Tac. **II.** Transf. of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, Hor.

mārītus -a -um (mas). **I.** Adj., 1, lit., of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.; 2, transf. of plants, tied or trained together, ulmus, Cat. **II.** Subst., 1, **mārītus** -i, m. a, a husband, Cic.; b, a lover, suitor, Prop.; c, transf. of animals, maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; 2, **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

Mārīus -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., Marian. Hence, **Mārīānus** -a -um, Marian.

Marmārica -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Sytes, now Barka. Hence, **Marmāridēs** -ae, m. a man of Marmarica.

marmor -ōris, n. (μάρμαρος). **I.** marble A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, a marble statue, Ov.; duo marmora, Ov.; in plur., public monuments, Hor.; 2, the white foamy surface of the sea, marmor ididum, Verg. **II.** Transf., stone generally, Ov.

marmōrēus -a -um (marmor). **I.** marble, made of marble, signum, Cic.; aliquem marmoreum facere or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg. **II.** Transf., like marble in smoothness or colour; cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius, v. Vergilius.

Marobodūus -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was kindly received by the Romans.

Mārōnēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). **I.** a town of Italy in the Samnite country, now Marano **II.** a town in Thrace, now Marogna. Hence, **Mārōnītēs** -ae, m. a Maronite

Marpessus (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in the island of Paros. Adj., **Marpessius** (Marpēsīus) -a -um, Marpessian.

marra -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds, Juv.

Marrūbium -īi, n., v. Marruvium.

Marrūciī -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the Frentani and the river Aternus. Hence, adj., **Marrūciīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Marrucini.

Marrūvium (Marrūbium) -īi, n. capital of the Marsi, on the banks of the Lacus Fucinus, now S. Benedetto. Adj., **Marrūvius** -a -um, of or belonging to Marruvium.

Mars, Martis, m. (poet. form, Māvors). **I.** Mars, the god of war. A. Lit., Mars Gradius, Liv. B. Meton., 1, war, battle, fight; a, lit.,

Hectoreus, with Hector, Ov.; invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo Marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo Marte cadere, in fight with a woman, Ov.; prov., suo Marte, by one's own resources, rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare—i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; b, transf., of legal disputes, forensis, Ov.; 2, the fortune or issue of war; aequo Marte, Liv.; Mars belli communis, Cic.; 3, bravery, warlike spirit; si patrii quid Martis habes, Verg. **II.** Transf., the planet Mars, Cic. Adj., **Martius, Martiālis** (q.v.).

Marsi -ōrum, m. **I.** the Marsians, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., a, **Marsius** -a -um, Marsic; bellum, the Social War, Cic.; b, **Marsus** -a -um, Marsian, nenia, enchantments, Hor. **II.** a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems

marsūpium -īi, n. (μαρσῦπιον), a money-bag, purse, pouch, Plaut.

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.; pluī, subst., **Martiāles**, m. the priests of Mars, Cic.; 2, relating to the Legio Martia; milites, Cic.

2. **Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epygammist of Bibulus 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, Penthésilæ, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. **II.** Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor iutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dictis, Cic.

Marus -i, m. a river in Dacia, n. the Marosch.

mas, māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I.** Lit., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas 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.

Masaeūli and **Masaeūyli** -ōrum and -ūm, m. a people in Numidia.

masculīnus -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, masculine, Phaedr.

masculū -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. **I.** Lit., tura, Verg.; libido, Hor. Subst., **masculus** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II.** Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; proles, Hor.

Masīnīssa -ae, m. king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, grandfather of Jugurtha, ally of the Romans.

massa -ae, f. (μάσα), *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. (Μασσαγῆτης), plur., Massagētae, *a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea*.

Massīcus -i, m. *a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine*, now Monte Masso or Massico; hence, Massicum vinum, or subst., **Massicum** -i, n. *Massic wine*, Hor.; so, humor Massicus, Verg.

Massilia -ae, f. *a celebrated town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonised from Phocaea in Asia Minor, now Marseilles*. Adj., **Massiliensis** -e, *of or belonging to Massilia*.

Massyī -ōrum, m. and (poet.) -ūm, *a people in Numidia*. Adj., **Massylus** -a -um, poet. = *African*; equites, Verg.

mastigia -ae, m. (μαστιγίας), *a worthless fellow, scoundrel*, lit., *one who deserves a whipping*, Plaut.

mastruca (mastrūga) -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.; (**B**) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (**γ**) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorūm, Venus, Ov.; **2**, of animals, dum, parent, Verg.; **3**, **a**, of plants, the parent stem, Verg.; **b**, of towns, mother-city; Populonia mater, Verg.; **c**, of countries, haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. **II.** Meton., *motherly love*; simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. **III.** Fig., *source, origin*; mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor.

mātercula -ae, f. (dim. of mater), *a little mother*, Cic.

matēria -ae, f. and **māteries** -ēi, f. (mater), *matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, Jul., Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., *building materials*; delata materia omnis infra Veliam, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, wood; **a**, green wood; materies vitis, the stem, Cic.; **b**, wood for building, timber, Cic.; materiam caedere, Liv.; **2**, provisions, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, *matter, stuff, materials*; ad jocandum, Cic.; artis, Cic.; **2**, *incitement, occasion, cause, seditionis*, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; materiam dare invidiae, Cic.; **3**, *natural disposition, abilities*; Catonis, Cic.

māteriārius -a -um (materia), *of or relating to timber*, Plin. Subst., **māteriārius** -ii, m. *a timber merchant*, Plaut.

māteries -ēi, f. = materia (q.v.).

matērio, i. (materies), *to build, construct of wood*; aedes inale materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic.

matērior, i., dep. (materia), *to fell wood, procure wood*, Caes.

matēris = matra (q.v.).

māternas -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. ancestress of the Julian gens), Verg.

mātertēra -ae, f. (mater), *a mother's sister, maternal aunt*, Cic.

māthemāticus -a -um (μαθηματικός). **I.** Adj., *mathematical*, Plin. **II.** **1**, subst., **māthemāticus** -i, m., **a**, *a mathematician*, Cic. **b**, an astrologer, Tac.; **2**, **māthemātica** -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*.

Matisco -ōnis, f. *town of the Aedui in Gaul, now Maçon*.

Mātius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

Mātrālia -ium, n. (mater), *the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June*, Ov.

mātriciōda -ae, c. (mater and caedo), *a person who murders his mother, a matricide*, Cic.

mātriciōdium -ii, n. (matricida), *the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide*, Cic.

mātrimōnium -ii, n. (mater). **I.** *marriage, matrimony*; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, *to marry*, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Cic.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; aliquam ex matrimonio expellere, Cic. **II.** Meton., *matrimonia, married women*, Tac.

mātrimus -a -um (mater), *having a mother still living*, Cic.

1. **mātrōna** -ae, f. (mater), *a married woman, matron*; esp., *an honourable, noble, respectable lady*, Cic.; *an epithet of Juno*, Hor; more rarely = *wife*, Cic.

2. **Mātrōna** -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Marne*.

mātrōnālis -e (matrona), *of or relating to a married woman, fit for a matron, matronly*, deus, Liv.; Ieniae Matronales, *a festival of the Roman matrons held in honour of Juno Lucina on the 1st of March (hence called femineae calendar)*, Juv.

matta -ae, f. *a mat of rushes*, Ov.

mattea -ae, f. (ματρία), *a dainty dish, a dainty*, Mart.

Mattiācum -i, n. *a town near the modern Wiesbaden*; hence, **Mattiācus** -a -um, *relating to Mattiacum*.

mātūla -ae, f. *a vessel, pot*; as a term of reproach, *simpleton*! Plaut.

mātūrātē, adv. (maturatus from maturo), *quickly*, Plaut.

mātūrē, adv. (maturus). **I.** *at the right time, seasonably, opportunely*; sentire, Cic; satis mature occurrere, Caes. **II.** **1**, *in good time, betimes, soon, early*; senem heri, Cic.; maturius proficisci, Caes.; maturissime rem vindicare, Cic.; **2**, *too soon, prematurely*; mature decessit, Nep.

mātūresco, mātūrūi, 3. (maturus). **I.** *to ripen, become ripe*; quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. **II.** *to come to maturity*; partus maturescunt, Ov.; nubilibus maturunt annis, Ov.

mātūrītās -ātis, f. (maturus), *ripeness*. **I.** Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, *full development, ripeness, maturity*; scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit, Cic.; of the development of the mind; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic.; **b**, *the right moment of time, fullness of time*; eius rei maturitas nequedum venit, Cic.

mātūro, i. (maturus). **I.** Transl., **A.** Lit. *to make fruits ripe, to ripen*; uvae, Tib.; mātūrata

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.; in Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall. **II.** Intransit, to hasten, make haste; successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.

mātūrus -a -um. **I.** ripe, **A.** Of fruits, poma, Cic.; uva, Verg. **B.** ripe, mature, perfect, seasonable, 1, lit, physically, a, maturi soles, powerful, Verg; b, ripe in point of age, grown up, marriageable; virgo, Hor; with dat., virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv; also aged, of ripe years, senex, Hor.; maturus aevi, Verg., aetas, Hor; 2, transf, a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character, annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely, gloria, Liv; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv. **II.** 1, early, hieus, Caes.; decessio, Cic; 2, transf., quick, speedy, iudicium, Cic.

Mātūta -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Mātuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino or Leucothea.

mātūtīnus -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, **Mauritānia** -ae, f. Mauritania, a district in Africa, between Numidia and the Atlantic Ocean.

Maurūsia -ae, f. (Μαυρουσία), Mauritania Adj., **Maurūsius** -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.

Mausōlus -i, m. (Μαυσωλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory Adj., **Mausōleus** -a -um, belonging to Mausolus, sepulchrum, or gen. subst., **Mausōleum** -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, Thruce, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subst., Māvortius, Meleager, the son of Mars, Ov.

maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mala), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.

maximō, superl. of magnus (q v)

maximitas -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.

maximōperē, v. magnopere.

1. **maximus**, superl. of magnus (q.v.).

2. **Maxīmus**, v. Fabius

māzōnōmus -i, m. (μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, Hor.

mēamet, meapte, v. meus.

mēātus -ūs, m. (meo), 1, a going, passing motion; aquilae, flight, Tac; 2, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum inare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.

Mēocastor, v. Castor.

meddix -icis, m. (Oscan metideicos, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.

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), subst., a physician, Ov.

mēdēor, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; 1, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, redoviam curo, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one, Cic.; of things, to do good to, be good for, Liv.; 2, transf., to heal, assist, alleviate; incommodis omnium, Cic.; afflictæ et perditæ reipublicæ, Cic.

Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μήδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians, sing., Medus, the Mede, poet. = Persian. Hence, a, **Mēdia** -ae, f. (Μήδία), Media, a district of Asia, flumen, Euphrates, Hor; b, **Mēdicus** -a -um, Median; transf., Assyrian, Persian; c, **Mēdus** -a -um, Median, poet. = Persian, Assyrian.

mēdiastinus -i, m. (medius), a slave who performed menial offices, a drudge, Cic.

mēdica -ae, f. (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.

mēdicābilis -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicāmen -tus, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a good sense, Cic.; fig., natae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, poison, poisonous draught, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint, Cic.; 2, an artificial means of improving a natural product, Plin.

mēdicāmentum -i, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, remedy. **I.** Lit., **A.** salutare, Cic.; fig., remedy, cure, doloris, Cic. **B.** a poisonous drug, poison, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a colouring substance, dye, Cic.; fig., fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

1. **mēdicātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from medico), healing, medicinal, Plin.

2. **mēdicātus** -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.

mēdicīna -ae, f., v. medicus.

mēdicīnus -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. **I.** Adj., Var. **II.** Subst. **mēdicīna** -ae, f. **A.** (sc. ars), the art of healing, medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere alicui, to heal, Cic. **B.** (sc. res), means of healing, medicine; medicinam adhibere, Cic.; fig., cure, laboris, Cic.

mēdīco, 1. (medicus), to heal, cure; 1, to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; semina, Verg.; partic., medicatus, e.g., medicatae sedes, medicated, sprinkled with a preparation, Verg.; somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; 2, to dye; capillos, Ov.

mēdicor, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.

1. **mēdicus** -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. **I.** Adj., ars, Ov. **II.** Subst., **mēdicus** -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.

2. **Mēdicus**, v. Medi.

mēdiē, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.

mēdiētās -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μεσότης, Cic.

mēdimnum -i, n. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (μέδιμνος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. medimnūm).

mēdiōcoris -e (medius), moderate, middling.

I. Lit., spatium, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, *middling*, *mediocre*, *tolerable*, *indifferent*; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; 2, *moderate*, *calm*; animus, Caes.

mediocritas -ātis, f. (mediocris), 1, *moderation*, *medium*, *the mean between excess and defect*; mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, the golden mean, Hor.; plur., mediocritates probabant, *moderation in passion*, Cic.; 2, *mediocrity*, *inferiority*, *insignificance*; ingenii, Cic.

mediocriter, adv. (mediocris), 1, *moderately*, *tolerably*, *not extraordinary*; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; 2, *with moderation*; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.

Mediolanum -i, n. and **-lanium** -ii, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mediolanensis** -e, *belonging to Mediolanum*.

Mediomatrici -ōrum, m. a people in Gaul, on the Moselle.

Medion -ōnis, m. (Μεδίων or Μεδέων), town in Acarnania. Hence **Medionii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Medion.

medioximus (**medioximus**) -a -um (medius), *that which is in the middle, the midmost*; dii superi atque inferi et medioximi, between the celestial and infernal deities, Plaut.

meditamentum -i, n. (meditor), *a thinking upon anything, preparation*; in plur., belli meditatamenta, Tac.

meditātē, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), *with meditation, designedly, thoroughly*, Plaut.

meditatio -ōnis, f. (meditor). **I.** *a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation*; 1, gen., futuri mali, Cic.; 2, esp., *a preparation for anything*; obeundi muneris, Cic. **II.** *practice, exercise*; locos multa commentatione atque meditatione, paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic.

meditatus -a -um, partic. of meditor.

mediterraneus -a -um (medius and terra), *inland, fur from the sea* (opp. maritimus); regiones, Caes.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mediterraneum** -i, n, gen. plur., mediterranea, *inland country*; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

meditor, 1. dep. (connected with μελετάω, as λαοίνα with δαίμων). **I.** *to think over, consider, meditate*; 1, gen., a, with acc., haec multa, Cic.; b, with de and the abl., de sua ratione, Cic.; c, with rel. sent., mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; 2, esp., *to think upon anything in preparation, study, prepare oneself for, meditate, intend*; a, with acc., alicui pestem, Cic.; accusationem, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., ad praedam, Cic.; c, with in and the acc., in proelia, Verg.; d, with infin., multos annos regnare, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to practise, exercise oneself*; Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut, etc., Cic.; partic., **meditatus** -a -um, pass., *meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised*; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

medium -ii, n. *the middle*, v. medius.

medius -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ov), *the middle, midmost, midst*. **I.** Lit., 1, of space; a, gen., medius mundi locus, Cic.; b, partitive, = *the middle of*; in foro medio, the midst of the forum, Cic.; c, subst., **medium** -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.; mediis diebus, in the intervening days, Liv.; of age, media aetas, middle age, Cic.; b, partitive = *the middle of*; medius dies, the middle of the day, Ov.; c, subst., **medium** -ii, n. *the middle*; jam diel medium erat, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, *that which stands between two extremities*; a, gen., quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *no middle thing*, no mean, Cic.; b, *standing between two views or parties, neutral, intermediate*; medium quendam cursum 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 Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli minor, Liv.; b, *acting as mediator*; medium se offert, Verg.; medius 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.

Medullia -ae, f. a town in Latium, colony of Alba (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Medullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medullia.

medullitūs, adv. (medulla), *in the very marrow*, fig., *inwardly, cordully*, Plaut.

medullula -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), *marrow*, Cat.

1. **Mēdus** -i, m., v. Medi.

2. **Mēdus** -i, m. (Μῆδος). **I.** a river in Persia, now Polvar; poet. adj., Medium flumen, Hor. **II.** son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.

Mēdūsa -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus. Hence, adj., **Mēdūsaeus** -a -um, *Medusan*; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

Mēgāboochus (**Mēgāboccus**) -i, m. Cacus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

Mēgæra -ae, f. (Μέγαρα), one of the Furies.

Mēgālē -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), the Great One, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Mēgālensis** -e, *belonging to the Magna Mater* (Cybele); gen. subst., **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. and **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. *the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater*; b, **Mēgālensiacus** -a -um, *relating to this festival*.

Mēgālōpōlis, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālēpōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius. Hence, a, **Mēgālōpōlitæ** -arum, m. *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*; b, adj., **Mēgālōpōlitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Megalopolis.

Mēgāra -ae, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μέγαρα, ῥά). **I.** a town in Megaris (now Magara). **II.** a town in Sicily (now Cattaro). Hence, a, adj., **Mēgārens** -e, Megarian; b, **Mēgārens** -a -um, Megarian; c, **Mēgārens** -ei and -eos, m. of Megara; d, **Mēgāricus** -a -um, Megarian. Subst., **Mēgārici** -ōrum, philosophers of the Megaric school, disciples of Euclides; e, **Mēgārus** -a -um, Megarian.

1. **Mēgārens** v. Megara.

2. **Mēgārens** -eos, m. (Μεγαρένς), son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes. Hence, **Mēgāreius** -a -um, *relating to Megareus*; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

Mēgāris -īdis, f. (Μεγαρίς). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called *Megara*.

mēgistānes -um, m (μεγιστάνες), *grantees, magnates, nobles, Tao.*

mēhercule, *mehercule, meherecules, v. Hercules.*

mejo, 3, to make water, Hor.

mēl, mellis, n. (μέλι), *honey. I.* Lat., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., rosida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. **II.** Transf., *sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella*, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant*, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempromius, mel ac deliciae tuae, ap. Cic.

Mēla -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius

Mēlampūs -pōdis, m. (Μελάμπος), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon.

mēlanchōlīcus -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 (Μελανθος). **I.** a river of Sarmatia. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlanthēus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

mēlānūrus -i, m. (μελάνουρος), 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 *Kavatch*.

meleūlum -i, n and **meleūlus** -i, m. (μελί), *little honey* (a term of endearment), Plaut.

Meldi -ōrum, m a people in Gallia Celtica.

Mēlēāgēr and **Mēlēāgrus** (-ōs) -i, m (Μελέαγρος), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althea, his life depended on the preservation of an extinguished fire-brand, which was lost by his mother in anger at the death of her brother by the hand of Meleager. Hence, **Mēlēāgrīs** -īdis, f., plur., **Mēlēāgrides**, a, se ayes or gallinae, guinea-fowls, Plin; b, the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death

1. **Mēles** -ētis, m. (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born. Hence, adj., a, **Mēlētēs** -a -um, belonging to Meles, poet., Homeric; b, **Mēlētīnus** -a -um, belonging to Meles

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

Mēliboea -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ossa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēliboeus** -a -um, Meliboean; dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

Mēlicerta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), son of Athamas and Ino, he 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 Portunus by the Romans.

mēlicus -a -um (μελικός), *musical*, Lucr.; esp., *lyrical, lyric; poema*, Cic.

Mēliē -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

mēliōtos -i, f. (μελιώτος), a species of clover, Ov.

mēlimēlum -i, n. (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Hor.

mēllor -us, comp. of βοῦνς (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 **Mēlitē** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now *Meleda*. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph. Adj., **Mēlitensis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlitēnsia** -ium, n. *Maltese garments*, Cic.

mēlisculē, adv. (mēlisculus), *somewhat better, pretty well* (in health); alium est, Cic

mēliscūlus -a -um (dim of compar. melior), *somewhat better in health*, Plaut.

Mella -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now *Mela*.

mellīcūlum -i, n = meleulum (q.v.)

mellifēr -fēra -fērum (mel and fero), *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*.

Melpōmēnē -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 oculus membranis tenuissimis vestitus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **I.** the skin or slough of a snake, Ov.; **2**, esp., *skin prepared to write on, parchment*, Hor; **3**, *surface of anything*, Lucr.

membrānūla -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., *parchment*, Cic.

membrātīm, adv. (membrum), **1**, *limb by limb*, deperdere sensum, Lucr.; **2**, transf., *piecemeal, singly*, quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of discourse, *in short, detached sentences*; dicere, Cic.

membrum -i, n. **I.** a limb or member of the body, Cic; captus (crippled) omnibus membris, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, a limb, member, part, portion of anything, omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; b, an apartment of a house; cubacula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

mēmīni -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μένω, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind; (a) with genit., vivorum memini, Cic; (b) with acc., dicta, Cic.; (γ) with de, de Herode et Mettio meminero, Cic; (δ) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (ε) with acc. and infin., meminī te narrare, Cic.; (ς) with infin., Hor.; (η) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exsilibus, Cic.

Memmīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Cicero and Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **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 lutea Memnonis, Aurora, Ov.; Memnonis saxa effigies, a statue of Memnon near Thebes, which gave forth a note on being struck by the first rays of the sun, Tac. Hence,

a, adj., **Memnōnis** -idis, f. of or relating to Memnon; subst., **Memnōnides** -um, f. the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnōnius** -a -um, Memnonian; transf., eustern, Moorish, black.

mēmōr -ōris (memini). **I.** mindful, not forgetful. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, (a) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (β) with rel. sent., memor quae essent dicta, Cic.; (γ) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, a, remembering, thankful, grateful; nimium memor nimiumque gratus, Cic.; b, unappeasable, relentless; memorem Junonis ob iram, Verg.; **2**, thoughtful, Verg.; **3**, with a good memory, retentive, memor an obliviosus sit, Cic. **II.** Act., reminding of, calling to mind; iudici memor poema, Ov. (abl. sing., memori always).

mēmōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (memor), 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 mēmōrata populi Romani clades, Liv.

2. **mēmōrātus** -ūs, m. (memoro), a mention, mentioning, Plaut.

mēmōria -ae, f. (memor). **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., 1, of the past, remembrance, memory; primam sacramenti memoriam, Caes.; Pompei memoriam amisisse, Cic.; deponere, to forget, Caes.; memoria alicuius (re) excidit, orabit, orabolevit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoriae prodere, 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 prodere memoria, by word of mouth, Caes.; memoria ac litteris, by word of mouth and by writing, Cic. **II.** capacity for remembering, memory; memoria bona, melior, Cic.; aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic.; memoria comprehendere or complecti aliquid, to remember, Cic.

mēmōriālis -e (memoria), of or relating to memory or remembrance, Suet.

mēmōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), memory, Cic.

mēmōritēr, adv. (memor), by heart, from memory; orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

mēmōro, 1. (memor), to mention, call to mind, recount, relate; (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**, **Memphitius** -a -um, belonging to Memphis; **c**, **Memphitis** -idis, f. belonging to Memphis, and post. = Egyptian; vacca (of Io), Ov.

Mēnae -arum, f. (Μέναι), town in Sicily, now Meneo. Adj., **Mēnaeus** -a -um, of Meneae.

Mēnander -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandreu**s -a -um, Menandrian.

Mēnāpī -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

menda -ae, f., v. mendum.

mendācium -ii, n. (mendax). **I.** a lie, falsehood, untruth; impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic. **II.** deceit, deception; oculorum reliquorumque sensuum mendacia, Cic.

mendāciuncūlum -i, n. (dim. of mendacium), a little lie, Cic.

mendax -ācis (mentior). **I.** lying, mendacious; homo, Cic. Subst., **mendax** -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.

Mendēs -ētis, f. (Μένδης), a town in Egypt on the Nile. Hence, adj., **Mendēsius** -a -um, Mendesian.

mendicābūlum -i, n. (mendico), a beggar, Plaut.

mendicītas -ātis, f. (mendicus), the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, Cic.

mendico, 1. and **mendicor**, 1. dep. (mendicus). **I.** Intransit., to beg, go begging, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to beg for; mendicatus cibus, Ov.

mendicūlus -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

mendicus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent. **I.** Lit., of persons, solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Subst.,

mendicus -i, m. a beggar, Cic.; plur., mendici, the begging priests of Cybele, Hor. **II.** Transf., of things, poultry, pitiful, beggarly, instrumentum, Cic.

mendōse, adv. (mendosus), faultily, erroneously, incorrectly; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

mendōsus -a -um (mendum). **I.** Pass., full of faults; a, full of physical blemishes; nec equi mendosa sub illo deterioraque 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 rei vix semper in Varrucii nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

mendum -i, n. and **menda** -ae, f. **I.** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II.** a, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic.; b, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

Mēnēolēs -is, m. (Μενεκλῆς), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnēolius** -a -um, of or relating to Menecles.

Mēnēlāus (-ōs) -i, 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. (Μήνιγξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

Mēnippus -i, m. (Μένιππος). **I.** a Cynic philosopher. **II.** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

Mēnoceus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενουκεύς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

Mēnoetlādēs -ae, m. (Μενοειτιάδης), 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 mellis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; 2, esp., the conscience, Cic. **II.** the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment. **A.** Gen., mens cui regnum totius anni a natura tributum est, Cic.; mens compecti aliquid, to comprehend, Cic; mentis suae esse, mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties, Cic., captus mente, insane, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, reflection, insight; sine ulla mente, Cic., 2, courage, addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; 3, passion, Hor.; 4, the thoughts, a, venit (mihi) in mentem, it occurs to me, I remember, Cic., temporis, Cic., non venit in mentem pugna? Liv.; classem eā mente comparavit, ut, with that intention, Cic.; b, esp., opinion, plan, resolve; muta iam istam mentem, Cic. **C.** Person, Mens, as goddess of understanding, Cic.

mensa -ae f. (perhaps from root MEN, whence minere, anything raised up), a table, 1, esp., a table for eating upon, a, lit., mensa cibis exstruere, Cic., mensam ponere, to bring in dinner, Ov; tollere, Cic., removere, Verg., to take dinner away; b, meton., a course, mensa secunda, dessert, Cic., 2, a, the table or counter of a money-changer, banker, publica, a public bank, Cic; b, a sacrificial table, altar, Verg.

mensarius -ii, m. (mensa), a money-changer, banker, esp., a public banker who regulated the payments out of the treasury, Cic., mensam terviri, quinqueviri, Liv.

mensio -onis, f. (metior), a measuring, vocum, Cic.

mensis -is, m. (root MEN, whence μήν, μην, English month), a month, intercalarius, Cic.

ensor -ōnis, m. (metior) **I.** a measurer, mavis of terrae, Hor. **II.** a measurer of land, Ov.

menstruālis -e (menstruus), monthly, Plant.

menstruus -a -um (mensis) **I.** monthly, usura, Cic. **II.** lasting for a month, spatium, Cic., subst., **menstruum** -i, n. (= frumentum), rations, Liv.

mensula -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table, Plant.

mensura -ae, f. (metior), a measuring **I.** lit., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure, Ov. **II.** Meton., a measure, 1, length, thickness, size, circumference, etc., a, of space, nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes., b, of time, alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov., 2, a measure, that by which anything is measured, maiore mensura reddere, Cic., qui modus mensurae medium appellatur, which species of measure, Nep., 3, measure = size, nature, character; mensuram nominis implere, to be worthy of one's name, character, capacity, Ov.; legati, Tac.

menta (mentha) -ae, f. (μίνθη), the herb mint, Ov.

mentiens -entis, m., partic of mentior, as subst., a flattery, sophism, Cic.

mentio -ōnis, f. (memini), a speaking of, mention; mentionem facere alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to make mention of, to mention; esp., to bring before the senate, Cic.; casu in eorum mentionem incidit, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic., alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

mentior, 4. dep. (mens), to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not. **I.**

Intransit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, transf., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead; frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. **B.** 1, of poets, to feign, invent, ita mentitur (Homierus), 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; tantam rem, Sall; res quas mentis, Ov; b, transf., of things, in quibus nihil unquam immensum et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; 2, to deceive, disappoint; seges mentita spem, Hor. **B.** 1, to allege falsely, speak falsely about, auspicium, Liv; 2, to counterfeit, put on, assume, centum figuras, Ov.; partic, **mentitus** -a -um, as pass., invented, feigned, Verg.

Mentor -ōnis, m. (Μέντωρ), a celebrated artist in metal work. Hence, adj., **Mentōreus** -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 means, Hor; 2, of inanimate objects, quum inimici huc illic mearent, Tac.; meantia sidera, Ov.

mēopte, v. meus

mēphitis -is, f. 1, a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, Verg.; 2, personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.

mērāculus -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure, unmixed, Plaut.

mērācus -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed **I.** lat., vinum meracius, Cic., helleborum, Hor. **II.** Transf., undiminished, libertas, Cic.

mercābilis -e (metior), that can be bought, Ov.

mercātor -ōnis, 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, Plant.

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.

mercōdūla -ae, f. (dim. of merces), 1, a small reward, low wages; mercedula adducti, Cic.; 2, low rent; praediorum, Cic.

mercennārius (mercēnārius) -a -um (orig. mercednarius, then mercednarius, then assimilated mercennarius, from merces), hired, paid, mercenary, miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things, arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. Subst., **mercennarius** -ii, m. a hired servant, hireling, Cic.

mercēs -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 stricta 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 dolera non sine magna mercede contingit, Cic. **II.** interest, rent, income; praediorum, Cic.; insol-

arum, rent, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, 5 per cent., Hor.

mercimōnium -ii, n. (merx), goods, merchandise, Plaut.

mereor, 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, transf., officia vitā, with life, Cic.; hoc magno mercantur 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.

mēre, adv. (merus), purely, without mixture, Plaut.

mērenda -ae, f. an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 5 P.M.

mērens -entis, partic. of mereo.

mēreo -ūi -itum, 2. and **mēreor** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I.** A. to earn, obtain; 1, lit., mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; 2, transf., to earn, win; nullam gratiam hoc bello, Liv. **B.** to earn pay as a soldier = to serve as a soldier; gen., merere or mereri stipendia, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, equus, in the cavalry, Cic.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv. **II.** A. to deserve, merit, be worthy of; 1, in a good sense, praemia, laudem, Caes.; ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to merit (punishment, etc.), odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov., fustuarium, Liv.; meruisse mori, Ov.; partic., a, merens, deserving; in a good sense worthy, in a bad sense guilty, Sall.; b, meritus; (a) act., deserving, meriti juveni, Verg.; (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.

mēretricis, adv. (meretricius), after the manner of a harlot, Plaut.

mēretricius -a -um (meretrix), of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; amores, Cic.

mēretricula -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a public prostitute, Cic.

mēretrix -icis, f. (mereo), a public prostitute, harlot, Cic.

mergae -arum, f. (mergo), a two-pronged fork, Plaut.

mergēs -gītis, 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 aequo mersit, Verg. **B.** to sink; naves in alto, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to sink down, plunge in, flā in; canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle, mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov.; 2, transf., to sink, overwhelm, immerse; me his malis, Verg.; funere acerbo, to destroy by a bitter death, Verg.; se in voluptatibus, 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.

mēridianus -a -um (meridies). **I.** of or relating to midday, meridian; tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. **II.** southern; regio, Liv.; vallis, Liv.

mēridiāsio -ōnis, f. (meridio), a noonlike repose, midday sleep, siesta, Cic.

mēridies -ēi, m. (for medidies, from medius and dies), 1, midday, noon, Cic.; 2, the south; inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.

mēridio, 1. and **mēridior**, 1. dep. (meridies), to take a siesta or midday sleep, Cat.

Mēriōnēs -ae, m. (Μηριόνης), a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus.

1. **mērito**, 1. (intens. of mereo), to earn; fundus qui sestertia dona meritasset, brought in, Cic.

2. **mērito**, adv. (meritus), deservedly, with reason, rightly; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac jure laudari, Cic. Superl., mentisimo, Cic.

mēritōrius -a -um (mereo). **I.** that for which hire is paid or by which money is made; rheda, a hackney-coach, Suet. Subst., **mēritōria** -ōrum, n. lodgings, Juv. **II.** gaining money by prostitution, Cic.

mēritum -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 meritorum, 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.

mēritus -a -um, partic. of mereo (q.v.).

mērobibus -a -um (merum and bibo), drinking wine unmixed, Plaut.

Mēroē -ēs, f. (Μερόη), a large island in the Nile.

Mēropē -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal.

1. **Mērops** -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Arthiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo.

2. **mērops** -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the deceler, Verg.

merso, 1. (intens. of mergo), to dip in, immerse; gregem fluvio, Verg.; transf., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.

mērūla -ae, f. 1, a blackbird, Cic.; 2, a fish, the sea-carp, Ov.

mērum -i, n., v. merus.

mērus -a -um. **I.** pure, unmixed, esp. applied to wine; vinum, Ov.; and subst.,

mērum -i, n. wine unmixed with water (only drunk by the intemperate), Hor.; undae, water not mixed with wine, Ov.; fig., meram hauriens libertatem, unrestrained, Liv. **II.** A. naked, uncovered; pes, Juv. **B.** 1, mere, only, nothing but, Cic.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; 2, real, genuine; meri principes, Cic.; libertas, Hor.

merx, mercis, f. merchandise, goods, wares; fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov.

Mēsēmbria -ae, f. (Μεσημβρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus. Hence, adj., **Mēsēmbriacus** -a -um, of or relating to Mesembria.

Mēsōpōtāmia -ae, f. (Μεσοποταμία), a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Messalla (Messāla) -ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Valeria, the most celebrated members of which were; 1. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus.

the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator; and **2**, Messalina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Messāna -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina. Hence, **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

Messāpia -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapiun.

Messēnē -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνία), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

messis -is, f. (meto -ēre), harvest. **I. A.** Lit., messem amittere, Cic; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B.** Meton, **1, a**, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius immensas rupeunt horrea messes, Verg.; **b**, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; **2**, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg; and poet., the year; sexagesima messis, Mart. **II.** Fig., illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic

messor -ōris, m. (meto -ēre), a reaper, mower, Cic.

messōrius -a -um (messor), of or relating to a reaper, corbis, Cic.

mēta -ae, f. a conical or pyramidal-shaped figure. **I.** Gen., collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen 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 actatis haesit ad metas, he was unfortunate, Cic; hence, **2, a**, a place round which one has to go, metas lustrare Paclum, 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** -ēōn, the title of a poem by Ovid.

Mētāpontum -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Mētāponti-nus** -a -um, Metapontine

mētātor -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks, castrorum, Cic; urbis, Cic.

Mētaurus -i, m. (Μέταυρος), 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 (Sequo), son of Scipio Nasica, adoptive son of Qu. Metellus Pius, father-in-law of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Mētellinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

Mētērēus -a -um, Meterean; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

Mēthymna -ae, f. (Μήθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., **a**, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um; **b**, **Mēthymniās** -ādis, f. of or relating to Mēthymna.

mēticolōsus -a -um (metus), **1**, full of fear, fearful, Plaut.; **2**, exciting fear, fearful, Plaut.

mētor, meusum, a. dep. to measure. **I.** Lit., **A.** agrum, Cic.; pedes syllabis, Cic. **B. 1**, to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exer-

citus, Cic.; **2**, to measure, traverse, pass over; acquor curru, Verg.; iter annum, Cat. **II.** Transf., to measure according to a certain standard, to measure, estimate, judge of; sonantia auribus, Cic.; oculo latus alicuius, Hor.; omnia quae est, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

Mētiosēdum -i, n. town in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the country of the Senones.

1. mēto, messūi, messum, **3. I.** Intransit., to reap, mow, gather harvest; in metendo occupati, Caes; applied to the vintage, Verg.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to mow, reap, arva, Prop., farra, Ov.; transf., of bees, apes metunt flores, Verg. **B. 1**, to crop off, pluck off, cut off; virgā lilia summa metit, Ov.; barbam forcice, Mart.; **2**, in battle, to hew down, mow down, proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg.

2. Mēto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μετων), 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.; fontem castrorum, Liv.

mētrēta -ae, f. (μετρήτης), **1**, a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons, **2**, a large tub, cask, Juv.

Mētrōdōrus -i, m. (Μητροδόωρος) **I.** a disciple of Epicurus. **II.** a rhetorician and philosopher of Skepsis in Mysia, disciple of Carneius

Mētrōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi. Hence, **A**, **Mētrōpōlitae** -ārum, m. (Μητροπολίται), inhabitants of Metropolis, **b**, **Mētrōpōlitānus** -a -um, belonging to Metropolis.

mētrūm -i, n. (μετρον), a measure; and esp., the measure of verses, metre, Mart.

Mettius (Mētius) -i, m. a magistrate of the Albani

mētūendus -a -um, p. adj. (from metuō), fearful, multae metuendaeque res, Cic

mētūens -entis, p. adj. (from metuō), fearing, standing in awe of, legum, Cic.

mētūo -i -itum, **3.** (metus). **I.** Intransit., to fear, be afraid (esp. of some threatening evil, while time 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.; metuō ne . . . I fear that something will happen, metuō ut . . . I fear that something will not happen, Cic. **B.** to shun, seek to avoid, nocentem corporibus Austrum, Hor.

mētus -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread. **I.** Lit., **1**, in metu esse, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eum metu ut, etc., Cic; metum facere, to cause fear, Ov.; deponere metum, Cic.; with genit., existimationis, Cic.; with ab or ex, a Romanis, Liv; with ne and the subj., Cic.; metus hostilis, fear of an enemy, Sall.; propter te, Cic.; de me, Cic.; **2**, reverence, awe; laurus multos metu servata per annos, Verg. **II.** Meton., **1**, the object of fear, Tac.; **2**, danger, crisis; metus maximi belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.)

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., mi, 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 Bevagna.

Mezentius -i, m. (lit., a prince, ruler), name of a tyrant of Caere or Agylla.

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 -ūi, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse. **I.** 1, venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.; micat (equus) auribus, Verg.; corda timore micant, Ov.; auribus, Verg.; 2, micare digitis, to play at a game which consisted in holding out the fingers suddenly that another might guess their number (the Italian game of *alla mora*); quid enim sors est? Idem 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.

Midās (**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.

Migdilybs -lybis, m. (μύδα and λίψ), one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians, Plaut.

migratio -ōnis, f. (migro), 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.** Trans., 1, to remove from one place to another, transport; migratu difficilia, difficult of transportation, Liv.; 2, to transgress; jus civile, Cic. (archaist., migrasset = migravent, 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.; (B) a piece on a draught-board, Ov. **II.** milites = infantry, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; miles, used collectively, Liv.

Milētus -i (Μίλητος). **I.** m., myth., father of Caunus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus. **II.** f. a town in Caria. Hence, adj., 1, **Milēs-ius** -a -um, Milesian; 2, **Milētis** -idis, f., a, daughter of Miletus = Byblis, Ov.; b, belonging to the town Miletus; urbs, Tomi, a colony of the Milesians, Ov.

militāris -e (miles), of or relating to a soldier

or to war, military; tribuni, Cic.; signa, Cic.; aetas, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year, Tac. Subst., **militāris** -is, m. a soldier, war-rrior, Tac.

militārīter, 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.

millum -i, n. (μῆλιν), millet, Verg.

millē, numeral, a thousand. **I.** Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II.** Subst., a thousand. **A.** Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., milia or milia, viginti milibus pedum, quatuor equitum, Liv.; esp., mille passuum, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans, less by 142 yards than the English mile), Cic. **B.** Transf., innumerable, countless; mille pro uno Caesones exstisise, Liv.; temptat mille modis, Hor.

millēsīmus -a -um (mille), the thousandth, pais, Cic.; adv., millesimum, for the thousandth time, Cic.

milliārius (**miliārius**) -a -um (mille), containing a thousand. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., containing a thousand paces. Subst., **milli-ārium** -ii, n. a mile-stone, Cic., aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, Tac.

millēs (**millēs**, **millēns**), adv. (mille), 1, a thousand times; plus milies audivi, Ter; 2, innumerable times, countless times; millicies melius, a thousand times better, Cic.

1. **Milo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), of Crotona, a celebrated athlete.

2. **Milo** -ōnis, m., T. Annus Milo Papiannus, 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, **Miloniānus** -a -um, relating to Milo; subst., **Miloniāna** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo.

Miltiādēs -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon.

miltīnus (**milvīnus**) -a -um (milvus), of or relating to a kite; pullus, a young kite (fig. of the son of an avaricious man), Cic.

miltūs (**milvus**) -i, m. **I.** a kite, hawk, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a fish, the gurnard, Ov.; 2, a star, Ov.

Milyās -ādis, f. (Μιλύας), a district of Phrygia Major.

mīma -ae, f. (nimus), 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.

mīmiceō, adv. (mimicus), like a mime or buffoon, Cat.

mīmīcus -a -um (μυμικός), 1, mimic, farcical; jocus, Cic.; 2, counterfeit, unreal, Plin.

Mimnermus -i, m. (Μίμνερμος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

mimūla -ae, f. (dim. of mīma), a female mime, Cic.

mimus -i, m. (μῖμος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce, persona de mimo, Cic; fig., a farce, famam mimum facere, Cic.

min' = mihne, Pers

mīna -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmae, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmae or Roman denarii, Cic

mināciāe -ārum, f (minax), threats, menaces, Plant

minācītēr, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

mīnae -ārum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces, minas pectare, to threaten, Cic; of animals, Ov. Verg; or of the wind, etc., Ov

minantēr, adv. (l. minor), threateningly, Ov.

minātiō -ōnis, f (l. minor), a threatening, threat, menace (plur.), Cic

minax -ācis, f (l. minor). **I.** overhanging; scopulus, Verg. **II.** threatening, full of threats, homo, Cic., vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic.; fluvius, Verg

Minocius -ii, m. a river near Mantua, now Mincio

minēo, 2 to project, overhang, Lucr (?)

Minerva -ae, f (Etruscan Menerva or Menfa), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene, prov., crassā (pingui) Minervā, with homely mother-wit, Cic; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, Cic., invitā Minervā, without ability, Cic., meton = working in wool, Verg

Minervium -ii, n. (arx Minervae, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria

Minervae promontorium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surientum, the seat of the Sirens

mingo, mīxi, mīnetum and mictum, 3 to make water, Hor

miniātulus -a -um (dim. of miniatus), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

miniātus -a -um, v. minio

minimē, v. parum.

minimus, v. parvus.

1 minio, 1 (minium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniātus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic

2 Minio (Mūnio) -ōnis, 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 cubitali, Liv.; transf., virtutes voluptatum ministrare, Cic.; **b**, a servant in a temple, the servant of a god; Martis, Cic.; **c**, in a public office, ministri imperii tui, Cic.; **d**, an assistant, supporter, aider, helper; libidinis, Cic; ministros se praebent in judicis oratoribus, Cic.; ales minister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.

ministrerium -ii, n. (minister). **I.** service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, Liv.; ministerio fungi, Liv. **II.** Meton, **a**, servants, Tac.; **b**, retinue, personnel; scribae, Liv.

ministra -ae, f., v. minister.

ministrātor -ōris, m. (ministro), **1.** a ser-

vant, attendant, assistant, Suet.; **2.** Cic., one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, Cic.

ministro, 1 (minister). **I.** to serve, wait upon; **1**, alieni, Cic.; **2**, esp., to wait at table, to hand, 'servi ministrant, Cic.; cibos, Tac.; pocula, Cic; coenam, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1**, to attend to, take care of, govern, direct, velis, to attend to the sails, Verg; jussa medicorum, Ov.; **2**, to afford, procure, provide, faces furnis Clodiani, Cic., piolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

minitābundus -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing, Liv

minītor, 1. dep (l. minor), to threaten; alieni mortem, Cic; hunc orbi ferro ignique, Cic; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibitorum, Cic.

minium -ii, n (a Spanish word), native cinnabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

1. minor, 1. dep. (connected with minae and mineo). **I.** to put out, project, hang over; gemmi minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. **II.** **1**, to threaten, menace, alieni, Cic; alieni crucein, Cic, **2**, to promise boastfully; multa, Hor

2 minor -ōris, compar., parvus (q v.).

Minōs -ōis, 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 ¹ = of Cretae, grandson of the preceding, husband of Deucalion. Hence, **a**, **Minōis** -īdis, f a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov; **b**, adj., **Minōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan; virgo, Ariadne, Ov, **c**, **Minōus** -a -um, relating to Minos, poet. = Cretan, Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov., alienae, shore of Crete, Ov.

Minotaurus -i, m (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphae and a bull, slain by Theseus.

mintha -ae, f (μινθα), mint, Plin.

Minturnae -ārum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Minturnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae

Minūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted member of which was M. Minucius Rufus, master equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

minūme = minime (q v.).

minūmus = minimus (q v.).

minūo -ūi -ūtum, 3 (root MIN, whence 2 minor, μνῶω, μνῶω), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish, **1**, lit, sumptus civitatum, Cic; minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes., **2**, transf., to lessen, diminish, lover, reduce, limit, gloriam alienius, 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

minūtāl -ālis, n (minutus), a dish of mince-meat, Juv.

minūtātīm, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

minūtē, adv (minutus), in small portions, meanly, pettily, paltrily; res minutius tractare, Cic.

minūtia -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sen.

minutus -a -um, p. adj. (from *minuo*), *small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling*; *res minutae, trifles*, Cic.; *philosophi, petty, insignificant*, Cic.

Minyas -ae, m. (*Μινύας*), *a rich king of Orchomenus, the fabulous ancestor of the Minyae*. Hence, **a, Minyae** -arum, m. (*Μινύαι*), *the Argonauts, companions of Jason*; **b, Minyidae** -adis, f. *daughter of Minyas*; **c, Minyaeus** -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.; *dietu*, Cic. **II.** *extraordinary, unusual*; *mirabilem in modum*, Cic.

mirabiliter, adv. (*mirabilis*), *wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily*; *cupere, 'aetari*, 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.; *adjuvant 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*; *favere*, Cic.; *mire quam, in a wonderful manner*, Cic.

mirificē, adv. (*mirificus*), *wonderfully, extraordinarily*; *dolere*, Cic.

mirificus -a -um (*mirus* and *facio*), *causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing*; *homo*, Cic.; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa*, Caes.; *convicium, voluptas*, Cic.

mirmillo (*murmillo*) -onis, m. *a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thraeces or retiaris*, Cic.

miror, l. dep. **I.** *to wonder, be astonished at*; *negligentiam hominis*, Cic.; *folli. by acc. and infin.*, me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; *folli. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex*, Cic.; *with rel. sent., eius rei quae causa esset miratus*, Caes.; *folli. 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.

Misargyridēs -ae, m. (*μισαργυρία*), *hatred of money, a hatred of money* (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer), Plaut.

miscellanēa -ōrum, n. (*miscéo*), *a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators*, Juv.

miscēo, *miscēi*, *mixtum*, and (later) *mistum*, 2 (*μισϋω = μίϋνμι*). **I.** Gen., *to mix, mingle*; **1**, iit., *inella Falerno*, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to blend, mingle*; *gravitatem modestiae*, Cic.; *mixta metu spes*, Liv.; **b**, *to unite*; *sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry*, Liv.; *se miscere viris*, Verg.; *corpus cum aliqua*, Cic.; *of battle*,

miscere certamina, Liv. **II.** **1**, *to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing*; **a**, lit., *mulsum*, Cic.; *pocula alicui*, Ov.; **b**, *to stir up, excite*; *incendia*, Verg.; *motus animorum*, Cic.; **2**, *to confuse, confound*; **a**, *caelum terraque, to raise a storm*, Verg.; **b**, *of moral and political events, malis contentiosis rempublicam, to disturb*, Cic.; **3**, *to fill*; *domum gemitu*, Verg.

misellus -a -um (dim. of miser), *miserable, wretched, unhappy*; *homo*, Cic.; *spes*, Lucr.

Misēnus -i, m. *the trumpeter of Aeneas*. Hence, **Misēnum** -i, n. *a promontory and town in Campania, now Capdi Miseno*; *mons Misennus*, Verg. Adj., **Misenensis** -e, *relating to Misenum*.

miser -ēra -ērūm. **I.** *miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable*; **1**, of persons, *hic miser atque infelix*, Cic.; *miserum habere alicui, to torment greatly*, Cic.; *O me miserum!* Cic.; **2**, transf., of things, *miseria fortuna*, Cic.; *as parenthetical exclamation, miserum! how wretched!* Verg. **II.** *suffering, ill*; *miserum latus caputve*, Hor.

misērābilis -e, (miseror). **I.** *miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable*; *aspectus*, Cic.; *squalor*, Cic. **II.** *mournful, sad, plaintive*; *vox*, Cic.; *elegi*, Hor.

misērābilitēr, adv. (*miserabilis*). **I.** *miserably, lamentably, pitifully*, *mori*, Cic. **II.** *in a mournful or plaintive manner*; *epistola miseriabiliter scripta*, Cic.

misērandus -a -um (miseror), *pitiable, deplorable*; *miserandum in modum*, Cic.

misērātiō -ōnis, f. (miseror). **I.** *pity, compassion*; *cum quadam miseratione*, Cic. **II.** *pathetic or moving speech or tone*; *uti miserationibus*, Cic.

misērē, adv. (miser). **I.** *wretchedly, pitifully, miserably, viveo*, Cic. **II.** *violently, exceedingly*; *anare*, Ter.; *desperare amore*, Plaut.

misērēo -sērū -sēritum and -sertum, 2. and **misērēor** -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*; *me miseret tui*, Cic.; *cave, te fratrum pro fratri salute obsecrantium misereatur*, Cic.

misēresco, 3. (misereo), **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 miseria versari*, Cic. **II.** *Personif.*, *Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox*.

misēricordiā -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.

misēricors -cordis (misereo and cor), *pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted*; *in aliquem*, Cic.; *quis misericordior inventus est?* Cic.

misēritus, v. misereor.

misēritēr, adv. (miser), *wretchedly, lamentably*, Cat.

misēror, l. dep. (miser), *to pity, have compassion on, bewail, lament, deplore*; *fortunam*, Cic.; *casum*, Sall.

misertus, v. misereor.

missiolus (-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* -ōrum, 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 justa, 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*

missito, 1 (freq. of mitto), *to send repeatedly, auxilia, Liv*

missor -ōris, m (mitto), *one who shoots, an archer, Cic*

1. missus -ūs, m. (mitto). **I.** *a sending; 1, missu Caesaris ventitare, having been sent by Caesar, Caes.; 2, a throwing, shooting, pili, Liv. II. 1, a shot, the distance shot; missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr., 2, in the public races, a course, heat, Suet*

2. missus -a -um, v. mitto

mistim (mixtim), adv. (mistus or mixtus), *confusedly, Lucr*

mistura (mixtura) -ae, f. (misceo), *a mixing, mixture, rerum, Lucr*

mitē, adv. (mitis), *mildly, softly, gently; mitius ferre, peine, 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, sedito, Tac; discordiae, Liv., ira, Ov., 2, to become tame; ferac quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv.*

Mithridātes -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), *king of Pontus (135-63 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj.,*

Mithridāticus -a -um, *Mithridatic.*

mitifico, 1. (mitificus), *to make mild, soft, elbus mitificatus, well domesticated, Cic.*

mitigatio -ōnis, f. (mitigo), *an assuaging, alleviating, appeasing, Cic*

mitigo, 1 (= mitum ago), *to make mild, soft. I.* *Lit., fruges, to make ripe, Cic., cibum, to make soft by cooking, Cic., agros, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. II. a, of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; animum alicuius, to soothe, Cic., Lampascenos in istum, Cic., b, of things, to soothe, assuage, alleviate, charum, enclautum, tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.*

mitis -e, *mild, gentle, ripe. I.* *Of fruits, poema, uva, Verg; fig., of style, Thucydes 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, mīsi, 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 alicui, Cic; 2, transf., aliquem in possessionem, to put in possession, Cic.; funera Teucris, to prepare, Verg. B. 1, to dedicate a book to a person, librum ad aliquem, Cic.; 2, to conduct; alas (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 exercitū, 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.*

mītulus (mūtulus) -i, m (μῑτύλος), *a species of edible mussel, Hor*

mixtura, etc. = mistura (q. v.)

mna = mima (q. v.)

Mnēmōnīdes -um, f. *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne, Ov.*

Mnēmōsýnē -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), *Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses*

mnēmōsýnum -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; annuus, Cic., Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes. II. rapid; rivi, Hor.*

mōbilitas -ātis, f. (mobilis). **I.** *moveableness, mobility; animal mobilitate celeremā, Cic., linguae, Cic.; transf., inconstancy, changeableness, alicuius, 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.*

mōdērabilis -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., regnum, the management, government of the State, Ov.*

mōdērāntēr, adv. (moderans from moderor), *moderately, with moderation, Lucr.*

mōdērāte, adv. (moderatus), *moderately, with moderation; moderatus 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, Cig.*

moderātor -ōris, m. (moderor), *a governor, guide, manager, ruler*; equorum, *a driver*, Ov.; arundinis, *a fisher*, Ov.; republicae, Cic.

moderātrix -icis, f. (moderator), *she that rules or governs*; respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

moderātus -a -um (modero), *moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure*; of persons, frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things, convivium, Cic.; ventus, Ov.; otium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

modēro, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; voci meae, Plaut.

modēror, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain; (a) with dat., alicui, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (β) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** to direct, guide. **A.** Lit., (a) with dat., navi funiculo, Cic.; (β) with acc., habenas, Ov. **B.** Transf., to govern, rule, regulate; (a) with dat., quibus totis moderatur oratio, Cic.; (β) with acc., Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic.: *cantus numerosque*, Cic.

modēstē, adv. (modestus), *moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly*; Romam venire, Cic.

modestia -ae, f. (modestus). **I.** A. moderation, temperance; neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. **B.** 1, applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct; in dicendo, Cic.; 2, respect, obedience to authority; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.; 3, as translation of the Stoic phrase *εὐραξία*, good, practical judgment, Cic. **II.** mildness; hlemis, Tac.

modestus -a -um (modus), *moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate*. **A.** modestum ordinem, Cic. **B.** 1, modest, unassuming, unpretending, adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; 2, modest, chaste, virtuous; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

modiālis -e (modius), *containing a modius*, Plaut.

modicē, adv. (modicus), *moderately*; 1, tolerably; modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, no great wine-bibber, Liv.; 2, moderately, with moderation, temperately; facere, agere, Cic.

modicus -a -um (modus). **I.** moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; convivia, portiones, not excessive, Cic.; fossa, not very deep, Liv.: acervus, Hor.; laus, Tac.; equites, senatores, possessing moderate wealth, Tac. **II.** moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending; severitas, Cic.; modicus voluptatum, temperate in enjoyment, Tac.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.

modifico, 1. (modus and facio), to measure off, measure, moderate; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

modius -ii, m. (modus), *a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons, a peck*, Cic.; pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (genit. plur., modium, Cic.)

modō, adv. (modus), *only, alone, but*. **I.** A. Gen., quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere, Cic.; nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, only to go, so much as to go, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, that it alone was more than enough for the army, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, with wishes, commands, etc., only, just; veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, only see, Cic.; 2, a, in conditional sentences, modo ut, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good, Cic.; modo ne,

if only not, provided that not; tertius aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; **b**, with 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 scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; 3, in negative sentences, **a**, non modo . . . sed (verum), not only . . . but; non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, not only . . . but also; non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem, not only . . . but not even, Cic.; **b**, non modo non . . . sed, sed potius, sed etiam, not only not . . . but rather; non modo non . . . sed ne quidem, not only not . . . but not even, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** a, now, but now, just now, just, advenis modo? are you just come? Ter.; **b**, used also of a remoter past, lately, some time ago; modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit (i.e., seventy years previously), Cic. **B.** modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another; modo ait, modo negat, Cic.; in place of the second modo is found nunc, Liv.; interdum, Sall.; aliquando, Tac.; saepe, Sall.; modo . . . tum (deinde, paulo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, Cic.

modulātē, adv. with compar. (modulatus), in good time, in time (of music); modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

modulātor -ōris, m. (modulor), *one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician*, Hor.

modulātus -a -um, p. adj. (from modulor), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious; verba, Ov.

modūlor, 1 dep. (modus). **I.** to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Plin. **II.** 1, t. f. of music, to measure rhythmically, to modulate, to mark time; vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv.; 2, a, to sing; carmina, Verg.; b, to play; lyram, Tib.

modūlus -i, m. (dim. of modus). **I.** a measure, standard of measurement; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** rhythm, musical time, measure, melody, Plin.

modus -i, m. a measure, standard of measurement. **I.** Lit., Vari. **II.** Transf., **A.** size, quantity, length, etc.; 1, gen, agri certus modus, Caes.; 2, esp. as musical t.t., rhythm, melody, time; vertere modum, Hor.; esp. in plur., flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. **B.** a measure, bound, limit, boundary, 1, gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum lugendi 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; alius modum paeli 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. **moechor**, 1. dep. (moechus), to commit adultery, Cat.

moechus -i, m. (μοιχός), *a fornicator, adulterer*, Plaut., Ter.

moenēra = munera (q.v.).

1. **moenia** -ium, n. (connected with munio). **I.** the walls or fortifications of a city; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., a, poet., the walls, external compass, enclosure; navis, Ov. theatri, Lucr.; caeli, Ov.; b, defence, protection, bulwarks; alpes moenia Italiae, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, the city enclosed within the walls; Syracusae,

arum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg.; **2**, mansion, dwelling; Dicitur, Verg.

2. moenia -ium, n. = munia (q.v.).

moenio = munio (q.v.).

1. Moenus -i, m. the river Main.

2. moenus = munus (q.v.).

moeris = murus (q.v.).

Moesi -ium, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence **a, Moesia (Maesia)** -ae, f. the country of the Moesi, **b, Moesiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moesi.

moerëo, moeror, moestus = maereo, maeror, maestus (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 miller's tooth, grinder, Juv.

mōles -is, f. a mass, a heap **I.** Abstr. = something heavy, weighty **A.** Lit., opposum molem clipei, mighty 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, opposite fluctibus, Cic.; **b**, a large building, miserae substructionum moles, Cic.; **c**, moles belli, large military machines, preparations for war, military works; relectis vineis atque mole belli, Liv.; **2**, **a**, a mass of men, large number, hostes majorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; **b**, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

mōlestō, adv. (molestus), **1**, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance, moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry, with ace and infin., te de praedio aviae exercei 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 pernicië reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic.; **2**, affectation, stiffness (of style); Latino loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

mōlestus -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome, **1**, gen., labor, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, if it be not inconvenient, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv.; **2**, of discourse, affected, laboured; veritas, Cic.

mōlimen -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, undertaking, res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building, molimine vasto, Ov.

mōlimentum -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno commatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

mōllor, 4. dep. (moles). **I.** Transit., **A.** Gen., to set in motion, remove, displace; ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; naves ab terra, to unmoor, Liv.; montes sede sua, Liv.; fulmina dextra, to hurl, Verg.; habenas, to guide, direct, Verg. **B.** 1, to cause to totter, undermine; portam, Liv.; transf., fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.; **2**, to work, cultivate the earth; terram, Liv.; arva ferro, Lucr.; **3**, **a**, to build, erect, rear, raise; muros, arcem, Verg.; classeni, Verg.; **b**, of abstract objects, to undertake; nulla opera, Cic.; **4**, to cause, produce; morbos, Verg.; sibi opem, Verg.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to plot, devise, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, endeavour to obtain, Liv. **II.** Reflex., to toil, struggle, exert oneself. **A.** Lit., in demolendo signo per multa homines molebantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.

mōlitio -ōnis, f. (molior), **1**, a demolition, demolishing, valli, Liv.; **2**, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

mōlitor -ōnis, m. (molior), a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

mollesco, 3. (mollio), **1**, to become soft, Ov.; **2**, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

mollicellus -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

molliculus -a -um (dim. of mollis), **1**, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; **2**, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

molliō, 4. (mollis), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. **I.** **A.** Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; airtus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; huiusmodi durescit humor, et idem molliuit tepidatus, Cic.; globas, to loosen, soften, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, cibum anfractibus 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, poetae molliunt animos nostros, Cic.; feroces militum animos, Sall.; vocem, make womanish, Cic.; ferro mollita juvenus, emasculated, castrated, Lucr.; **2**, **a**, to make milder, less disagreeable, render bearable; verba usu, Cic.; poenam, Ov.; **b**, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua mollebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum molliore, Cic. (syncop. imperf., molliabat, Ov.).

mollipes -pēdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ελαττοῦς), Cic.

mollis -e (= movilis, from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. **I.** **A.** 1, lit., juncus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, instrum., Ov.; zephyri, gentle, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, of works of art, soft, not stiff, graceful; signa, Cic.; of orators and poetry, oratio mollis et tenera, Cic.; **b**, of places, with a gentle ascent; fastigium, Caes. **B.** soft to the touch; **1**, lit., cervix, 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 molliissimo 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, complaisant, easy; oratio, Cic.; iussa, Verg.; **b**, tender, moving; verbis molliibus lenire aliquem, Hor.; illud molliusimum carmen, Cic.

mollior, adv. (mollis), **1**, softly, easily, gently; quis membra movere mollius possit,

Hor.; excurrent spirantia mollius aera, *with more grace or skill*, Verg.; **2**, fig. **a**, gently, easily; quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, weakly, without energy; nimis molliter aegritudinem pati, Sall.; **b**, effeminately; delicate et molliter vivere, Cic.; **c**, mildly, compassionately; feci parca et molliter, Cic.

mollitia -ae, f. and **mollities** -ei, f. (mollis). **I**. Lit., softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy; cervicium, Cic. **II**. Fig., **A**. Gen., tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. **B**. Esp., effeminacy, weakness; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.

mollitudo -inis, f. (mollis). **I**. softness, pliability, flexibility; assimilis spongis mollitudo, Cic. **II**. Fig., tenderness, softness, sensitiveness; humanitatis, Cic.

mōlo -ti -itum, 3. (mola), to grind in a mill. Partic., **mōlitus** -a -um, round; cibaria molita, meat, Caes.

Mōloreus -i, m. (Μόλορχος), a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably received Hercules when about to slay the Nemean lion; Molorch lucī, 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 salso consurgere momine ponti, Lucr.; **2**, momentum, impulse, Lucr.

mōmentum -i, n. (= movimentum, from moveo). **I**. movement, motion. **A**. **1**, lit., astra forinā 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.; esse 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. (Μοναῖοι), a general of the Parthians, who defeated the Romans.

mōnēdula -ae, f. a daw, jackdaw, Cic.

mōnēo -ti -itum, 2. (from root MĒN, whence mēno), 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, Olo.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipsum quod me mones, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus te esse nihil unquam reperiturum, 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, hoc moneo destinat furere, Cic.; with ne and the subj., ne id faceret, Cic.; with infin.,

officium conservare, Cic.; **2**, to instruct, prompt, suggest; tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.; de aliqua re, Cic. **B**. **1**, to admonish by punishment, Tac.; **2**, to urge on; canes, Prop.

mōnēris -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 -ōis, m. (moneo). **I**. one who reminds. **A**. often, Sall. **B**. **a**, one who supplies an orator with facts, an assistant, prompter, Cic.; **b**, a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, Cic. **II**. an adviser, instructor; fatuus, Cic.

mōnitus -ūs, m. (moneo), **1**, a reminding, warning, admonition, Ov.; **2**, an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.; monitus Fortunae, Cic.

Mōnoecus -i, m. (Μόναικος, he that dwells alone), surname of Hercules; Monoeca Aix et Portus, promontory and harbour on the coast of Liguria, now Monvico.

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.

mōnōpōlium -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, parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. **B**. Meton., a rock; improbus, Verg. **II**. Transf., a large mass, great quantity; mons aquarium, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall.

monstrātor -ōris, m. (monstro), a discoverer, teacher, aratri, Triptolemus, Verg.

monstrīfēr -fēra -fērum (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 istic si quid libaril mea manu non intelligent monstrabis, Cic. **B**. **1**, to ordain, institute, appoint; piacula, Verg.; **2**, to inform against, denounce; alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.; **3**, to advise, urge; conferre inane pudor iraque monstrat, Verg.

monstrum -i, n. (= monestrum, from moneo). **I**. a supernatural event, a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II**. a monster, monstrosity; **a**, of persons, monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immensissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; **b**, of things, non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium vide-

datur, Cic.; esp., *wonders or marvels*; monstra nuntiare, Cic.

monstruōsē, adv. (monstruosus), *strangely, wonderfully, monstrously*, Cic.

monstruōsus -a -um (monstrum), *strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous*; monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

montānus -a -um (mons) **I.** *of or relating to a mountain, dwelling on mountains, found on mountains*; loca montana et aspera, Liv.; Ligures, Liv.; subst., **a**, **montānus** -i, m. a mountaineer, Caes.; **b**, **montāna** -orum, n. mountainous districts, Liv. **II.** *rich in mountains, mountainous*; Dahmatia, Ov.

monticola -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. **montuosa** -orum, n. mountainous districts, Plin.

monūmentum (mōnimentum) **I.**, n. (monere), *that which is intended to preserve the recollection of anything; a memorial, monument. **I.** Lat., monumenti causa, 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, futorum*, Cic.*

Mopsi -orum, m. *a noble family in Compse*. Hence, **Mopsiani** -orum, m. *the dependants of the Mopsi*.

Mopsopius -a -um (from Μοψοπία, an ancient name of Attica), *Attic, Athenian*, juvenis, Tryptolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

Mopsuestia (Mopsuestia) -ae, f. *a town in Cilicia*.

Mopsus -i, m. (Μόψος). **I.** *the seer of the Argonauts*. **II.** *son of Apollo and Manto*. **III.** *name of a shepherd in Vergil*.

1. mōra -ae, f. **I.** *delay. **A.** Gen., *moram alieri rei inferre, afferre*, Cic.; *creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment*, Cic.; *trahere*, Verg.; *res habet (suffers) moram*, Cic.; *non (or nulla) mora est with quin or quominus and the subj.*, Cic.; *sine mora, without delay*, Cic. **B.** **1.**, *pause on a march*, Liv.; **2.**, *a pause in discourse*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.**, *space of time*, Ov.; **2.**, *a hindrance*, Liv.*

2. mōra -ae, f. (μῶρα), *a division of the Spartan army, of 400, 500, 700, or 900 men*, Nep.

mōrālis -e (mores), *moral, ethical*; philosophiae pars, Cic.

mōrātor -ōris, m. (moror). **I.** *a toilerer 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.

morboeus -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, opprui*, Cic.; *conflictari*, Nep.; *morbus ingravescit, grows worse, increases in violence*, Cic.; *ex morbo convalescere, to get well*, Cic.; *morbum simulare*, Cic.; **b**, *personified, as a goddess*, Verg. **II.** *Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae*, Cic.

mordacitēr, adv. (mordax), *bitingly, sharply*; limā mordacius uti, Ov.

mordax -ācis (mordeo), *biting, given to biting, snappish*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *canis*, Plaut. **B.** Fig., **a**, *biting, satirical*, Cynicus, Hor.; *carmen*, Ov.; **b**, *wearing, corroding*; sollicitudines, "eating cares," Hor. **II.** **a**, *stringing*; urtica, Ov.; **b**, *sharp*, ferrum, Hor.; **c**, *pungent, biting in taste*, fel, Ov.

mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, **2.** *to bite*. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.**, *canes mordent*, Cic.; **2.**, *to bite, eat*; *pabula dente*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to bite, sting, hurt, pain*, aliquem dictis, Ov.; *conscientiā mordeor*, Cic.; *valde me monorderunt epistolae tuae*, Cic. **II.** *to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of*; **a**, *fibula mordet vestem*, Ov.; **b**, *of rivers, to indent, wear away*; *rura quae Liris quietā mordet aqua*, 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*. *ante me mordicus auriculam*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *tenere aliquid mordicus, to keep fast hold of, perspicacitate*, Cic.

mōrētum -i, n. *a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.*, Ov.

mōribundus -a -um (morior). **I.** Middle, **1.**, *dying, expiring*, iacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; **2.**, *subject to death, mortal*; *membra*, Verg. **II.** Act., *causing death, deadly*, Cat.

mōrigōror, **1.** dep. (mos and gero), *to accommodate oneself to, comply with, gratify, subserve*, voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōrigērus -a -um (mos and gero), *compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious*, Lucr.

Mōrini -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*.

mōrior, mortuus sum, mōrtūrus, **3.** *dep. to die*. **I.** Lit., *ex vulnere*, Liv.; *ferro*, Liv.; *hoc morbo*, Cic.; *fame*, Cic.; *frigore*, Hor.; *in suo lectulo*, Cic.; *voce morientes, of a dying man*, Cic.; *moriar si, may I die* v. Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to perish with loss*, 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 (lacerti) mortui jam sunt, Cic.; **c**, *of abstractions, to come to an end, perish*; *suaevissimū hominis memoria moritur*, Cic.; **p.** adj., **mortuus** -a -um, *dead*; subst., **mortuus** -i, m. *a dead man*, Cic.

mormyr -fītis, f. (μορμύρος), *a sea-fish*, Ov.

mōrōlōgus -a -um (μορολόγος), *talking like a fool, foolish*, subst., *a fool*, Plaut.

1. mōror, **1.** dep. (mora), *to linger, loiter, tarry, delay*. **I.** **A.** *Lucceus narravit Brutum valde morari*, Cic.; *with mīn., alieu bellum inferre*, Cic.; *nilul 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. Sempronius nihil moror, Liv.; **B.**, *as a for mula, in breaking off a discourse*; *ne te moror*, Hor.; **c**, *nilul morari, (a) to care nothing for, nec*

dona moror, Verg.; (β) to have nothing to say against; nihil moror, eos salvos esse, ap. Cic.; 3, to detain the attention of, fester; 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.

Morphēus -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), god of dreams.

mors, mortis, f. (root MOR, whence morior, connected with θνῆσθαι, μαρῖναι), 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 mortem esse, cause a person's death, Cic.; aliquem ex media morte eripere, Cic.; plur., mortes, kinds of death; clare mortes pro patria oppetita, 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 Sextus, Cic.

morsus -ūs, m. (mordeo), a bite, biting. I. A. Lit., 1, serpentis, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic.; 2, eating; mensatum, Verg. B. Transf., 1, a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor, Verg.; and meton., that which seizes, morsus uncus, the fluke of an anchor, Verg.; roboris, the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin, Verg.; 2, a biting taste, pungency, Mart. II. Fig., 1, a carping or malicious attack with words, Hor.; 2, mental pain, vexation, curarum, Ov.; doloris, Cic.

mortalis -o (mors), subject to death, mortal. I. Lit., 1, omne animal esse mortale, Cic. Subst., a, **mortalis** -is, m. a mortal man, a man; and esp., plur., mortals, men, Cic.; b, **mortale** -is, n. that which is mortal or perishable, Cic.; 2, transf., transitory, temporary, passing away; leges, inimicitiae, Cic. II. Transf., relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly; conditio vitae, Cic. Subst., **mortalia** -ium, n. mortal things, mortal affairs, and esp., human sufferings; et mentem mortalia tanguit, 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 -ii, n. a mortar, Plin.

mortuicinus -a -um (mors), dead, Plin.

mortifer -fēra -fērum (mors and fero), causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal; vulnus, morbus, Cic.

mortuālia -ium, n. (mortuus), funeral songs, dirges, Plaut.

mortuus -a -um, partic. of morior (q. v.).

mōrum -i, n. (μῶρον, μῶρον), 1, a mulberry, Verg.; 2, a blackberry, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -i, f. a mulberry-tree, Ov.

2. **mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), silly, foolish, Plaut.

mos, mōris, m. the will of a person. I. self-will, caprice; morem alicui gerere, to comply with a person's wishes, Cic. II. A. Lit., custom; 1, a, custom, usage, wont; de more suo decedere, Cic.; esse in more majorum, traditional line of conduct, Cic.; mos est with genit. gerund, mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin., magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin., mos est Athenis laudari in contione eos,

etc., Cic.; mos est or moris est with ut and the subj., mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; cum 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; suavissimi, just, 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 feni duntia pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.

Mōsa -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

Moschus -i, m. (Μόσχος), a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning.

Mōsella -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.

Mostēni -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the Lydian town Mostena or -en.

mōtio -ōnis, f. (moveo). I. movement, motion; corporum, Cic. II. Transf., emotion, feeling; motiones animi, Cic.

mōto, 1. (intens. of moveo), to move up and down, move frequently; lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.

2. **mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo), partic. of moveo.

2. **mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo). I. a motion, movement. A. Lit., a, natura omnia ciens motibus suis, Cic.; b, terrae, an earthquake, Cic.; c, motion of the body, movement, gesture; esp. of an orator, manuum motus teneant illud decorem, Cic.; ex motus mei mediocritate, Cic.; the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers; hand indecoros motus more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motus Ceteri, 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 iunli, Cic.; (β) motion of the will, impulse, sine motu animi et cogitatione, Cic.; 2, political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion; omnes Catillinae motus prohibere, Cic.; motum afferre ieiunaticae, Cic. II. revolution in a state, Cic.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, ἀμείβεσθαι, 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 aliqua re, to be disturbed, made anxious by, Verg.; (β) to move compassion, move, affect; Rosci 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.; fidei, 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 Cumano, 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.; **c**, to dispossess; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; **d**, to cause to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **e**, to expel; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; **f**, to make a person change his opinion; aliquem de sententia, Liv.

mox, adv. (moveo). **I**. Of future time, soon, presently; iussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II**. then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquis populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

Mōysēs -is or -i, m. Moses.

mūcidus -a -um (mucus), mouldy, musty, Juv.

Mūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, C. Mucius Cordus (Scaevola), a Roman who came to Porsena'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., **Mūcia** -ōrum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Mūcianus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

mūcro -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. **A**. Lit., a, cultri, Juv.; **b**, esp., a sword's point or edge; transf., the sword; mucrones militum tremere, Cic. **B**. Transf., sharpness, point; tribunicius, Cic.; defensionis tuæ, Cic.

mūcus -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

mūgli (mūgilla) -is, m. (μύγλος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

mūginor, 1 dep. (mugio), to loiter, tifle away time, dally; dum tu muginans, Cic.

mūgio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μύκω), 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 Afriæis malus procellis, Hor.

mūgitus -ūs, m. (mugio). **I**. the lowing, bellowing of cattle; boium, Verg. **II**. Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking, terræ, Cic.

mūla -æ, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

mulo, mulsi, mulsim, 2 to stroke. **I**. **A**. Lit., manu mulcens barbani, Ov. **B**. Transf., to touch lightly; virgæ capillos, Ov. **II**. Fig., 1, to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem fistulâ, 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 melter), 1, a surname of Vulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2, meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncop., Mulcibri).

mulco, 1. (MULC, whence also mulceo, mulg-eo), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

mulcta, mulcto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

mulotra -æ, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Verg.

mulotrarium -ii, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

mulotrum -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

mulgéo, mulsi, muletum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

mūlēbris -e (mulier). **I**. of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine; vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; bellum, Cic.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II**. Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

mūlēbritër, adv. (muliebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

mūller -ëris, f. **I**. a woman, Cic. **II**. a wife, matron; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; eras mulier erit, Cic.

mūllérarius -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

mūllercūla -æ, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.

mūllérōsitas -âtis, f. (mulierosus), excessive love of women, Cic.

mūllérōsus -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

mūlinus -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

mūlio -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

mūlionius and (later) **mūllionius** -a -um (mulio), 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., **mulsam** -i, n. wine sweetened with honey; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, transf., as sweet as honey; dicta mulsâ, sweet words, Plaut.

multa (mulcta) -æ, f. a punishment consisting in loss of property (originally a fine in cattle); usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; multam dicere, to fix a fine, Cic., multam petere, irrogare, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount, Cic.; multam certare, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine, Cic.; aliquem multâ mulcare, to punish by a fine, Cic., multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

multangulus -a -um (multus and angulus), many cornered, multangular, Lucr.

multatiōis -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

multatio -ōnis, f. (1. multo), 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.

multicia -ōrum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

multifariam, adv. (multifarius from multus), on many sides, in many places, Cic.

multifidus -a -um (multus and findo), cloven into many parts, laces, 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 buxi, Ov.

multigénëris -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

multigénus -a -um = multigenëris (q.v.).

multijūgus -a -um and **multijūgis** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many

together. **I.** Lit., equi, Liv. **II.** Transf., manifold, of many sorts; literae, Cic.

multimōdis, adv. (for multis modis), in many ways, variously, Lucr.

multimōdus -a -um (multus and modus), various, manifold, Liv. (?)

multiplex -plex (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.

multiplicābilis -e (multiplico), having many folds, Cic.

multiplico, 1. (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply; aēs alienum, Caes.; flumina collectis multiplicancur aquis, Ov.; domus multiplicata, enlarged, Cic.

multitūdo -inis, f. (multus), a large number, multitude. **I.** Gen., litterarum, Cic. **II.** Esp., of men; 1, a large number of men, crowd, multitude; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela jaciebat, Caes.; 2, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude; famā et multitudinis judicio moveri, Cic.

multivōlus -a -um (multus and volo), having many wishes or desires, Cat.

1. **multo** (mulcto), 1. (multa), to punish; aliquem morte, Cic.; exilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecuniā, to punish with a fine, Nep.; Veneri esse multatum, punished with a fine paid to Venus, Cic.

2. **multo**, multum, used adv., v. multus.

multus -a -um; comp., **plūs**, plūis; superl., **plūrimus** -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. plurim, several, more than one, Cic.; quid plura? in short, Cic.; pluribus verbis rogare, Cic.; superl., plurim, very many, the most; plurimus 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 Europae, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of discourse, copious, diffuse, prolix; ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. **B.** Of an action, busy, vigorous, zealous; in eodem genere causaturus multus erat T. Juventius, Cic. **C.** obtruncus, troublesome; qui in aliquo genere aut incongruus aut multus est, Cic. Hence, **multum**, compar., **plūs**, superl., **plūrimum**, 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, Sall.; compar., plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. **B.** In genit., of price or value, plusis emere, vendere, deurer, at

a higher price, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium serino, 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 loquantur, Cic. **C.** plus; 1, of number, more; non plus quam semel, Cic.; without quam, plus mille capti, Liv.; with abl., nec esse plus uno, Cic.; 2, of degree, more; quem plus plusque in dies diligo, more and more, Cic. **D.** plurimum, most; ut te plurimum diligam, Cic.

Muluccha (Mulucha) -ae, m. a river in Mauritania, now Maluia or Moluya.

mūlus -i, m. a mule, Cic.

Mulvius -a -um, Mulvian; pons, a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle.

Mummius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

Munātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Munatius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar.

Munda -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 B.C.

mundānus -a -um (mundus), of or relating to the world, mundane. Subst., **mundānus** -i, m. a citizen of the world, Cic.

munditia -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **mundities** -ei, f. (mundus), cleanness. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** neatness, spruceness, elegance; 1, non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; munditiis capimur, Ov.; simplex munditiis, Hor.; 2, neatness, elegance of style, quā munditiā, homines quā elegantia, Cic.

mundo, 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 justo mundior, too elegant apparel, Liv.; 2, of discourse, neat, elegant, verba, v.

2 **mundus** -i, m. (1. mundus, like (ἡ κόσμος). **I.** ornament; muliebri, Liv. **II.** the universe, the world, and the heavenly bodies. **A.** hic ornatus mundi, harmony of the universe, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic. **B.** 1, the heavens; lucens, Cic.; 2, the world, the earth; a, lit., quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; b, meton., the inhabitants of the world, mankind; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

mūnēro, 1. (munus), to give, present; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.

mūnēror, 1. dep. to present; natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

mūnia -ium, n. duties, functions, official duties, official business; candidatorum, Cic.

mūniceps -cipis, c. (munia and capio). **I.** the citizen of a municipium; munciceps Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. **II.** a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman; meus, Cic.; muncipes Jovis advenisse 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. (municips), a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their

own magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town, Cic.

mūnificō, adv. (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 hae sepes munitimenta praebent, Caes.*; *tenere se munitimentis, 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 Italam munerat natura*, Cic.; *domum praesidis*, Cic.; *quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum*, Cic.; **2, fig., to secure, make sure; *munio me ad haec tempora*, Cic. **B.** *to make or build a road, to pave a road*, *viam*, Cic.; *itineia*, Nep.; *fig., munire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for*, Cic.**

mūnitio -ōnis, f. (munio). **I.** *fortifying, entrenching*; **1, lit.**, *milites munitione prohibere*, Caes.; **2, meton.**, *a fortification, entrenchment*; *urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire*, Cic. **II.** *a making passable, paving of roads, ex viarum munitione quæstum facere*, Cic; *munitio fluminum, 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 -ēris, n. (moenus). **I.** *an office, function, employment, duty, republicae, a public office*, Cic.; *offici, the performance of a duty*, Cic.: *tuum est hoc munus*, Cic; *consulare munus sustinere*, Cic.; *belli munera inter se partiri*, Liv. **II. A.** *an affectionate service, favour*, *neque vero verbis augeat suum munus*, Cic.; *munere alicuius rei* (poet.), *by the help of*, Verg.; *esp., the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment*; *munere inani fungi*, Verg. **B.** *a gift, present*; **1, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; *mittere alicui aliquid muneri, to send or give as a present*, Caes.; *munera Liberi, vine*, Hor.; *Cereris, bread*, Ov.; *transf., opusculum majorum vigilarum 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 gladiatorium*, Cic.; *hence, a building or theatre erected for the people*, Ov.**

mūnuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of munus), *a small gift, little present*, *alicui mittere munusculum levissime 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 muralis, used by those who defend a wall*, Caes.; *falces, hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls*, Caes.; *corona, the crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city*, Liv.; *also corona, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr.

Murcia (Murtia, Myrtēa) -ae, f. *a surname of Venus*; *ad Murciae* (sc. aedem), *or ad Murciam, a valley separating the Poetane 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*, *Tyrusque aiebat murice laena*, Verg.; **2, a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape; *acutus*, Verg. **II.** *an edible shell-fish*; *Balanus*, Hor.**

Murgantia -ae, f. **I.** *a town in Samnium, now Croce di Morcone. **II.** *town in Sicily, now Maudri Bianchi*. Adj., **Murgantinus** -a -um, *relating to Murgantia*.*

murmillo = *murmillo* (q.v.).

mūrīa -ae, f. (ἀλμυρίς), *brine, pickle*, Hor.

murmur -ūs, 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, cornuum*, Hor.; *inflati buxi*, Ov.

murmūro, 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. *myrrheus* (q.v.).

2. **murrhēus** (murrēus, myrrhēus) -a -um (2. murrha), *made of fluor spar, pocula*, Prop.

1. **murrhīnus** (murrīnus) = 1. *myrrhinus* (q.v.).

2. **murrhīnus** (murrīnus, myrrhīnus) -a -um (murrha), *made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha*, Plaut.

murt . . . v. *myrt* . . .

Murtia = *Murcia* (q.v.).

mūrus -i, m. *a wall*. **I. A.** *lit. a, a wall round a city*, *urbis*, Cic.; *muro lapideo urbem cingere*, Cic.; **b**, *the wall of a private building*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., 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 Fulia propugnacula mურიკე tranquillitatis*, Cic.; *Gratum murus Achilles*, Ov.****

1. **mūs**, *mūris*, c. (μῦς), *a mouse*; *rusticus or agrostis, field-mouse*, Hor.; *non solum in-quiui sed etiam mures migrarunt*, Cic.; *under*

the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the cat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.

2. *Mūs*, *Mūris*, m. the name of a family of the gens *Decia*, two members of which, *P. Decius Mūs* and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

Mūsæ -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, Hor.; 2, musæ, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

1. *Mūsæus* -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a fabulous Greek poet.

2. *mūsæus* -a -um (*Musa*), poetical, musical, Lucr.

musca -ae, f. (μύσκα, dim. of μύια), 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 *capiō*), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

muscosus -a -um (*muscus*), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosius, Cic.

musculus -i, m. (dim. of *mus*). **I.** a little mouse, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet, Caes.; 2, a species of whale, Plin.

muscus -i, m. moss, Hor.

mūsæus -a -um = 2. *musæus* (q. v.).

musica -ae, f. and *musicæ* -ēs, f. (μουσική), music; musicam tractare, Cic.

1. *musicæ* -ēs, f. = *musica* (q. v.).

2. *musicæ*, adv. (μουσικῶς), splendidly, pleasantly, finely; musice hercle ætatem agitis, Plaut.

musicus -a -um (μουσικός). **I.** belonging or relating to music, musical; leges, rules of music, Cic. Subst., a, *musicus* -i, m. a musician, Cic.; b, *musica* -orum, n. music, Cic. **II.** Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

musseto, 1. (intens. of *musso*), to murmur to oneself, to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam musseto, 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, mussant oras et limina circum, Verg. **II.** to be in fear and uncertainty; inussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

mustaceum (*mustacolum*) -i, n. and *mustaceus* (*mustacinus*) -i, m. (*mustum*), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quærere, 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 ferrida oratio, Cic.; meton., ter centum musta videre, vineyard, Ov.

Musulami (*Musulami*) -orum, m. a warlike people of Numidia.

Mūta -ae, f. (*mutus*), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

mūtābilis -e (*muto*), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma reipublicæ mutabilis est, Cic.

mūtābilitas -ātis, f. (*mutabilis*), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

mūtatio -ōnis (*muto*). **I.** a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem alicuius 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; exeretum, Cic.

mutilus -a -um (μυτιλος, μύτιλος). **I.** maimed, mutilated; esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns; alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes.; so transf. in jest, sic mutilus militaris, Hor. **II.** Fig., of speech, mutila loqui, briefly, Cic.

Mūtina -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul, now Modena. Hence, adj., *Mutinensis* -e, relating to Mutina.

mutio (*muttio*), 4. (from sound *mu*), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

mutido (*mutitio*) -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

muto, 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, Sall.

mutuatio -ōnis, f. (*mutuor*), a borrowing, Cic.

mutuē, adv. (*mutuus*), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

mutuo, 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 lya est, Ov. **B.** uttering no sound, mute, silent; inago, 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 litteris, 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; mutuam in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

Mutyō -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., *Mutyōensis* -e, relating to Mutyō.

Mycalō -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

Mycēnae -ārum, f., and **Mycēna** -ae, f., and **Mycēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Mycēnaeus** -a -um, relating to Mycene or to Agamemnon; 2, **Mycēnenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Mycenae; 3, **Mycēnis** -idis, f. a Mycēnian woman, e.g., Iphigenia, Ov.

Mycōnus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύκονος), one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

Mygdōnēs -um, m. (Μυγδόνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnis** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

Mygdōnidēs -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Mylāsa -ōrum, n. (Μύλασσα), a town in Caria. Hence, **A. Mylāsēni** -ōrum, m. and **B. Mylāsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mylasa. **C. Mylāsōus** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mylasa. **D. Mylāsīus** -a -um, Mylasan.

Myndus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

myōpāro -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical ship, Cic.

myrīcō -ēs, f., and **myrīca** -ae, f. (μυρίκη), the tamarisk, Verg.

Myrina -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

Myrmecidēs -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

Myrmidōnes -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessalia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

myrmillo = mirmillo (q.v.).

Mýrō -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

myrōpōla -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

myrōpōllum -īi, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (murrha, murra) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murrha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (murrhēus, murrōus) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murrheus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhīnus** (murrhīnus, murrīnus) -a -um (l. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhīnus** = 2. murrhīnus (q.v.).

myrtētum (murtētum) -ī, 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 -ī, n. (μύρρον), the myrtle-berry, Verg.

myrtus -ī and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, Verg.

Myrtīus -ī, m. (Μυρτίλος), the son of Mercury, who threw himself into the sea, hence according to some called mare Myrtoum (but see under Myrtos).

Myrtos -ī, f. (Μύρτος), a small island near Euboea; hence, adj., **Myrtōus** -a -um, mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean sea between Crete, the Peloponnese and Euboea.

Myzoēlus -ī, m. (Μύσκελος), an Achaean, founder of Crotona.

Mysi -ōrum, m. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor; hence, 1, **Mysia** -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 -īi, n. (μυστήριον). **I.** Sing., a secret, secret science; aliquid tacitum tamquam mysterium tenere, Cic. **II.** Plur., **mysteria** -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια). **A.** mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, Cic. **B.** secrets, mysteries (of an art), mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.

mystēs -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

mysticus -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

Mýtlēnae -ārum, f. and **Mýtlēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Mýtlēnaeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

Myūs -untis, f. (Μυούς), a town in Caria.

mytilus = mitulus (q.v.).

N.

N, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (N, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Nābātaei (Nābāthaei) -ōrum m. (Ναβαταῖοι, Ναβαθαῖοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet. = Arabian, Eastern; subst., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταῖα), a country of Arabia Petraea.

Nābīs -bīdis, m. (Νάβις), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

nabillum (naulium) -īi and **nabium** -ī, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

nae = 1 ne (q.v.).

naenia = nenia (q.v.).

Naevius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, born about 274 A.C. Hence, **Naevīanus** -a -um, Naevian.

naevus -ī, m. a mole on the body, Cic.

Nahanarvali -ōrum, m. a German tribe.

Nāīas -ādis and **Nāīs** -īdis (-idos), acc. plur. -īas, f. (Ναῖς, Ναῖς, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attrib., puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Nāīcus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

nam, conj. for (differs from enim in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition). **I.** Introducing an explanation, is pagus appellatur 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 quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fellebat); nam et liberam: Mitucii temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also q,

introducing examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit, Cic. **II.** Introducing a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris; nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt, sed profecto iustiores nunquam, Cic.; also used in rhetorical questions to express a climax, numquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi . . . una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.; often found in connexion with herole, 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.

nanciscor, nactus and nactus sum, 3. dep to get, obtain, meet. **I.** Lit., to find, fall on, anulum, Ter.; morbum, Nep.; spem, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** = to reach; vitis claviculari suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. **B.** to find, meet with; aliquem, Cic.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.

Nantūātes -ium, m. a Celtic Alpine people.

nānus -i, m. (νάνος, νῆνος), a dwarf, Juv.

nāpaeus -a -um (ναπαῖος), of or relating to the forest; subst., **nāpaeae** -ārum, f. wood nymphs, Verg.

Nār, Nāris, m. a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, now Nera.

Narbo -ōnis, m. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Narbonne. Hence, adj., **Narbōnensis** -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 obesae, a person of dull perception, Hor.; homo emunctae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.; naribus uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.; ne inappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.

Narnia -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Nar, now Narni. Hence, adj., **Narniensis** -e, relating to Narnia.

narrābilis -e (narro), that can be told or narrated, Ov.

narrātio -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, narrating, relating, narration; rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.

narrātor -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator, Cic.

narrātus -ūs, m. (narro), a narration, narrative, Ov.

narro, 1. (for gnaro = gnarum facio), to make known. **I.** to relate, tell, narrate; ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.; de mea 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** -rŷeis, f. (Νάρυξ), a town of the Oezolian Locrians, whence the town of Locri in Bruttium was founded. Adj., **Nārycius** -a -um, Narycian; urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

Nāsāmōnes -um, a people in the south-west of Cyrenaeica. Hence, adj., **Nāsāmōniācus** -a -um, Nasamonian.

nascor (gnascor), nātus sum, 3. dep **I.** Lit., **A.** to be born, nasci patre certo, Cic.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, since the beginning of the world, Cic. **B.** to descend from, spring from; natus summo loco, of a good family, Cic. **II.** Transf., to arise, be produced, spring forth; nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo humine collis nascebatur, began to rise, Cic.; nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.

Nāsica -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios, the most famous member of which, was P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

Nāso -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; v. Ovidius

Nāsos -i, f. (νᾶσος = 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.

nasturcium (nasturtium) -ii, n. a kind of cress, Cic.

nāsus -i, m. the nose. **I.** Lit., **A.** nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interiectus esse videatur, Cic. **B.** the nose; **a.** as the seat of smell, nasus illis nullus erat, Hor.; **b.** as expressing anger, scorn, etc., aliquem or aliquid naso suspendere aduoco, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor. **II.** Transf., the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Juv.

nāsūtus -a -um (nasus) 1, having a large nose, Hor.; 2, acute, sagacious, satirical, Mart.

nāta -ae, f. (nascor), a daughter, Verg.

nātāliū -a -um (natalis), of or relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth; praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. Subst., **nātāliola** -ōrum, n. a birthday festival, Cic.

nātālis -e (2. natus), of or relating to birth, natal. **I.** Adj., dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem suum agere, celebrate, Cic.; **II.** Subst., **nātālis** -is, m., **a.** a birth-place, Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor.; **b.** a birth-day, Cic.; natalis Romae, festival of Pallina 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. natis.

nātio -ōnis, f. (nascor). **I.** Abstr., a being born, birth; natione Numidā, Tac.; hence, personified, 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; Epicur-eorum, Cic; vestra natio (of the Stoics), Cic.

nātis -is, f., usually plur, **nātes** -ium, f. the •ump, buttocks, Hor.

nātivus -a -um (2. natus). **I.** born, that which *in*, 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 pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, 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 visus es, Cic. **B.** 1, to swim with anything, be full of, overflow, natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; omnia plenis tura natant fossis, Verg.; 2, of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy; vnius oculique animique natabant, Cic.

nātrix -icis, f. a water-snake, Cic.

nātūra -ae, f. (nascor). **I.** birth, Cic; naturā frater, adoptione filius, Cic. **II.** nature. **A.** 1, natural qualities of anything, a, of things, haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes., loci, Caes.; b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character, quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare suam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor.; 2, nature, a, the laws of nature, the order and constitution of the world, quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic; naturae satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic; naturae concedere, Sall; b, nature, possibility; in rerum natura fuisse, to be possible, Cic. **B.** 1, a, the world, creation, in full, rerum natura, Cic; b, nature as the soul of the universe, Cic; 2, an element, substance, essence; ex duabus naturis conflata, Cic.

nātūrālīs -e (natura). **I.** that which has arisen or been produced by birth, natural, pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic. **II.** 1, natural; societas, lex, Cic; neut. plur. subst., naturalia anteponantur non naturalibus, that which is natural to that which is not natural, Cic; 2, relating to nature; quaestiones, Cic.

nātūrālītēr, adv. (naturalis), naturally, by nature, according to nature, divinare, Cic.

1 **nātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nascor). **I.** Adj., born; 1, born for, fated 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.** Subst., 1, **nātus** -i, m. a son, Cic.; 2, **nāta** -ae, f. a daughter, Verg.

2. **nātus** -ū, m. (found only in the abl. sing.), (nascor), birth (particularly applied to denote age); magnus natu, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic., ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.

naucorhus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship, Cic.

nauci, v. naucum.

Naucorātes, acc. -em, m. (Ναυκράτης), a Greek orator, pupil of Isocrates.

naucum -i, n., lit., a nut-shell, fig., a trifle, something very small; only used in such ex-

pressions as non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.

naufrāgium -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; fortunarum, 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.

naufrāgus -a -um (for navifragus, from navis and frango). **I.** Pass., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck; Marium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig., patrimonio naufragus, Cic. **II.** Act., poet., causing shipwreck; mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

naulium = nabbum (q.v.).

naulum -i, n. (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money, Juv.

naumāchia -ae, f. (ναυμαχία), 1, a naval battle exhibited as a spectacle, Suet.; 2, the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, Suet.

naumāchiārius -a -um (naumachia), of or relating to a mock sea-fight, Plin.; subst., **naumāchiārius** -i, m. one who fought in a mock sea-fight, Suet.

Naupactus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ναύπακτος), a seaport on the Gulf of Corinth in Locri Ozolae, now Neopactos or Lepanto. Hence, adj., **Naupactius** -a -um, of or relating to Naupactus.

Nauportus -i, f. a town in Pannonia, now Ober-Laiibach.

nausēa (nausia) -ae, f. (ναυσία), sea-sickness; navigamus sine timore et nausea, Cic.; transf., sickness, nausea, Hor.

nausēo (nausio), 1 (nausea). **I.** to be sea-sick, epistola quam dedisti nauseans Buthroto, Cic.; transf., to vomit, be sick; quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. **II.** Transf., ista effutientem nauseare, to belch out nonsense, Cic.

nausēōla (nausīōla) -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness, Cic.

nauta -ae, m. (for navita, from navis), a sailor, seaman, mariner, Cic.

nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, navit, verbum, Cic.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; subst., **nautici** -ōrum, m. sailors, Liv.

nāvālis -e (navis), 1, adj., of or relating to ships, naval, nautical, bellum, pugna, Cic.; castra, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore, Caes.; socii navales, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies), Liv; pedes navales, galley-slaves, Plaut.; 2, subst., a, **nāvāle** -is, n. a station for ships, Ov.; b, **nāvālla** -ium, n. (a) a dockyard, and asp. a place in Rome so called, Liv.; (β) materials for ship-building, Liv.

nāvarehus = nauarchus (q.v.).

nāvē = naviter (q.v.).

nāvīōūla -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.

nāvīōūlārius -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships, boats. **A.** **nāvīōūlārīa** -ae, f. (sc. res), the business of one who lets out ships for transport, the business of a ship-owner; naviculariam facere, Cic. **B.** **nāvīōūlārīus** -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.

nāvigiōlum -i, n. (dim. of navigium), *a little ship, a bark*, ap. Cic.

nāvigiūm -ii, n. (navigo), **1**, *a sailing, navigating*, Lucr.; **2**, *a vessel, ship*; navigium facere, Cic.

nāvigo, 1. (navis). **I**. Intransit., *to sail, voyage*. **A.** ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; of ships, decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a naval war, *to proceed, go*; quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit, Cic. **II**. Transit., **1**, *to sail over, sail through, navigate*; terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.; **2**, *to get or earn by navigation*; quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

nāvis -is, f. (ναῦς), *a ship, vessel*. **I**. Lit., *navis longa, a man-of-war*, Liv.; oneraria, *a ship of burden, transport-ship*, Liv.; praetoria, *admiral's ship, flag-ship*, Liv.; tecta, Liv.; constrata, *decked*, Cic.; aperta, *undocked*, Cic.; navis auri, *laden with gold*, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv.; subducere, *to drag on shore*, Caes.; conscendere in navem, *to embark*, Cic.; prov., *navibus et quadrigis, with all one's might*, Hor. **II**. Fig., of the state, una navis bonorum omnium, Cic.; esse in eadem navi, *to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot*, Cic.

nāvita = nauta (q.v.).

nāvitas (gnāvitas) -ātis, f. (navus), *assiduity, zeal*, Cic.

nāviter, 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.

navus (gnāvus) -a -um, *active, diligent, energetic, assiduous*; homo navus et industrius, Cic.

naxa -ae, f. = nassa (q.v.).

Naxus (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxia or Arix*. Hence, **Naxius** -a -um, *Naxian*.

1. nē (nae), adv. (νή), *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 subj., si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Tac.; with a negative wish, ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sinit, Liv.; illud utinam ne vere scriberem, Cic.; ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, Cic. **D.** **1**, with compar., *not*; ut hoc desiderium ne plus sit annum, Cic.; **2**, in concessive and restrictive clauses, sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis,

sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, *only let them not lavish our blood*, Sall. **II**. Conj. = *that not*. **A.** to express purpose; gallinas pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; ne multa dicam, in short, Cic. **B.** to express consequence; hoc te rogo ne demittas animum, Cic. **C.** **1**, *ut ne, that not*; quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic.; **2**, *ne non, that not*; timeo ne non impetrem, Cic.

3. nē, interrog. and enclitic particle. **I**. In simple questions; **1**, in direct questions, mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit? Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, ut videamus, satiane ista sit 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 gratulern tibi an timeam, Cic.

Nēāpōlis -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Νεάπολις). **I.** *a part of Syracuse*. **II.** *a sea-port in Campania, now Naples*. Adj., **Nēāpōlitānus** -a -um, *Neapolitan*.

nēbūla -ae, f. (νεφέλη). **I**. Lit., **1**, *exhalation, fog, mist*; matutina, Liv.; **2**, poet., *cloud*, Hor.; pulveris, *a cloud of dust*, Lucr.; **3**, *smoke*, Ov. **II**. Transf., *anything soft and transparent*; vellera nebulas aequantia tactu, Ov.

nēbūlo -ōnis, m. (nebula), *a good-for-nothing fellow, idle rascal, worthless wretch*, Cic.

nēbūlōsus -a -um (nebula), *misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*; nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc and **nēquē**, negative particles. **I.** **A.** *and not*; quia non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic.; neque vero, *and indeed not*, Cic.; nec tamen, *and yet not*, Cic.; neque etiam, *and indeed not*, Cic.; nec enim, *neque enim, for not*, Cic.; neque non, *and*; necnon, *and also, and indeed*, Cic. **B.** **1**, *and also not*; Stoicum est nec admodum credibile, Cic.; **2**, *and indeed not*; nunti nobis tristes nec varii venerunt, Cic.; **3**, *and yet not*; conscripti epistolam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit, Cic. **II**. Joined with other particles; **1**, *nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor*; **2**, *neque . . . et, not only not . . . but also*; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.

nēcodum, adv. *and not yet*, Cic.

nēcessariē, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

nēcessariō, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

nēcessārius -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., **nēcessārius** -li, m., -a -ae, f., *an intimate friend, connerton, near relation*; meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.

nēcessē, 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.

nēcessitas -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.; **2**, *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.

neonē, or *not*. **I.** Generally in the second half of indirect questions, *sintne dii necne*, Cic. **II.** More rarely in direct questions, *sunt haec tua verba necne?* Cic.

necon (neque non), v. nec.

neōo, 1. (nex), *to kill, slay* (usually by hunger, poison, etc., rather than by a weapon); plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem verbibus, Cic.

neōōpinans -antis, *not expecting, unaware*; aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic.

neōōpinātō, adv. (necopinatus), *unexpectedly*; si necopinato quid evenierit, Cic.

neōōpinātus -a -um, *unexpected*; bona, Cic.; necopinato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

neōōpinus -a -um, 1, pass., *unexpected*, mors, Ov.; 2, act., *not expecting, careless*, Phaedr.

nectar -āris, n. (νεκταρ). **I.** *nectar, the drink of the gods*, Cic. **II.** Applied to anything very sweet or pleasant, *honey*, Verg.; *milk*, Ov.

nectārēus -a -um (νεκταρεος), *sweet as nectar*; aqua, Ov.

necto, nexū and nexi, nexum, 3. **I.** Lit. **A.** *to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together*; catenas, coronam, Hor.; comam myrto, Ov. **B.** *to bind, fetter, enslave*, especially for debt, *nexus, a person enslaved in consequence of debt*, Liv.; eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to affix, attach*; ex hoc genere casuarum ex aeternitate pendendum satum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic. **B.** *to connect*, omnes virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt, Cic.; dolum, to plot, Liv.; causas iuanes, bring forward, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

neōūbi, adv. *lest anywhere, that nowhere*, Caes.

neōundē, adv. *lest from any quarter, that from no direction*, Liv.

nedum, adv. (lit. while not), 1, *much less, still less, to say nothing of*; foll. by subj., optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, *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., dii memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Verg.

nefariē, adv. (nefarius), *impiously, abominably, execrably*; aliquid nefarie facere or committere, Cic.

nefārius -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious*; homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; subst., **a**, **nefārius** -li, m. *a wicked person*, Cic.; **b**, **nefārium** -li, 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 parere, Ov.; nefas est, it is a sin; with infin., indicare in vulgus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, *shocking, dreadful*! heu nefas! Hor.; 2, *a horrible thing*; exstinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

nefastus -a -um, *forbidden, unholy*. **I.** Of time, **a**, religious t. t., dies nefasti, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, Liv.; **b**, *unlucky, inauspicious*; ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. **II.** Of action, *forbidden, sinful*; **a**, as religious t. t., quae augur injusta, nefasta dixerit, Cic.; **b**, transf., quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

negantia -ae, f. (nego), *a denying*, Cic.

negātio -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*; negatio initiatioque 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 subjecti neglectique simus, Cic.

2 **neglectus** -ūs, m. (negligo), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*, Ter.

neglōg . . . v. neghg . . .

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.

negligentōr, 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*; deum, Liv.

neglīgo (neglōgo, neclōgo) -lexi -lectum, 3. (nec and lego), *to neglect, disregard*. **I.** Unintentionally; mandatum, Cic.; with de and the abl., de Theopompo, summo homine, negligimus, Cic.; with infin., obire diem edocti, 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 Aedui, Caes.

negō, 1. (perhaps from ne and aio). **I.** Intransit., *to say no* (opp. aio, to say yes); Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat., saepius idem roganti, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to deny, to maintain or assert that a thing is not*; crimen, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.; pass., with nom. and infin., ibi vis facta (esse) negabitur, Cic.; non negare (foll. by quin and the subj.), negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. **B.** *to deny a request, to refuse*; nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects, poma negat regio, *refuses to produce apples*, Ov.

negōtiālis -e (negotium), of or relating to business, Cic.

negōtiālis -antis, m. (partic. of negotior as subst.), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiātio -ōnis, f. (negotior), wholesale business, extensive trade, bankers' business; reliquiae negotiationis vestrae, Cic.

negōtiātor -ōris, m. (negotior), a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiōlum -i, n. (dim. of negotium), a small transaction, little business; tua negotiola Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic.

negōtior, 1. dep. (negotium). **I.** to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e.g., a banker; Patris, at Patrae, Cic. **II.** to trade, Liv.

negōtiōsus -a -um (negotium), full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, working days, Tac.

negōtium -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., **Nēleius** -a -um, and 2, **Nēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor; 3, subst., **Nēlidēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Neleus, Nestor, Ov.

Nēmēa -ae, f. (Νεμεά), and **Nēmēē** -ēs, f. (Νεμένη), a city of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games. Hence, 1, adj., **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean; Ieo, Ov.; 2, subst., **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. the Nemean games, Liv.

Nēmēsis -sēos, f. (Νέμεσις), the goddess of justice and equity who punished pride and arrogance, also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia.

Nēmētes -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

nēmō -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.

nēmōrēnsis -e (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp., of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia, Suet.

nēmōricultrix -icis, f. (nemus and cultrix), an inhabitant of the woods, Phaedr.

nēmōrivāgus -a -um (nemus and vagus), wandering in the woods, Cat.

nēmōrōsus -a -um (nemus), 1, woody, full of groves; Zacynthos, Verg.; 2, thickly leaved, full of foliage; silvae, Ov.

nempē, conj. (from nam and demonstrative suff. -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely; nempē incomposito dixi pede currere

versus Lucill, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempē idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.; nempē negas? Cic.

nēmus -ōris, n. (νέμος), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle, grove, forest; 1, agri et nemora, Cic.; 2, esp., the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, Cic.

nēnia (naenia) -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, any mournful song, Hor.; 3, a song of incantation, an incantation, Hor.; 4, a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, Hor. (nēniā (abl.), dissyll., Ov. Fast. 6 142.).

nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω). **I.** to spin; stamina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. **II.** to weave, interweave; tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Verg. (syncop. perf., nerunt, Ov.).

Nēocles -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλῆς), father of Themistocles. Hence, **Nēoclidēs** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

nēpa -ae, f. 1, a scorpion, Cic.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.; 2, the crab, Plaut.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.

Nēpētē -is, n. a town of Etruria, now Nepi. Hence, adj. **Nēpētinus** -a -um, of or relating to Nepete.

Nēphēlē -ēs, f. (Νεφέλη), 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.

nēpōtūlus -i, m. (dim. of nepos), a little grandson, Plaut.

neptis -is, f. (nepos), a grand-daughter, Cic.; neptis Veneris, Ino, Ov.; doctae neptes, the Muses, Ov.

Neptūnīnē -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Cat.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea, Verg.; hence, adj., **Neptūnīus** -a -um, Neptunian; Troja, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; dux, Sext. Pompeius, Hor.; aquae, a well at Tarracina, Liv.

nequam, adj. indecl., compar. **nequior**, superl. **nequissimus** (for ne-aequum, from aequus), worthless, good for nothing, useless, bad, wicked; quid est nequius effeminato viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

nequāquam, adv. by no means, in no wise, Cic.

nēquē = nec (q.v.).

nēquēdum (nequidum), adv. and not yet, Cic.

nēquēō -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to be unable; actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequireret, Cic.; pass., quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. (imperf., nequibat, Sall.; partic., nequiens, Sall.).

nequiquam (nequicoquam, nequidquam), adv. (ne and abl. quiquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; et sero et nequidquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.

nequiter, adv. (nequam), worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably; ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic.

nequitia -ae, f. and **nequitias** -ei, f. (ne-
quam), 1, *worthlessness, laziness, idleness, in-
activity*, inertissimi homines nescio qua singu-
lari nequitia praediti, Cic.; 2, *extravagance,
prodigality*, Cic.; 3, *wantonness, profligacy*; uxor
pauperis Ihyei, tandem nequitiae pone modum
tuae, Hor.; 4, *wickedness, villainy*, Cic.

Nerētum -i, n. a town in Calabria, now
Nardo.

Nereūs -ēos and -ēi, m. (Νηρεΰς), a sea-god,
son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the
Nereids; rueton., the sea, Tib.; hence, 1,

Nereis -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid,
Ov.; 2, **Nerinē** -ēs, f. a Nereid, Verg.; 3,
adj, **Nereius** -a -um, of or belonging to Nereus,
genitrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos,
Achilles, Ov.

Nērītus (-ōs) -i, m. (Νήριτος), a moun-
tain of Ithaca, also the name of a small island
near Ithaca, hence, **Nerītius** -a -um, Neritian,
ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

Nēro -ōnis, m. a family name of the gens
Claudia, the most celebrated of which were
1, C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who de-
feated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus,
2, C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor
(54-68 A.D.). Hence, adj, 1, **Nērōneus** -a -um,
and 2, **Nērōnianus** -a -um, Neronian.

Nersae -ārum, f. a town in Italy, probably in
Latium.

Nērūlum -i, n. a fortified place in Lucania.

Nervii -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the
north of Gallia Belgica. Hence, adj, **Nervicus**
-a -um, Nervian.

nervosē, adv. (nervosus), *strongly, vigor-
ously, energetically*; nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervosus -a -um (nervus), *sinevy, nervous*
I. Lit., poples, Ov. II. Fig., of discourse,
rigorous, nervous in style, quis Aristotele ner-
vosior? Cic.

nervulus -i, m. (dim. of nervus), *nerve,
strength*, in plur., nervulos adhibere, Cic.

nervus -i, m. (νεῦρον), a *sinevy, tendon, nerve*;
gen. plur., nervi, the *sinevs, nerves*. I. A. Lit.,
nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic. B. Transf.,
1, the *string of a musical instrument*,
quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibi-
arum 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,
feters, 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 *sinevs of war*, Cic.; nervi
conjuraciones, Liv.

nescio -ivi and -ii -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, some-
body or something; casu nescio quod, Cic.; in
oppidum, nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid ex-
culpserunt, 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
hiemem, Verg. B. not to understand anything,
to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt;
non tam praeclarum 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 Nisita.

Nessus -i, m. (Νέσος). I. a river in Thrace.
II. a Centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned
arrow.

Nestōr -ōnis, 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 neutiq-
quam relinquerem, Cic.

neutrō, adv. (neuter), *in neither direction, to-
wards neither side*; neutro inclinata res, spes,
Liv.

neutrūbi, adv. (neuter and ubi), *in neither
place*, Plaut.

nevē or **neu**, adv. and not, or not, nor
(follows ut or ne), rogo te, ne contrahas, neve
sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, ut suae pristinae
virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbar-
entur animo, Caes.; sometimes follows the subj.
only, hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu
sinas Medos equitae multos, Hor.; sometimes
repeated, neither . . . nor, ut id neve in hoc,
neve in alio requiras, Cic.

nēvis, nevult = nonvis, nonvult, v. nolo

nex, nēcis, f. (cf. Gr. νέκυς). I. *violent death,
murder*, necem sibi consciscere, to commit
suicide, Cic.; vitae necisque potestatem habere
in aliquem, Caes.; alium necem inferre or
offerre, Cic. II. Meton., blood of the person
slain, manus neco Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

nexilis -e (necto), *tied together, bound to-
gether*, sinus, Ov.

nexo, I. (utens. of nectō), to tie together, band
together, Lucret.

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
civilium liberata nequiterque postea desitum, Cic.

nexus -us, m. (necto) I. a *binding, tying
together, entwining, connecting*, atomorum, Cic.;
seipens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. II.
Fig., A. legs nexus, Tac. B. the relation or
obligation arising from nexum; nexu vincti, Liv.;
se nexu obligare, Cic.

nī, adv. and conj. I. = ne in sentences with
the subj., nī teneant cursus, Verg.; hence, quid
nī? why not? Cic. II. = si non, & not, except,
unless; moriar, nī puto, I wish I may die if I
don't think, Cic.; plures cecidissent, nī nox
praelio intervenisset, Liv.; excidium minitans,
nī causam suam dissociarent, Tac.

Nicaea -ae, f. (Νίκαια). I. a town in Bi-
thynia, now Iznik. II. a town in Locris, not
far from Thermopylae.

nicaeus -a -um (νικαίος, victorinus), epithet
of Jupiter.

Nicander -dri, m. (Νικάνδρος), poet, grammarian, and physician of Colophon.

nicātor -ōris, acc. plur. -ōras, m. (νικάτωρ), the conqueror; soldier of a body-guard of I Træus, king of Macedonia.

Nicēphōrium (-ōn) -ii, n. (Νικηφορίον), 1, a grove near Pergamum; 2, a town in Mesopotamia.

Nicēphōrius -ii, m. a river in Armenia.

nicōstērīum -ii, n. (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Juv.

Nicōmēdēs -is, n. (Νικομήδης), name of several kings of Bithynia.

Nicōpōlis, acc. -iin, f. (Νικόπολις), a town in Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium.

nicto, 1. and **nictor**, 1. dep. (*nico, to beokon), 1, to move the eyelid up and down, to wink, Plin.; 2, to wink with the eye, as a signal; allcui, Plaut.

nictus -ūs, m. (*nico), a winking with the eye, Ov. (?)

nidāmentum -i, n. (nidus), the materials of a nest, Plaut.

nidifīco, 1. (nidus and facio), to build a nest, Plin.

nīdor -ōris, m. (connected with νίσσα), a vapour, odour, steam arising from anything which is cooked; ganearum, Cic.

nīdulus -i, m. (dim. of nidus), a little nest; Ithaca illa in asperimis saxulis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.

nīdus -i, m. a nest. **I.** 1, lit., effingere et constituere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig., me 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.

nīgr -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured. **I.** **A.** Lit., hederæ, Verg.; silvæ, Hor.; coelum pice nigris, Ov.; subst., **nigrum** -i, n. a black spot, Ov. **B.** Meton., making black, blackening; Auster, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of or relating to death; ignes, the funeral pile, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop.; 2, a, unlucky, unpropitious; b, of character, black = wicked, Cic.

nīgrans -antis, p. adj. (from nigro), black, dark-coloured, Verg.

nīgresco -grūi, 3. (*nigreo), to become black, grow dark in colour, grow dark; tenebris nīgrescent omnia circum, Verg.

nīgro, 1. (niger), to be black, Lucr.

nīgror -ōris, m. (niger), blackness; mortis, Lucr.

nīhil 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 gestas, Cic.; nihil ad rem, it has nothing to do with the business, Cic.; nihil non, everything; nihil mali non inest, Cic.; non nihil, something, Cic.; nihil nisi, nothing but, Cic.; nihil aliud nisi, nothing else but, Cic.; nihil . . . quin, e.g., nihil agis quin ego audiam, you do nothing that I do not hear of, Cic. **B.** a nothing; nihil esse, to be good for nothing, Cic.; aliquem nihil putare, to think nothing of, Cic. **II.** Adj. in the phrases, nihil quidquam, nihil unum, Cic. **III.** Adv., not at all, in nothing; de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv.

nīhildum, conj. nothing as yet, Cic.

nīhīlōmīnus, v. nihilum.

nīhilum -i, n. (nihil), nothing. **I.** Subst., ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.; ad nihilum venire or recidere, Cic.; pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing, Cic.; nihili, the genit. of price; facere, aestimare, to think nothing of, Cic.; de nihilo, without ground or reason, Liv.; abl., nihilo, with compar., by nothing, no; nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nihilominus = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding; nihilominus eloquentiae studendum est, et si eā quidam perverse abutuntur, Cic. **II.** Adv., in no way, Hor., Liv.

nīl = nihil (q.v.).

nīlum = nihilum (q.v.).

Nīlus -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile; hence, 1, adj., **Nīlācus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile; fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; 2, **Nīlīgēna** -ae, m. (Nīlus and gigno), one born on the Nile, an Egyptian; 3, transf. = a canal, aqueduct, Cic.

nīmbātus -a -um (nimbus), shrouded in cloud or mist, Plaut.

nīmbifer -fēra -fērum (nimbus and fero), storm-bringing, stormy, Ov.

nīmbōsus -a -um (nimbus), rainy, stormy; ventus, Ov.

nīmbus -i, m. (connected with nubo). **I.** a storm of rain, violent shower of rain; 1, lit., nimbus effusus, Liv.; 2, transf., ferreus, shower of missiles, Verg. **II.** a storm; 1, lit., a, Cic.; b, a storm-wind; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbī, Verg.; 2, fig., hunc quidem nimbū cito transisse laetor, Cic. **III.** a cloud; 1, a black rain-cloud; involvere diem nimbī, 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.

nīmīo, v. nimius.

nīmīrum, adv. (nī = ne and mirum), undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly; nīmīrum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; often ironically, doubtless, forsooth; uni nīmīrum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.

nīmīs, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively; valde, saepe, Cic.; foll. by genit., insidiarum, Cic.; non nīmīs, not particularly, not very much; praesidium non nīmīs firmum, Cic.

nīmīum, v. nimius.

nīmīus -a -um (nimis), too great, too much, excessive. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of things, celeritas, Cic.; b, of persons, intemperate, immoderate; nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit., imperii, Liv.; 2, too powerful, too great; (legio) consularibus nimis, Tac. **B.** Transf., very large, excessively large; nimium quantum, to an extraordinary degree; sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, Cic. **II.** Subst., excess, too much; nimium dixisse, Cic.; nimium hostium, Liv. **III.** Adv., **A.** nimio, by far, very much, exceedingly; esp. with compar., Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. **B.** nimium, too, too much; nimium diu, too long, Cic.; non nimium, not particularly, Cic.

ningo (ningō), nīxi, 3. (nix), to snow; 1, usually impers., ningit, it snows, Verg.; 2, transf., ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

ninguis -is, f. snow, Lucr.

Nīnus -i, (Nīvos). **I.** m. king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis. **II.** f. Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

Nīōbē -ēs, f. and **Nīōbēa** -ac, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion. Hence, adj., **Nīōbēus** -a -um, of Niobe.

Niphātes -ae, m. (Νιφάρης, the snow-mountain), a mountain of the Taurus range in Armenia.

Nirēus, acc. Nirēa, m. (Νιρεύς), son of Charopus, next to Achilles the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

Nisaeus, Nisels, Niselsus, v. r. Nisus.

nisi, conj. (for nī-si). **I.** *if not*; quod nisi esset, certe postea non diaccessisset, Cic. **II. A.** After negatives and questions, *except, unless*; hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc., nisi = *than, but*; erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. **B.** nisi si, *except if, except in case that*; nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic.; nisi quod, *except that*; praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum 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. Nisaeus** -a -um, of Nisus; canes (of Scylla), the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov. **B. Nisias** -adis, f. = Megarian, Ov. **C. Nisels** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nisus. **D. Niselsus** -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.

nitēo -ūi, 2. (nix), to shine, glitter, be bright. **I. A.** Lit., luna nitet, Lucr.; qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. **B.** Fig., to be brilliant; illorum vides quam niteat 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, vegetate in pace nitet, Cic.

nitescō, 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.

nitidē, adv. (nitidus), brilliantly, splendidly; cenare, Plaut.

nitidiusculū, adv. (nitidiusculus), somewhat splendidly, with moderate brilliance, Plaut.

nitidiusculus -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 curatā cute vides, Hor.; robur, Liv.; (b) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant; quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit 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.

Nitiobriges -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., atiripibus 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 alicuius, Cic. **II. A.** Lit., **1.** to tread, move; simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.; **2.** to give birth to, bring forth, Ov.; **3.** to make an effort, Caes; **4.** of birds or winged creatures, to fly, Verg.; **5.** to climb, ascend, push up towards a height; gradibus, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** to strain, strive, exert oneself, endeavour; 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.).

nivēs -a -um (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I.** Lit., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. **II.** Meton., white as snow, snowy; lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.

nivōsus -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy; grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.

nix, nivis, f. (* nīx, acc. nīpa). **I.** Lit., snow, Cic. **II.** = grey hair; nives capitis, Hor.

Nixi dii, three images of gods in a kneeling position in the Capitol at Rome, invoked as the deities of child-birth.

nixor, 1. dep. (intens. of nitor), to lean upon, rest upon, to strive, strain, Lucr., Verg.

1. **nixus** = 2. nisus (q.v.).

2. **nixus**, v. 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.

nobilis -e (nosco), noticeable, well-known. **I.** Gen., inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv. **II. A.** celebrated, renowned, well-known; ex doctrina, Cic.; ut arcendis accleribus 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 primus, Cic.; meton., the aristocrats, the nobility; omnis nostra nobilitas interit, Caes. **III.** excellence, worth, superiority; signa summā nobilitate, Cic.

nōbilitēr, adv. (nobilitas), *excellently, admirably, nobly*, Plin.

nōbilito, 1. (nobilitas), *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*; canes, Cic. **II.** Esp., *culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked*, homo, Cic.; subst. nocens, *a guilty person*, Cic.

nōcō -nī -itum, 2. *to hurt, injure, harm*; with dat., alteri, Cic.; with dat. and neut. acc., nihil iis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers., ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

nōcivus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Phædr.

noctifēr -fēri, m. (nox and fero), *the night-bringer, i.e., the Evening Star*, Cat.

noctilūca -ae, f. (nox and luceo), *something that shines by night*, the moon, Hor.

noctivāgus -a -um (nox and vagus), *wandering by night*; currus (of the moon), Verg.

noctū (another form of nocte), a, abl., hac noctū, Plaut.; b, adv. *by night, in the night* (opp. interdiu, *by day*), Cic.

noctūa -ae, f. (*noctuus from nox), *the owl*, Verg.

noctūābundus -a -um (*noctuur from nox), *travelling by night*; tabellarius, Cic.

noctūnius -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** -ī, m. *the god of night*, Plaut.

nōcūus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Ov.

nōdo, 1. (nodus), *to knot, tie in a knot*. **I.** Lit., crines in aurum, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to fetter*; collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov.

nōdōsus -a -um (nodus), *full of knots, knotty*. **I.** Lit., lina, *nets*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *knotty, full of difficulties*, Sen.; transf., Cicuta, *a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors*, Hor.

nōdus -ī, m. *a knot*. **I.** A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., a, *a girdele*, Verg.; anni, *the equator*, Lucr.; b, *the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected*, Ov. **C.** Fig., 1, *a tie, bond, connexion*; amicitiae, Cic.; 2, a, *a bond, obligation, fetter*; exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.; b, *a difficulty, entanglement, perplexity*; dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *a knot or knob on the joint of an animal*; crura sine nodis articulisque habere, Caes.; 2, *a knot in the wood of plants*, Verg., Liv.; 3, *a star in the constellation 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 Nolano, *in the territory of Nola*, Cic.

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle (ne and volo). **I.** *to be unwilling, not to wish*; with acc., quae etiam si nolunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari volebat, Caes.; with infin., *to decline* 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*; Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic. **II.** *to wish evil, to be unfavourable to*; alicui, Cic.

Nōmās -ādīs, c. (νομᾶς), *pasturing*; hence, 1, plur., Nomades, *nomads, nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin.; 2, *the Numadians*, Verg.

nōmen -inis, n. (from root GNO, whence nosco), *a name*. **I.** A. Lit., gen., 1, nomen est quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen nemiae, 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*; accensati 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, expedire, to pay a debt*, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, Cic.; nomen facere, *to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money*, Cic.; meton., a debtor; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

nōmenclātiō -ōnis, f. (*nomenclō, from nomen and calo = voco), *a calling by name, naming*, Qu. Cic.

nōmenclolātor -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 -ī, n. *a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome*. Hence, adj., **Nōmentānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Nomentum*.

nōminātīm, adv. (nominō), *by name, expressly, particularly*; centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere ut, etc., Cic.

nōminātiō -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.

nōmīno, 1. (nomen). **I.** *to name, give a name to*; amore quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. **II.** *to mention, speak about*; ad flumen Sabim quod supra nominavimus, Cic.; Sulla quem honoris causā 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.

Nōmīus (-ōs) -īi, m. (Νόμιος), *the pastor, a name of Apollo (from his having fed the flocks of Aemetus)*.

nōmīsama (nūmīsama) -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 orient*, sed quod excellant, Cic.; *non nisi*, *only*, *non modum (solum)*, *not only*, Cic.; *non ita*, *non tam*, *not very*, *not particularly*; *simulacra perampla*, sed non ita antiqua, Cic. **B.** **1.** *non* in questions = *nonne*? *non idem fecit*? Cic.; **2.** poet = *ne*, *non petito*, Ov. **II.** Used in answers, *no*; aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic.

Nōnācris -is, f. (Νόννακρῖς), a mountain in Arcadia. Hence, adj., **1.** **Nōnācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; **2.** **Nōnācrus** -a -um, Arcadian, heros, Eeander, 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 nineteenth, Cic.

nōnāgīēs, adv. (nonaginta), ninety times, Cic.

nōnāgīnta, 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.

nondum, adv. *not yet*, Cic.

nongenti -ae -a, nine hundred, Cic.

nonnē, interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected; **1.** in direct questions, *nonne animadvertis?* do you not perceive? Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, *quaero nonne id effecerit*, Cic.

nonnēmō, **nonnihil**, v. nemo, nihil

nonnullus (non nullus) -a -um, some, several, nonnulla in re, in some respects, Cic.; nonnulla pars nullum, 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.

nōnusedēcīmus, nonadecima, nonumdecimū, 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 Neumarkt.

Nōricum -i, n. Noricum, a country south of the Danube. Hence, adj., **Nōricus** -a -um, Noric.

norma -ae, f. (nosco), **1.** a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Plin.; **2.** a rule, precept, model, pattern; dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.

nōs, plur. of ego (q.v.).

Nortia -ae, f. (for Nevortia, from ne and vorto, Gk. Ἀπορροια, the Unchangeable), an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Volsinii.

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-Ω, whence γινώσκω) **I.** Lit., to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; (a) present tenses, studeo cursos istos mutationum noscere, Cic.; (B) perfect tenses, quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; si Caesarem bene novi, Cic. **II.** **A.** to recognise, ad res suas noscendas 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 probo, Cic. (contracted perfect tenses, nosti, nostis, noram, noras, nosse).

noster -tra -trum (nos), our, ours. **I.** Gen., a, subject, provincia nostra, Caes.; b, object. (= towards us) amor nostri, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** our, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us, a, Furnius noster, our friend Furnius, Cic.; nostri, our people, Cic.; b, noster in jest = ego, Plaut. **B.** favourable to us, nostra loca, Liv.; noster Mars, Verg.

nostras -ātis (nostei), of our country, native; munific capior facietis, maxime nostratibus, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

nōta -ae, f. (nosco), a mark, token, note, sign. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; **2.** fig., distinguishing mark, sign; notae argumentum, Cic. **II.** **A.** marks in writing; **1.** letters of the alphabet, numbers, notae litterarum, Cic.; poet, metron, notae, a writing, letter, Hor., Ov.; **2.** notae librationum, marks of punctuation, Cic. **B.** marks on an object, **1.** marks on the body, Hor.; **2.** a branded mark, brand; barbarus compunctus notis Thraecis, tattooed, Cic., fig., disgrace, shame, ignominy; quae nota domesticæ turpitudinis non iusta vitæ tuæ est? Cic.; **3.** a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality), a, interior nota Falerni, a better kind, Hor. b, transf., sort, quality; aliquem de meliore nota commendare, Cic.; **4.** a mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval), Cic.; **5.** the official censure of the senate, motise senatu notas ascribere, Liv.; **6.** a distinguishing name, mark of honour; ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam, Ov.

nōtabīlis -e (noto), notable, remarkable, striking noteworthy, exitus, Cic.

nōtabīlītēr, adv. (notabilis), notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, Tac.

nōtārius -i, m. (nota), a rapid writer, shorthand writer, Quint.

nōtātīo -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; censoria, Cic.; **2.** a choice; iudicium, Cic.; **3.** the etymology of a word, Cic.; **4.** observing, noting, taking notice of, naturæ, Cic.

nōtātus -a -um, p. adj. (from noto), known, marked; homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus, Cic.

nōtesco, nōtūi, 3. (1. notus), to become known, Cat.

nōthus -a -um (νόθος). **I.** Lit., **1.** of men, illegitimate, bastard, Verg.; **2.** of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, Verg. **II.** Transf., not genuine, spurious, Lucr., Cat.

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 -ēi, f. = notitia (q.v.).

noto, 1. (nota). **I.** to mark. **A.** Lit., 1, tabellam cerā, Cic.; **2**, a, to mark out; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., of the censor, to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name in the burgess-list, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand; quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to mark, denote; res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.; **2**, to mark out, make noticeable; aliquem decore, Cic.; **3**, to blame, censure; verbis aliquem, Cic. **II.** to express by signs. **A.** 1, lit., to 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** (-ōs) -i, m. (νότος), 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; novalia culta, Verg.

novātrix -icis, f. (novator), she that renews; rerum, Ov.

novē, adv. (novus). **I.** newly, in a new and unusual manner, Plaut. **II.** novissime; a, lately, recently, Sall.; b, lastly, in the last place, Sall.

novellus -a -um (dim. of novus), a, new, young; arbor, Cic.; b, oppida, lately conquered, Liv.

novem, numer. nine, Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Caes.

November -bris, m. (novem and suffix -ber), relating to the number nine; a, mensis November, the ninth month of the Roman year, November, Cic.; b, belonging to the month of November; kalendae Novembres, Cic.

novendecim, numer. (novem and decem) nineteen, Liv.

novendicālis -e (novem and dies), 1, that which happens on the ninth day; coena, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death, Tac.; pulveres = new, fresh, Hor.; **2**, that which lasts nine days; feriae, a nine days' festival celebrated on the occasion of any portent (such as a shower of stones), Cic.

Novensiles dii (novus and suffix -ensilis), gods whose worship had been introduced from

foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native divinities), Liv.

novēnus -a -um (novem), nine each, nine, Liv.

noverca -ae, f. a step-mother, Cic.; saeva, Verg.; prov., apud novercam queri, i.e., in ruin, Plaut.

novercālis -e (noverca), 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., novici; Syrum nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem, Cic.

noviēs, adv. numer. (novem), nine times, Verg.

Noviōdūnum -i, n., 1, a town of the Suesiones, now Sotissons; **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 (νέος), superl., novissimus, new, fresh, young (opp. vetus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., miles, a recruit, Liv.; novae res, novellies, 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; Camillus, a second Camillus, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; **4**, of succession, the superl., **novissimus** -a -um = (a) the latest, last; agmen, the rear, Caes.; (B) the extremest, severest; exempla, Tac.

nox, noctis, f. (νύξ), night. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., nocte, or de nocte, by night, Cic.; multā nocte, de multa nocte, deep in the night, late at night, Cic.; nocte mediā, de nocte media, at midnight, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic.; se conficere 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, peril; 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; noxi 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 (noxa). **I.** *noxious, hurtful, injurious*; tela, Ov. **II.** *criminal, culpable, guilty*; aliquem noxum judicare, Liv.

nūbēcula -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., *as 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 loud, or dark expression on the countenance*; lene supercilio nubem, Hor.; 2, *veil, concealment*; fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.; 3, *a cloud, i.e., threatening or impending misfortune*, belli, Verg.; 4, *a sad, miserable condition*; republicae, Cic.; 5, *a cloud (as emblem of something unsubstantial), a phantom*; nubes et nania captare, Hor.

nūbifer -fēra -fērum (nubes and fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*, Ov.

nūbigēna -ae, c. (nubes and gigno), *born of a cloud, produced from a cloud*; esp., of the Centaurs, offspring of Ixion and a cloud; Nubigenae alone = Centaurs, Verg.

nūbilis -e (nubo), *marriageable*; filia, Cic.

nūbilus -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*. **I. A.** Lit., plur. subst., **nūbila** -rum, *n. clouds*, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, act., *cloud-bringing*, Auster, Ov.; 2, *dark*; via nūbila taxo, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, of expression, *dark, gloomy*; toto nūbila vultu, Ov.; 2, *unfavourable*; nūbila nascenti non mihi Parca fuit, Ov.; 3, *dark, unhappy*; tempora, Ov.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3 (stem NUB, whence nubes), *to cover, veil*; and especially, of a bride, *to be married to, to marry any one*, virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum collocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.; partic., **nuptus** -a -um, *married*; filia, Cic.; subst., **nupta** -ae, f., *a wife*, Liv.

Nūcēria -ae, f., *a town in Campania*, now Nocerā. Hence, adj., **Nūcērinus** -a -um, *relating to Nuceria*.

nūcifrangibulum -i, n. (nux and frango), *a nut-cracker (in jest = a tooth)*, Plaut.

nuclēus -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.

nūdius = 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.

nūdo, 1. (nudus), *to make naked, to make bare, strip*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *aliquem*, Cic.; 2, *a, to lay bare, uncover*; gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., *to lay bare, leave undefended*; castra nudentur, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder*; spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praepces aleu nudat, Hor.; 2, *to deprive*; aliquem praesidio, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, *to strip, lay bare, expose*; nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes.; vis ingenti scientiā juris nudata, Cic.; 2, *to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal*; animos, Liv.

nūdus -a -um, *naked, unclothed, nude, bare*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, Cic.; nudo capite, *bare-headed*, Sall.; 2, *uncovered*; vertex, Verg.; subsellia, vacant, Cic.; terga, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *deprived of*; with abl., praesidio, Cic.; with genit., loca nuda gignentium, Sall.; 2, *without*; respublica nuda a magistratibus, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, *simple*,

unadorned, plain; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; 2, *bare, mere, alone, only*; nuda ista, si potius, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

nūgae -arum, f. (nancum), *trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery*. **I.** Lit., huncce hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; applied also to verses, nescio quid meditantis nugarum, Hor. **II.** Transf., of persons, *a foolish, trifling fellow*; amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgātor -ōris, m. (nugor), *a trifler, foolish fellow*, a pater, Cic.

nūgātorius -a -um (nugator), *trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory*; mala nugatoriaque accusatio, Cic.

nūgax -ācis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*, ap. Cic.

nūgor, 1. dep. (nugae), 1, *to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense*; non incite, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor.; 2, *to trick, cajole, make game of*, Plaut.

nullus -a -um (ne and ullus), *no, none, nobody, no one*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, adj., nullā unā re, Cic.; nullo modo, nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.; nullo certo ordine neque imperio, Caes.; 2, subst., **a, nullus** = *nobody, no one*, Cic.; **b, nullum** -i, n. = *nothing*, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, nullus sum, **a, I am ruined, it is all over with me**; nullus repente fui, Liv.; **b, of persons and things, I am no longer in existence**, de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, Cic.; nullus = *mortuus*, Ov.; vellem nulla, Ov.; 2, *insignificant, of no importance, trifling, poor*; nullos judices 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 numine 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.

Nūma -ae, m., Pompius, *the second king of Rome*.

Nūmantia -ae, f., *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*. Hence, adj., **Nūmantinus** -a -um, *Numantine*.

nūmārius = nummarius (q.v.).

nūmātus = nummatus (q.v.).

nūmen -inis, n. (= nuimen, from nuo), *a nodding, beckoning with the head; a nod, as sign of a command, a command*. **I.** Gen., numen vestrum, Cic.; magnum numen senatūs, 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 numene divinum, Cic.; of deities themselves, conversa numina, pia numina, Verg.; (**β**) of the Roman emperors, violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

nūmērābilis -e (numero), *that can be counted, enumerated*, Ov.

nūmērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from numero), *counted, in hard cash, in ready money*; dos, pecunia, Cic.; subst., **nūmērātum** -i, n. *hard cash, money down*; numerato solvere, Cic.

1. **nūmero**, 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; Sulpicius accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorem, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.

2. **nūmērō**, adv. (lit., abl. of numerus), 1, just, exactly, at the right time, Plaut.; 2, quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, Plaut.

nūmērōsē, adv. (numerosus), 1, numerously, Plin.; 2, rhythmically, harmoniously; circumscripte numerosaque dicere, Cic.

nūmērōsus -a -um (numerus). **I.** numerous, in great number; numerosissima civitas, populosa, Tac. **II.** rhythmical, harmonious; oratio, Cic.

nūmērūs -i, m. (connected with nummus), a number. **I.** A. Lit., 1, numerum 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.; innumerabilis 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, duce (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.

Nūmicus (Nūmicus) -i, in a small river in Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene sea near Ardea, now Numico.

Nūmīda -ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), a Numidian; plur., **Nūmīdāe** -ārum, the Numidians, attrib. = Numidian; Numidae jaculatores, Liv. Hence, 1, **Nūmīdia** -ae, f. a country in North Africa; 2, **Nūmīdicus** -a -um, Numidian.

nūmīsmā = nomisma (q.v.).

Nūmistro -ōnis, f. town in Lucania, on the borders of Apulia.

Nūmītor -ōris, m. king of Alba, father of Iulia, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

nummārius -a -um (nummus). **I.** belonging to money; theca, Cic.; difficultas nummāria or rei nummāriae, scarcity of money, Cic. **II.** bribed with money, venal; judex, Cic.

nummātus -a -um (nummus), provided with money, rich; adolescens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.

nūmmūlus -i, m. (dim. of nummus), a little money, some money; nummulis 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 sesterce, a Roman coin worth about $\frac{1}{16}$; quinque millia nummum, Cic.; transf.,

like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); ad numum 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.

nūmus = nummus (q.v.).

nunc, adv. (νῦν). **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.

nuncōne = nuncene?

nunciā = nuntia, v. nuntius.

nunciatio = nuntiatio (q.v.).

nunciō = nuntio.

nunciūs = nuntius (q.v.).

nuncupatio -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), a naming, the public offering or pronouncing of a vow; sollemnis nuncupatio votorum, Liv.

nuncūpo, 1. (nomine capio), to name, call by name. **I.** aliquod 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; fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

nundinor, 1 dep. (nundinae). **I.** to transact business, trade, traffic. **A.** Intransit., sedere nundinantem, Liv. **B.** Transit., to buy; jus ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. **II.** Transf., to be present in great numbers (as at a market); ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

nundinus -a -um (lit., novendinus = novendinus, from novem and dies), belonging to the ninth day. Subst., **I.** nundinae -ārum, f. the market-day, held every ninth day, Cic.; transi, a, the market-place; illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse vulerunt, 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), petittum, Cic.; comitia in trinum nundinum indicere, Liv.

nuntiatio -ōnis, f. (nuntio), religious t. i., a declaration, announcement made by the augur of his observations, Cic.

nuntio, 1. (nuntius), to announce; vera, Cic.; qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctes horas nuntiabatur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., paulo post ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; absol., nuntiato, thus 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 certiores 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.

nūpēr, 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, Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic.; celebrare nuptias, Liv.; cenare apud aliquem in eius nuptiis, Cic.

nuptialis -e (nuptiae), of or relating to a marriage; cena, Liv.; donum, Cic.

nuptus -a -um (partic. of nubo), married, filia, mulier, Cic.

Nursia -ae, f. a town in the west of the Sabine country, now Norcia. Hence, adj., **Nursinus** -a -um, belonging to Nursia.

nūrus -ūs, f. (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 alibi, 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.

nūto, 1. (*nuo). I. Gen., 1, to move up and down, totter, waver, nod, omnis 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, Plant; of persons, sleeping, Hor.

nūtrīolus -i, m. (nutrix), a foster-father, guardian, Caes.

nūtrīco, 1 and **nūtrīcor**, 1 dep. (nutrix), to suckle, nourish; transf., to support, sustain, mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

nūtrīcula -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), nurse, Hor.; transf., Gallia nutricula seditionum, Cic.

nūtrīmen -inis, n. (nutrio), nourishment, Ov.

nūtrīmentum -i, n. (nutrio), nourishment, nutriment; transf., a, of fuel, arida nutrimenta, Verg.; b, support, training; educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

nūtrīo -ivi and -iī -itum, 4 (**nūtrīor**, 4 dep., **A**), 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 folia, Ov. **B**, to tend, wait upon, corpora, Liv.; damnum naturae, remove, Liv. II. Transf., to nourish, support, sustain, auerem, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, educated, Hor.

nūtrīx -icis, f. (nutrio), a nurse, foster-mother. I. Lit., ut pascere cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, Cic.; meton., nutrices, the breasts, Cat. II. Transf., oratoris, Cic.; curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov.

nūtus -ūs, m. (*nuo). I. inclination, downward tendency, gravity, Cic. II. a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head. **A**. Lit., Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, command, will; deorum nutu, Cic.; auctoritate nutuque deorum, Cic.; 2, assent; annulte nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

nux, nūcis, f. I. a nut. **A**. Lit., Liv.; prov., nux cassā, something entirely worthless, Hor. **B**. Transf., of similar fruit, castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. II. 1, the nut-tree, Verg.; 2, an almond-tree, Verg.

Nyctēlius -i, m. (Νυκτελιος), 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. (Νυμφαῖον), a promontory and sea-port in Illyria.

Nysa (Nyssa) -ae, f. (Νύσσα). 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, Nyseum. **B**. **Nysēis** -idis, f. Nysean. **C**. **Nysiās** -ādis, f. of or relating to Bacchus. **D**. **Nysiōna** -ae, m. born in Nysa. **E**. **Nysēus** -ēi, a surname of Bacchus.

O.

1 **O**, 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 **o!** and **oh!** interj. an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc., generally followed by voc. or acc., o paterni generis oblite! Cic.; o me miserum! Cic.; sometimes with nom., o fortunata mors! Cic.; o si, if only! Verg.; poet., put the second word of the clause, spes o fidissima Teucrum! Ov.

Ōarion -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 iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; minus ob iram produmur, 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 opponitus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; 3, ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage; verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall.

Ōbaerātus -a -um, adj. with compar. (ob and aes), in debt, Liv.; plur. subst., **Ōbaerāti** -ōrum, m. debtors, Cic.

Ōbambūlo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards; with dat., muris, Liv.; with acc., Aethiam, Ov.; with prep., ante vallium, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

Ōbarmo, 1. to arm; dextras securi, Hor.

Ōbāro, 1 to plough up, Liv.

1. **obba** -ae, f. a species of drinking-cup, Pers.

2. **Obba** -ae, f. a town in Africa, near Carthage.

obbrūtesco -tūi, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lucr.

obo . . . v. oce . . .

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 malo latus obditi apertum, offers an unprotected side to no evil, Hor.

obdormio -ivi and -iī -itum, 4. to go to sleep, Cic.

obdormisco, 3. (obdormio), to go to sleep, Cic.

obdūco -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.

obdūresco -dūrūi, 3. to become hard, grow hard. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Fig., to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate; ipse obdurui, Cic.; ad dolorem novum, Cic.

obdūro, 1. to be hard; fig., to stand out, hold out, persist; perfer et obdura, Ov.; impers., obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

obediens (ōboediens) -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.

obēdienter (ōboedienter), adv. (obediens), obediently; obedienter imperata facere, Liv.

obēdientia (ōboedientia) -ae, f. (obediens), obedience, compliance, Cic.

obēdio (ōboedio) -ivi -itum, 4. (ob and audio). **I.** to give ear to, listen to, follow a person's advice; alicui, Nep. **II.** to obey; praecepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic.; alicui ad verba, Cic.

obēliscus -i, m. (ὀβελίσκος), a pointed column, obelisk, Plin.

obēo -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go to, come to, go to meet, go against; ad omnes hostium conatus, to oppose, Liv.; in infera loca, Cic. **B. a**, of the heavenly bodies, to set; in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.; **b**, to die; tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. **II.** Transi., **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.

obēquito, 1. to ride up to; castris Liv.

ōberro, 1. to wander about; tentoriis, Tac.; transf., chordā eadem, to blunder, Hor.

obēsitas -ātis, f. (obesus), fulness, corpulence, obesity, Suet.

obēsus -a -um (ob and edo), 1, fat, plump; turdus, Hor.; transf., swollen; fauces, Verg.; **2**, coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude; juvenis naris obesus, Hor.

obex -icis, and objicis, m. and f. (objicio), 1, the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, barrier, barricade; fultosque emunit objice postes, Verg.; **2**, an obstacle, hindrance, Plin.

obf . . . v. off . . .

obg . . . v. ogg . . .

ōbhaerēo, 2. to stick to, cleave to, Suet.

ōbhaerescō -haesi -haesum, 3. to stick fast, adhere to, Lucr.

ōbicio = objicio (q.v.).

ōbirascor -irātus sum, 3, dep. to be angry; fortunae, with fortune, Liv.

ōbiratio -ōnis, f. (obirascor), a being angry, anger, Cic.

ōbiratus -a -um, p. adj. (from obirascor), angry, wrathful; with dat., fortunae, Liv.

ōbitēr, adv. (ob), 1, on the way, in passing, on the journey, Juv.; **2**, by the way, incidentally, Juv.

ōbītus -ūs, m. (obeo), 1, an approaching, going to, Ter.; **2**, a going down (esp. of the heavenly bodies), setting; siderum, Cic.; **3**, a downfall, ruin, destruction, death; post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.

ōbjācō -jācūi, 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 telis, Liv.; moras, to cause, interpose delay, Ov. **II.** Transf., to reproach with anything, object anything to a person, throw in a person's teeth; alicui probrum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nobilitas objectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium collegam, Liv.

1. **objectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from objicio), 1, lying at, near, opposite to; insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes.; **2**, exposed to; fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic.

2. **objectus** -ūs, m. (objicio), a placing at, before, opposite, a lying against, lying opposite, insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Verg.

objex = obex (q.v.).

objiciō -jēcī -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; consulens morti, Cic.; se in dimicationes, Cic.; **3**, to cause, produce; alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; objicitur animo metus, the heart is seized with fear, Cic.; hic aliud majus miseri objicitur, presents itself, Verg. **II.** to place before, throw before. **A.** Lit., 1, corpus feris, Cic.; **2**, to put before, hold before as a defence, protection; Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, to oppose, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes. **B. 1**, to offer; 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., objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, Cic.; with quod, non tibi objicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

objurgatio -ōnis, f. (objurgo), a blaming, chiding, reproving, Cic.

objurgator -ōris, m. (objurgo), a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer, Cic.

objurgatōrius -a -um (objurgator), scolding, chiding; epistola, Cic.

objurgo, 1. and **objurgo**, 1. dep. to scold chide, reprove, reprimand, blame; aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic.; verecundiam alicuius, Cic.; quum objurgarer me, quod nimis laetitiam paene desiperem, Cic.

oblanguesco -gūi, 3. to become languid, Cic.

oblātro, 1. to bark at or against, to rail at, scold, Suet.

oblectāmen -inis, n. (oblecto), a delight, pleasure, Ov.

oblectāmentum -i, n. (oblecto), a delight, amusement, solace; mese senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.

oblectatio -ōnis, f. (oblecto), a delighting; pleasing; animi, vitae, Cic.

oblecto, 1. (ob and laeto). **I.** to delight, please, amuse; aum eorum inventa scriptisque

se oblectent, Cic.; senectutem, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic.; se cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pass time pleasantly, while away time; lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.

oblicus, v. obliquus.

oblido -lidi -lisum, 3. (ob and laedo), to squeeze together; cillum 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 limus). **I.** to cover with slime or mud; agros, Cic. **II.** to lavish, squander, Hor.

oblino -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to smear, daub, besmear. **A.** Lit., obliiti 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 paricidio, Cic.; sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, to satirise, lampoon, Hor.

obliquē, adv. (obliquus), 1, sideways, athwart, aslant, obliquely; ferri, Cic.; 2, indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tac.

obliquo, 1. (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook; oculos, Ov.; ensem in latus, Ov.

obliquus (oblicus) -a -um (ob and liquis), slanting, oblique, sideways, aslant, on one side. **I.** Lit., hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; ab obliquo, Ov., per obliquum, Hor., sideways, obliquely. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, indirect, covert; in-spectatio, 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 memoriā privātā offensationem oblitterarunt, Cic.

oblitesco -tūi, 3. (ob and latesco), to hile, conceal oneself; a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblivio -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion; laudem alienius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, to bury in oblivion, Liv.; in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.

obliviosus -a -um (oblivio), 1, oblivious, forgetful, Cic.; 2, causing forgetfulness; Mas-sicum, 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 Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forget, lose sight of; consuetudinis suae, Cic.; ob-livisci aul, 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 -quŏtus (-cŭtus) 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.

obmŏllor, 4. dep. **I.** to build or pile against (as a defence); nec in promptu erat quod ob-molirentur, Liv. **II.** to obstruct, block up, Liv.

obmurmŏro, 1. to murmur against or at, precibus, Ov.

obmutesco -mūtŭti, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to become dumb, become speechless with astonishment, etc.; vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic. **B.** = to be silent; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cease; dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

obnatŭs -a -um (*obnascor), growing on; obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

obnŏtor -nixus (-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.

obnixŏ, adv. (obnixus, from obnŏtor), with all one's might, with all one's strength, Ter.

obnixus -a -um, p. adj. (from obnŏtor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, Liv.

obnoxŏiŏ (obnoxius). **I.** culpably, Plaut. **II.** slavishly, servilely, submissively; sentantias dicere, Liv.

obnoxŏŏsus -a -um (obnoxius), submissive, compliant, Plaut.

obnoxius -a -um (ob and noxa). **I.** liable to punishment; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc.; animus neque delicto neque lubricum obnoxius, Sall.; pecuniae debita, indebted, Liv. **II.** **A.** subject, obedient, compliant; 1, lit., subjecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; 2, a, dependent upon; luna radii fratris obnoxia, Verg.; b, slavish, servile, submissive; pax obnoxia, Liv. **B.** subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to, arbores quae frigoribus obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; obnoxium est, it is dangerous, Tac.

obnŏbo -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 . . .

ŏbŏlŏ -ŭi, 2. to smell of anything, emit an odour, Plaut.

ŏbŏlŏs -i, m. (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Ter.

ŏbŏrior -ortus sum -ŏriri, to arise, appear; bellum, Liv; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriat, 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 ob-repuit in animos dormientium, Cic.

obreptus (partic. of obripiō), *surreptitious*.
obrētie, 4. (ob and rete), *to catch in a net*, Lucr.

obrigescō -rigūi, 3. *to become stiff or frozen, to freeze*; nive pruinaque, Cic.

Obrīmas -ae, m. *a river in Phrygia*.

obrógo, 1. *to amend or repeal a law by another*; obrogare legibus Caesaris, Cic.

obrūo -rūi -rūtum, fut. partic. -rūtūrus, 3. *to cover over, cover with earth, clothes, etc., to bury*. I. Lit., **A.** se areūā, 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 interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *obscured the fame of his six consulships*, Cic.; 2, *to surpass, eclipse*; famam alicuius, Tac.

obrussa -ae, f. (ὀβρυσος), *the essaying of gold by fire*, Suet.; fig., adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, *as a test*, Cic.

obsaepio -saepi -saepum, 4. *to fence round, inclose, to block up, render access impossible*. I. Lit., hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter, Liv. II. Fig., plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv.

obsātūro, 1. *to satisfy*, Ter.

obscoenē (obscēnē), adv. (obscoenus), *impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely*, Cic.

obscoenitas (obscēnitas) -atis, f. (obscoenus), *impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity*; verborum, Cic.

obscoenus (obscēnus) -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. (obscurus), *an obscuring, darkening*; solis, Cic.; fig., Cic.

obscurē, adv. (obscurus). I. *darkly*, Cic. II. **a.** of discourse, *obscurely, unintelligibly*; disserere, Cic.; **b.** *covertly, secretly, unobservedly*; aliquid non obscure ferre, Cic.

obscuritas -ātis, f. (obscurus). I. *darkness, obscurity*; latebrarum, Tac; lucis, Liv. II. Fig., **a.** of discourse, *obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity*; oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; **in** ea obscuritate est 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 obsculus connected with occultus). I. *dark, obscure*; 1, lit., lucus, Verg.; nox, Verg.; subst., **obscurum** -i, n. *darkness*; sub obscurum noctis, Verg.; applied to persons, *languid, obscure, 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 obscurus loco natus, *of humble*

origin, Cic. II. Transf., **A.** *dark, insecure*; obscurā spe et caecā expectatione, Cic. **B.** *concealed, hidden*; 1, lit., locus, Liv.; 2, fig., of character, *secret, reserved, close*; homo, Cic.; odium, Cic.

obsēcraō -ōnis, f. (obsecro). I. *an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration*; obsecratione humilī ac supplicī uti, Cic. II. *a public prayer or supplication*; obsecratio a populo duumviris praeestantibus facta, Liv.

obsēcro, 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.

obsēcundo, 1. *to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with*; voluntatibus alicuius, Cic.

obsēpio = obsaepio (q.v.).

obsēquēla -ae, f. (obsequor), *compliance, yielding*, Plaut.

obsēquens -entis, p. adj. (from obsequor), 1, *compliant, yielding, obedient*; patri, Ter.; 2, esp., an epithet applied to the gods, *favourable, gracious*, Plaut.

obsēquentēr, adv. (obsequens), *compliantly, obediently*; haec facere, Liv.

obsēquentia -ae, f. (obsequens) *yielding, compliance, complaisance*, Caes.

obsēquiosus -a -um (obsequium), *compliant, yielding, obsequious*, Plaut.

obsēquium -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 iamus*, Ov. II. *obedience*; obsequium erga aliquem *exuere*, Tac.

obsēquor -eūtus (-quātus) sum, 3. dep. I. *to comply with, humour, gratify, obey*; tibi roganti, Cic.; neque, uti de M. Pompilio referrent, senatus obsequabantur, Liv. II. Transf., *to give oneself up to anything*; tempestati, Cic.; alicuius voluntati, Cic.

1. **obsēro**, 1. *to bolt, bar, fasten*; plebis aedificis obseratis, Liv.; transf., aures, Hor.

2. **obsēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. *to sow, plant*; terram frugibus, Cic. Partic., **obsitus** -a -um, *sown with, i.e., full of, covered with*; obsita pomis rura, Ov.; vestis obsita squalore, Liv.; legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, Liv.

observans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (observo), *attentive, respectful*; observantissimus mei, Cic.

observantia -ae, f. (observans), *respect, esteem, attention*; observantia est, perquam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic.; in regem, Liv.

observatio -ōnis, f. (observo), 1, *an observing, observation*; siderum, Cic.; 2, *care, accuracy, exactness, circumspection*; summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator -ōris, m. (observo), *an observer, watcher*, Plin.

observito, 1. (intens. of observo), *to watch, observe diligently*; motus stellarum, Cic.

observo, 1. *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*. I. *occupationem alicuius*, Cic.; tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch for*, Cic. II. **A.** *to watch, guard, keep*; greges, Ov. **B.** *to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept*; leges, Cic.; 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 -sidis, c. (oband 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.; Lucinae, Liv.

obsidēo -sēdi -sessum, **2.** (ob and sedeo). **I.** Intransit, to sit down, remain anywhere, Ter. **II.** Transit, **A.** to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, Plin. **B.** **1.** lit., to blockade, besiege, beset; omnes aditus, Cic.; totam Italiam, Cic.; **2.** 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, iacere 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, reipublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

obsidiōnālis -e (1 obsidium), of or relating to a blockade, siege, corona, the honorary crown of grass given to the commander who had raised a siege, Liv.

1. obsidium -ii, n. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, besetting*. **I.** Lit., occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv. **II.** Fig., danger, Plaut.

2. obsidium -ii, n. (obses), the condition of a *hostage*, Tac.

obsido -sēdi -sessum, **3.** to blockade, besiege, invest, environ, pontem, Sall., milite campos, Verg.

obsignātor -ōris, m. (obsigno), one who seals, a sealer, literarum, 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 Scaturum patrem suum, Cic. **II.** to stamp, impress; formam verbis, Lucr.

obsisto -stiti, **3.** **1.** to stand, place oneself before or in the way of, alium abeundi, Liv.; **2.** to oppose, withstand, resist; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; alium obsistere, fear, 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).

obsolēfācio -fēci -factum, **3.** (obsolēo and facio), to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common; obsolēbant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolēscō -lēvi -lētum, **3.** (obs and oleo), to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, lose value, oratio, Cic., vetigal, Cic.

obsolētē, adv. (obsolētus), poorly, meanly; obsolētus vestitus, shabbily dressed, Cic.

obsolētus -a -um (partic. of obsolēscō), worn out, decayed; **1.** lit., vestitus obsoleto, Cic.; obsoleto Thessalonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.; verba, obsolete, Cic.; **2.** common, everyday; crimina, Cic.; oratio, ordinary, Cic.

obsōnium -ii, n. (ὀψώνιον), that which is eaten with bread, e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. fish, Hor.

1. obsōno and **obsōnor**, **1.** dep. (ὀψωνέω),

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. obsōno, **1.** to interrupt a person speaking, Plaut.

obsorbō -būi, **2.** to swallow, gulp down, Plaut.

obstētrix -icis, f. (obsto), a midwife, Hor.

obstinātē, adv. with compar. and superl. (obstinatus), resolutely, persistently, obstinately; negare, Caes., credere, Liv.

obstinatio -ōnis, f. (obstino), resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy, sententiae, Cic.

obstinatus -a -um, p. adj. (from obstino), firmly resolute, persistent, firm, obstinate, obstinator voluntas, Cic., adversus obstinator lacrimas muliebres, Liv., ad decertandum obstinati mori, Liv.

obstino, **1.** (ob and sto), to persist in, be resolved on anything, with infin., obstinaverant animus 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 -stātūrus **1.** **I.** to stand at, before, against, Plaut. **II.** to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct; with dat., alium, Cic., vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with, Sall.; with quin, quominus, ne and the subj., quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impidirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv. Partic. subst., **obstantia**, neut. plur., hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Tac.

obstrepo -strēpū -strēpitum, **3.** **I.** to make a noise, clamour at or against; nihil sensere Poem obstrepete pluvia, Liv., with dat., fontesque lymphis obstreptunt manantibus, Hor., obstreptunt portis, Liv. **II.** **1.** to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour; alium, Cic.; impers., decemviro obstreptitur, Liv.; **2.** to disturb, molest, tibi literis, Cic.

obstringo -strinxi -strictum, **3.** **I.** to bind to, fasten to, tie to, to bind up, tie fast, keep bound. **A.** ventos, Hor. **B.** Fig., **1.** to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation; iurejurando, to bind by an oath, Caes.; aliquem legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstrictus, Cic. **2.** to entangle, involve, aliquem aere alieno, to entangle in debt, Cic., se periculis, se scelere, to be guilty of, Cic.

obstructio -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a hindrance, obstruction, Cic.

obstrūdō = obrudo (q v).

obstrūo -struxi -structum, **3.** **I.** to build against, build before; pro diruto novum murum, Liv.; luminibus alieuius, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic. **II.** to build up, block up, close; **a.** portas, Caes., aditus, Cic.; itei Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.; **b.** fig., obstruere perfugia improborum, Cic.

obstupēfācio -fēci -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 -stupū (-stipū), **3.** to become senseless, be stupefied, to be astounded, amazed; quum eorum aspectu obstupisisset bubulcus, Cic.

obsum, obfūi (offūi) -esse, 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.

obseō -sūi -sūtum, 3. 1, to sew on; caput, Ov.; 2, to close up, stop up; spiritus oris obsauit, Verg.

obsurdesco -dūi, 3. to become deaf, to be deaf; 1, lit., hoc sonitu oppletas aures hominum obsurderunt, Cic.; 2, to be deaf to warnings, etc., not to give ear to, Cic.

obtegō -texi -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 oblecta, 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 obediant, ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperent, Cic.

obtendo -tendi -tentum, 3. 1, to stretch before, spread before; 1, pro viro nebulam, Verg.; post., 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. 11, to cover, conceal, hide; diem nube atrā, Tac.; fig., quasi vellis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic.

1. **obtentus** -ūs, m. (obtendo), 1, lit., a stretching or spreading before; frondis, Verg.; 2, fig., a pretext, pretence, excuse; tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, taken as an excuse, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.

2. **obtentus** -a -um, 1, partic. of obtineo; 2, partic. of obtendo.

obtéro -trivi -trītum, 3. to trample, crush; 1, lit., Cic.; obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv.; 2, transf., to crush, annihilate, destroy; calumniam, Cic.; jura populi, trample under foot, Liv. (syncop. pluperf., obtrisset, Liv.).

obtestatio -ōnis, f. (obtestor), 1, a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods; obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; tua obtestatio 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. 11, 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, iudices, ne, etc., Cic.; 2, to assert solemnly; summam reipublicam agi obtestans, Tac.

obtexo -texūi -textum, 3. 1, to weave on, weave over, Plin.; 2, to cover; coelumque obtexitur umbrā, Verg.

obticēō, 2. (ob and taceo), to be silent, Ter.

obtiſcesco -cūi, 3. (obtiſceo), to become quiet, grow silent, Hor.

obtiſco = obtego (q.v.).

obtinēo -tindī -tentum, 2. (ob and teneo). 1, to hold with the hands; obtine aures, Plaut. 11, to hold, possess, keep possession of, occupy. A. suam domum, Cic.; vada custodiis, Cic.; citiorem 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. 111, 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 obtinebatur, Cic.; b, reflex., to obtain, be held; pro vero, Sall.

obtingo -tigi, 3. (ob and tango), to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall; a, quod cuque obigit, is quisque teneat, Cic.; si quid mihi obtigerit, if anything should happen to me, if I should die, Cic.; b, esp. as polit. t.t., of the casting of lots for public offices, alicui sorte obtingit provincia aquaria, Cic.

obtorpesco -torpūi, 3. to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible; et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorperunt animi, Liv.

obtorquēō -torsī -tortum, 2. to turn or twist towards, to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found in partic. perf.); obtortā gulā in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.

obtreſcātio -ōnis, f. (obtreſco), envious disparagement, detractio; obtreſcatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiorum eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.

obtreſcātor -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.

obtrūdo (obstrūdo) -trūsi -trūsūm, 1, to gulp down, swallow down, Plaut.; 2, a, to thrust, force, obtrude anything upon one; virginem alicui, Ter.; b, to cover; obtrusa carbasa pullo, edged with, Ov.

obtruncō, 1. to cut down, cut in pieces, slay; regem, Liv.

obtrūſcor 2. dep. to look at, gaze at, see, behold, Plaut.

obundo -tūdi -tūsūm, 3. 1, to beat upon, thump; os mihi, Plaut. 11, to make dull by striking. A. Lit., telum, Lucr. B. Transf., 1, to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken; obtundere aures, to din into a person's ears; obtuderunt eius aures te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic.; obtundere vocem, of orators, to speak hoarsely, Cic.; ingenia, to make dull, Cic.; 2, to weary; aliquem longis epistolis, Cic.

obturbo, 1. 1. A. to disturb, make turbid; aquam, Plin. B. to disturb, put into confusion, perturb; hostes, Tac. 11, Transf., A. to deafen, stun; a, with shouts, obturbabatur militum vocibus, Tac.; b, mentally, me scripto et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic. B. to disturb, break in upon; solitudinem, Cic.

oburgescō -tursi, 3. to swell up, Lucr.

obtūro, 1. to stop up. 1. Lit., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic. 11, Transf., alicui aures, to refuse to listen, Hor.

obtusus -a -um, p. adj. (from obundo), blunt. 1. Lit., pugio, Tac. 11, Transf., a, darkened, dulled; neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg.; b, of the intellect, dulled, blunted; cuius animis obtusior sit acies, Cic.; c, of feeling, insensible; pectora, Verg.; d, weak powerless, Verg.

obtūtus -is, m. (obtueor), a looking at, beholding, look, gaze; oculatorum, Cic.; dum stupeſ obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg.

ōbumbro, 1. to overshadow. 1. Lit., humum, to darken; aethera telis, Verg. 11, Fig., 1, to obscure, overcloud; numquam obscura

nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur, Tac.; **2**, to conceal, protect, cover; erroris sub imagine erimen, Ov.

obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards; rostrum, Verg.

obustus -a -um (ob and uro), burnt, hardened in the fire; sudes, Verg.; transf., gleba obusta (pinched) gelu, Ov.

obvallo, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round; fig., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

obvenio -venī -ventum, 4. **I.** to come in the way of, to meet; se in tempore pugnae obvenit, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to fall in the way of, occur to, happen; vitium obvenit consuli, Liv.; id obvenit vitium quod, etc., Lav.; **b**, to fall to, fall to the lot of; ei sorte provincia obvenit, Cic.

obversor, 1. dep. to move up and down before; appear before, be before, go about, show oneself. **A.** Lit., castus, Liv; Appio in somnis eadem obversata species, appeared, Lav. **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 (-vor-um), 3 to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards. **I.** Act., arcus in aliquem, Ov.; proras pelago, Verg. **II.** Middle, obverti, to turn towards. **A.** Lit., **a**, gen., in hostem, Liv.; **b**, esp., to oppose, profigatis obversis, the opponents being scattered, Tac. **B.** Transf., milite ad sanguinem et caedes obverso, Tac

obviam, adv. in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner; obviam alicui ire or prodire or procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; obviam venire, to come to meet, Cic.; obviam ire alicui rei, to oppose, Cic.; cupiditati hominum, Cic.

obvius -a -um (ob and via), in the way, meeting. **I.** Lit., obvius esse alicui, Cic.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; obvias mihi literas mittas, Cic.; subit, obvios percunctari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, exposed to; furis ventorum, Verg.; **2**, ready at hand; testes, Tac.; **3**, affable, courteous, easy of access; comitas, Tac.

obvolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, with head muffled up, Cic.; transf., verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

occaeco, 1. (ob and caeco). **I.** Lit., to make blind, to blind; **a**, lit, occaecatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.; **b**, transf., occaecati cupiditate, Cic. **II.** to darken, overcloud, **a**, lit., densa caligo occaecaverat diem, to hide from sight; **b**, transf., to make obscure, unintelligible; obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. **III.** to conceal, make invisible; semen, Cic.

occallesco -callui, 3. (ob and calleo), to become thick-skinned; **1**, lit., Ov.; **2**, transf., to become insensible, unfeeling, Cic.

occano -canni, 3. (ob and cano), to blow, sound; cornua tubasque, Tac.

occasio -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion. **I.** Gen., occasionem nancisci, Cic.; arripere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; occasione data, when an opportunity is offered, Cic.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, on a favourable opportunity, Liv.; quaerere criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. **II.** an opportunity to make a coup-de-main; occasionis esse rem, non proelii, Caes.

1. **occāsus** -a -um, partic. of occido.

2. **occāsus** -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the

heavenly bodies. **A.** Lit., **1**, solis, Caes.; **2**, the west; ab occasu, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, destruction, end, death; occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; occasus noster, exile, Cic.

occatio -ōnis, f. (occo), a harrowing, Cic.

occado -cessi -cessum, 3. (ob and cado), to go to, go towards, meet; in conspectum alicuius, Plaut.

occanto, 1. (ob and canto), **1**, to sing to, sing a serenade to, Plaut.; **2**, to sing a lampoon or pasquade against any one, Cic.

occidens -entis, m. (lit., partic. of occido, sc. sol), the evening, the west, Cic.

occidio -ōnis, f. (occido), complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; occidione occidere, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man, Cic.; occidione occumbere, to be slain to the last man, Tac.

1. **occido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (ob and caedo). **I.** to knock down, beat to the ground; Ctesiphonem pugnis occidit, Ter. **II.** to kill, slay. **A.** Lit., L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnant occiditur, Caes. **B.** to plague to death, to torture, annoy, torment; rogando, legendo, Hor.

2. **occido** -cidi -cāsum, 3. (ob and cado). **I.** to fall, fall down, beat to the ground; alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. **II.** **A.** Of the heavenly bodies, to set, sol occidit, Liv.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. **B.** to die, perish; **1**, lit, in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.; **2**, transf., to perish, be ruined; sin plane occidimus, Cic., ornatus mundi occidat, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

occiduus -a -um (occido). **I.** setting; **a**, lit., sol, Ov.; **b**, meton., western, westerly, Ov. **II.** Transf., approaching death, near to dissolution, Ov.

occino -cēcīni and -cēnū, 3. (ob and cano), to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak; si occinuerit avis, Liv.

occipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ob and capio). **I.** Intransit, to begin; a meridie nebula occipit, Liv. **II.** Transi, **A.** to begin, commence, quæstum, Ter; with infin., regnare occipit, 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.

occiso -ōnis, f. (occido), a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter; parentis, Cic

occisor -ōris, m. (occido), a slayer, murderer, Plaut.

occisus -a -um, p. adj. (from occido), ruined, unfortunate; occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Plaut

occludo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (ob and claudo). **I.** to shut up, close up; tabernas, Cic. **II.** to restrain, keep in; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec oclclusum, Cic.

occlūsus -a -um, partic. of occludo.

occo, 1. to harrow; poet., segetem, to till, Hor.

occoepi -isse = occipio (q v.).

ocubo, 1 (ob and cubo), to lie down, esp., to rest in the grave, ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg

occulco, 1. (ob and calco), to trample, tread in, trample down; oculcare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

occullo -cūlli -cultum, 3. (ob and root CUL, whence also cucullus), to cover (esp. for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal; aliquem,

Liv.; vulnera, Cic.; transf., puncta argumentorum, Cic.

occultatio -ōnis, f. (occulto), a *hiding, concealing, concealment*; occultatione se tutari, Cic.

occultator -ōris, m. (occulto), a *hider, concealer*; latronum, Cic.

occultē, adv. (occultus), *secretly, in secret, privately*; latere, Cic.; dicere, *obscurely*, Cic.

occulto, l. (intens. of occulo), to *hide, conceal*; se latebris, Cic.; transf., flagitia, Cic.

occultus -a -um, p. adj. (from occulo), *secret, hidden, concealed, private*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., occultissimus exitus, Liv. **B.** Transf., occultio 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.

occumbo -cūbū -cūbitum, 3 (ob and eumbo), to *fall down, sink down*; usually, to *fall down in death, to die*; mortem, Cic.; poet., morti, Verg.; or simply *occumbere*, aut occubissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.

occupatio -ōnis, f. (occupo), *a seizing, taking possession of, occupation*; fori, Cic. **II.** a *business, employment, occupation*; occupationes reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediti, 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 Italiam suis praesidiis, Cic.; tyrannidem, Cic.; poet., aliquem amplexu, to *embrace*, Ov.; 2, to *fill, occupy with anything*; Tyrhenum 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 Sculorum 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 curio) **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.

occurratio -ōnis, f. (occurso), a *going to meet a person, attention, officiousness*; faciliis est illa occurratio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

occurso, l. (intens. of occurro), **I.** to *go to meet, to meet*. **A.** Lit., fugientibus, Tac. **B.** to *oppose*; invidi, occurrentes, factioni, Sall. **II.** to *rush upon, fall upon, attack*, occursat 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.

Océānus -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 **Océānitis** -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.

Ociol, ōciolus, adj. compar. (ὠκίων), superl. **ōciissimus** (ὠκιστος), *swifter, quicker, more rapid*; oclor cervis, Hor.; oclor Euro, Hor.

Ocius, adv. (= ὠκίως), superl. **ōciissimē**, *more quickly, swiftly, rapidly*; facere, Cic.; re creari, Cic.; serius, ocius, sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor.

Ocnus -i, m. (Ὦκνος), the founder of Mantua.

Ocrea -ae, f. a *metal greave*, Verg.

Ocreatus -a -um (ocrea), wearing the ocrea Hor.

Ocrēsia -ae, f. mother of Servius Tullius.

Ocriculū -i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Tiber, now *Otricoli*. Hence, adj., **Ocriculānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ocriculum.

octāphōros = octophoros (q.v.).

Octāvius -a -uni, 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 effleat eum octavo, bears *eight-fold*, Cic.; adv., octavum, for the *eighth time*, Liv.; subst., **octāva** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the *eighth hour*, Juv.

octāvusdecimus -a -um, the *eighteenth*, Tac.

octiēs, adv. (octo), *eight times*, Cic.

octingenārius -a -um (octingeni), consisting of *eight hundred*, Varr.

octingentissimus -a -um (octingenti), the *eight hundredth*, Cic.

octingenti -ae -a (octo and centum), *eight hundred*, Cic.

octīpes -pēdis (octo and pes), *having eight feet*, Ov.

octō (ὀκτώ), *eight*, Cic.

October -bris -bre, m. (octo and suff. -bei), belonging to the number *eight*; a, mensis Octobris, 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.

octōgēnārius -a -um (octogeni), containing *eighty, consisting of eighty*, Plin.

octōgēni -ae -a, *eighty each*, Liv.

octōgesimus -a -um (octoginta), the *eightieth*, Cic.

octōgiēs, adv. *eighty times*, Cic.

octōginta, numer. *eighty*, Cic.

octōjūgis -e (octo and jugum), *yoked eight together*; transf., octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *eight together*, Liv.

octōnārius -a -um (octoni), consisting of *eight, containing eight*, Plin.

octōni -ae -a (octo), *eight each*, Caes.

octōphōros -on (*ὀκτώφορος), borne by *four*; lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. Subst., **octōphōrōn** -i, n. (ὀκτώφορον), a *litter carried by eight bearers*, Cic.

octuāgies, octuaginta = octogies, octoginta (q.v.).

octuplīcatus -a -um (octuplus), *increased eight-fold*, Liv.

octūplus -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), *eight-fold*; pars, Cic. Subst., **octūplum** -i, n. an *eight-fold penalty*; damnari octupli, Cic.

octussis -is, m. (octo and as), *eight asses*, Hor.

oculātus -a -um (oculus), *having eyes*; hence, **1**, testis, *an eye-witness*, Plaut.; **2**, catching the eye, *visible*, Cic. (?)

oculēus -a -um (oculus), *having many eyes*, sharp-sighted; Argus, Plaut.

oculus -i, m. (dim. of OC -us, connected with ὄσσομαι, ὄσσει), *the eye*. **I**. Lit., oculos amittere, *to lose one's sight*, Caes.; cadere sub oculis, Cic.; esse in oculis, *to be visible*, Cic.; ante oculos ponere, *propounde 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 allicuius (alicui), *to be loved by*, Cic., so also aliquem in oculis ferre, *to esteem highly*, Cic.; esse ante oculos, *to be visible*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **a**, of something highly prized or excellent, illos oculos orae maritumae (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic.; **b**, the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail, Plin., **c**, a bud or eye of a plant, Verg.

odī, ōdisse, partic fut., ōsūrus **I**. *to hate, detest*, aliquem acerbē, Cic **II**. *to dislike, be displeased with*; Persicos apparatus, Hor (perf., odiui, ap Cic.).

odiosē, 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 unenjoying, unpleasant, Cic

odium -i, n (odi), *hatred*. **I**. Subject, **a**, odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, *towards women*, Cic; vestrum, *towards you*, Liv., in odium alicuius irruere, *to become hated by any one*, Cic., odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with*, Cic; esse odio alicui, *to be hated by*, Cic; in odio esse alicui or apud aliquem, *to be hated by*, Cic.; odium saturare, *to satisfy one's hatred*, Cic.; **b**, meton, *the object of hatred*, Antonius inigne odium omnium hominum, Cic. **II**. Object, *offensive conduct, expression of hatred*, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic.

odor and **ōdōs** -ōris, m. (ὀζω, ὀδμή), *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**, steum, vapour, insolitus, Liv., **2**, transf., a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment, dictaturae, Cic., urbanitatis, Cic; suspicionis, Cic. **II**. Meton., perfume, incense, and in plur, perfumery, unguents, spices; incendere odores, Cic

odorātio -ōnis, f. (odoror), *a smelling, smell*, Cic.

odorātus -ūs, m (odor), **1**, a smell, smelling, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, the sense of smell, Cic.; **b**, an odour, Plin.

2. **odorātus** -a -um (odor), *odorous, sweet-smelling*, cedrus, Verg; capilli, Hoi.

3. **odorātus** -a -um, partic. of odoror.

odorifer -fēra -fērum (odor and fero), **1**, odoriferous, *having a pleasant smell*; panacea, Verg; **2**, producing perfumes; gens, Ov.

ōdōro, **1**. (odor), *to make odorous*; odorant aera fumes, Ov.

ōdoror, **1** dep. (odor). **I**. *to smell*; **a**, to examine by smell; aliquid, Plaut; **b**, to scent, smell; cibum, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, to sniff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, aspire to; quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic.; **b**, to search into, track out, investigate; quid sentiant, Cic.; **c**, only to smell of, to have the slightest smattering of; philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus -a -um (odor), **1**, *having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous*; flos, Ov.; **2**, keen-scented, tracking by smell; odora canum vis, Verg.

ōdōs = odor (q.v.).

ōdr̄ysae -ārum, m. (Ὀδρύσαι), *a people of Thrace*; hence, adj., **ōdr̄ysius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

ōdyssea -ae, f. (Ὀδύσσεια), **1**, the *Odyssey*, a poem by Homer, **2**, *Odysseae portus*, a promontory in the south of Sicily.

Oea -ae, f a town in Africa, now Tripoli. Hence, adj., **Oeensis** -e, of or belonging to Oea.

Oeāgrus -i, m. (Οἰάγρος), *a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus*, hence, adj., **Oeāgrius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

Oebālus -i, m (Οἰβαλος), *a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen*. Hence, **A. Oebālīdēs** -ae, m a descendant of Oebalus = a Spartan; puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur., Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov. **B. Oebālis** -idis, f. relating to Oebalus, nymph, Helen, Ov; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov. **C. Oebālius** -a -um, relating to Oebalus; vulnus, of Hyacinthus, Ov.; **Oebālia** -ae, f. Tarentum (colonised from Sparta), Verg.

Oechālia -ae, f. (Οἰχάλια), town in Euboea, residence of Eurytus, father of Iole. Hence, **Oechālis** -idis, f. Oechalian.

Oecleūs -ēi, m. (Οἰκλέης), father of Amphiarus. Hence, **Oeclidēs** -ae, m. son of Oecleus = Amphiarus.

oecōnōmīcus -a -um (οἰκονομικός), relating to domestic economy. Subst., **Oecōnōmīcus** -i, m. title of a book by Xenophon, Cic

Oedīpūs -pōdis, m. (Οἰδῖπους), king of Thebes, son of Larus 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, **Oedīpōdīōnius** -a -um, Oedipolean, Ov.

Oeneūs -ēi or -ēos, m. (Οἰνεύς), king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus and Deianira, hence, **A. Oeneūs** -a -um and **Oeneūs** -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.

Oenōmāus -i, m. (Οἰνόμαος), king in Elis, father of Hippodamiae, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes.

Oenōnē -ēs, f. (Οἰνώνη), a Phrygian nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebrenus, beloved and afterwards deserted by Paris.

oenōphōrum -i, n. (οἰνοφόρον), a basket or hamper for wine, Hor.

Oenōpia -ae, f. (Οἰνωπία), the island afterwards called Aegina. Hence, adj., **Oenōpius** -a -um, relating to Oenopia.

Oenōpiōn -ōnis, m. (Οἰνωπίων), king in Chios, father of Merope.

oenōpōlium -i, n. (οἰνωπωλεῖον), a wine-shop, tavern, Plaut.

Oenōtrīa -ae, f. (Οἰνωπρία), old name of the south-east part of Italy; hence, adj., **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, Oenotrian; meton., Italian, Roman.

1. oenus = unus (q.v.).

2. Oenūs, 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. (οἶστρος), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin.; hence, a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, prepared from it, Ov.

Oeta -ae, f. and **Oetæ** -ēs, f. (Οἶτη), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself; hence, adj., **Oetaeus** -a -um, Oetean; deus, Prop., and simply, Oetaeus, Hercules, Ov.

ōfella -ae, f. (dim. of offa as mamilla of mamma), a bit, morsel, Juv.

offa -ae, f. **I.** a bit, morsel, esp., a ball or pellet of flour; pultis, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a piece, lump; gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling, Juv.; b, an untimely birth, abortion, Juv.

offendo -fendi -fensum, 3. (ob and *fendo). **I.** Intransit., to strike, knock, dash against. **A.** Lit., 1, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.; 2, to suffer damage; naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to make a mistake; si quid offenderit, Cic.; b, to offend against a person; si in me aliquid offenderitis, 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 imparatum, 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., **offensum** -i, n. something causing offence, Cic.

offensa -ae, f. (offendo). **I.** Lit., a striking against, knocking against, Plin. **II.** dislike, hatred, enmity, affront, injury; magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.; offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensio -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against. **I.** a, lit., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.; b, meton., that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, Cic. **II.** 1, indisposition, complaint; corporum, Cic.; 2, a, hatred, enmity, disfavour, aversion; in alicuius offensionem cadere, Cic.; effugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; b, defeat, loss, misfortune; offensionem timere, Cic.

offensuocūla -ae, f. (dim. of offensio), 1, a slight offence, displeasure, Cic.; 2, a slight failure, Cic.

offenso, 1. (intens. of offendo), to strike, dash against; capita, Liv.

1. **offensus** -a -um, partic. of offensus.

2. **offensus** -ūs, m. (offendo), 1, a dashing against, a shock, Lucr.; 2, offence, dislike, Lucr.

offero, obtūli, oblātum, offerre (ob and fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer. **I.** Lit., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic.; reflex., se offerre, to present oneself, appear; pass., offerri, to present oneself, offer oneself, appear; multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblātum 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 adduce, bring forward; crimina, Cic.; c, to offer, proffer; alicui operam suam, Liv.; d, to cause, occasion; alicui beneficium, Cic.; stuprum alicui, Cic.; mortem alicui, Cic.

officina -ae, f. (= opificina, from opifex), a

workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes.; fig., a workshop, laboratory; falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic.; discendi, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.

officio -feci -fectum, 3. (ob and facio), to be in the way of, impede, hinder. **A.** Lit., with dat., alicui apicanti, to stand between any one and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens, coming before the sun, Cic. **B.** Transf., to hinder, obstruct; be in the way of, to injure; meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officunt laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.

officiōsē, 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, service 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.; confecto legationis officio, Cic.

offigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (ob and figo), to fix in, fasten; ita densos offigunt implicantque 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.

offūcia -ae, f. (ob and fucus), 1, paint, rouge, Plaut.; 2, transf., deceit, deception, Plaut.

offulgeo -fulsi, 2. (ob and fulgeo), to shine upon, appear; nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

offundo -fudi -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 exsilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terrorem oculis aurbusque est offusus, Liv. **II.** to spread over, to cover, conceal; obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; fig., offusus pavore, Tac.

oggannio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ob and gannio), to yelp, growl at, Plaut.

Ōgygēs -is, m. (Ὠγύγης), a mythical king of Thebes. Hence, **Ōgygius** -a -um, Theban; deus, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, interj. oh! ah! Plaut.

ōhō, interj. ho! holla! Plaut.

ōho, interj. oh! aha! Plaut.

oi, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Ter.

Ōileus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Ὀϊλεύς), king of *Loeris*, father of *Ajax* (who was also called *Ajax Ōileus*).

Ōlbia -ae, f. (Ὀλβία), a town on the east coast of *Sardinia*. Hence, adj., **Ōlbiensis** -e, *Olbian*.

Ōlīa -ae, f. (ἐλαία), **1.** the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, *Varr.*; **2.** the olive-tree, *Cic.*

Ōlēāginēus (Ōlēāginus) -a -um (olea), of or relating to the olive-tree, *Nep.*

Ōlēārius -a -um (oleum), of or belonging to oil; cella, *Cic.*

Ōlēārus (-ōs) and **Ōlīāros** -i, f. (Ὀλέαρος), one of the islands of the *Sporades*, now *Antiparos*.

Ōlēaster -tri, m (olea), the wild olive-tree, *Verg.*

Ōlens -entis, p. adj. (from oleo), smelling; hence, **a.** fragrant, sweet-smelling, *Ov.*; **b.** bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, *Verg.*

Ōlennus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλενος). **I.** a town in *Achaia*. **II.** a town in *Aetolia*. Hence, **Ōlennius** -a -uin = *Achaian*; capella or pecus, the goat of *Amalthea*, *Ov.*

Ōlēo, ōlūi, 2. (cf. ὀζω, 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.*

Ōlēum -i, n. (ἐλαιον) 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.*

Ōlfacio -fēcī -factum, 3. (oleo and facio), to smell. **A.** Lit., ea quae gustamus, *Cic.* **B.** Fig., to scent out, trace by smell, detect; nummum, *Cic.*

Ōlfacto, 1. (intens. of olfacio), to smell at, smell, *Plaut.*

Ōlīdus -a -um (oleo), smelling, emitting an odour; capra, stinking, fetid, *Hor.*

Ōlīm, 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.*

Ōlītor -ōris, m. (plus), cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, *Cic.*

Ōlītōrius -a -um (olitor), of or relating to culinary herbs; forum, vegetable market, *Liv.*

Ōlīva -ae, f. **I.** the olive, *Hor.* **II.** the olive-tree. **A.** Lit., *Cic.* **B.** Meton., 1, an olive-branch, *Hor.*; 2, a staff of olive-tree wood, *Ov.*

Ōlīvētum -i, n. (oliva), a place planted with olives, olive-garden, *Cic.*

Ōlīvifer -fēra -fērum (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, *Verg.*, *Ov.*

Ōlīvum -i, n. (oliva), 1, olive-oil, oil, *Verg.*; 2, oil for anointing, unguent, *Cat.*

olla -ae, f. (orig. ola = aula), an earthenware jar or pot, *Cic.*

ollus, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud (q.v.).

Ōleo, 3. = oleo (q.v.).

Ōlor -ōris, m. a swan, *Hor.*

Ōlōrinus -a -um (olor), of or relating to a swan, *Verg.*

Ōlus (hōlus) -ēris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, *Hor.*

Ōlusculum -i, n. (dim. of olus), a herb, vegetable, *Cic.*

Ōlympīa -ae, f. (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in *Elis*, where stood the temple of *Jupiter Ōlympius*, and where the *Olympic* games were celebrated. Hence, adj., **A.** **Ōlympīāus** -a -um, *Olympian*. **B.** **Ōlympīcus** -a -um, *Olympian*. **C.** **Ōlympīus** -a -um, *Olympian*. Subst., **Ōlympīum** -ii, n. the temple of *Jupiter Ōlympius*, *Liv.*; **Ōlympīa** -ōrum, n. the *Olympic* games, *Cic.* **D.** **Ōlympīās** -ādīs, f. an *Olympiad* or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the *Olympic* games, *Cic.* **E.** **Ōlympīōnices** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), a victor at *Olympia*, *Cic.*

1. **Ōlympīās**, v. *Olympia*.

2. **Ōlympīās** -ādīs, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς), daughter of *Neoptolemus*, king in *Epirus*, mother of *Alexander the Great*.

Ōlympus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ὀλυμπος). **I.** m. **A.** a mountain on the borders of *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*, supposed to be the habitation of the gods; poet. = heaven, *Verg.* **B.** a celebrated flute-player, the pupil of *Marsyas*. **II.** f. a town of *Lycia* on the Mount *Olympus* there. Hence, **Ōlympēni** -ōrum, m the inhabitants of *Olympus*.

Ōlynthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλυνθος), town in *Chalcidice*, on the borders of *Macedonia*. Hence, adj., **Ōlynthius** -a -um, *Olynthian*.

Ōmāsum -i, n. bullocks' tripe, transf., yingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch, *Hor.*

Ōmēn -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 omnia, *Cic.* **II.** Meton., that which is accompanied by auspices; 1, prima omnia = nuptiae, *Verg.*, 2, a solemn usage, *Verg.*

Ōmentum -i, n. (= ob-mentum, connected with opimus), the entrails, bowels, *Juv.*

Ōmīnor, 1. dep. (omni). **I.** to augur, pierce, prophesy, predict, malo alienae quam nostrae republicae ominari, *Cic.* **II.** to speak words of (good or bad) omen; ominari horreo, *Liv.*

Ōmīnōsus -a -um (omen), foreboding, ominous, *Plin.*

Ōmissus -a -um, p. adj. (from omitto), neglected, remiss, *Ter.*

Ōmitto -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; onittat urgere, *Cic.* **B.** Of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit; ut haec omittam, *Cic.*; de reducto, *Cic.*

omnifer -fēra -fērum (omnis and fero), bearing everything, all-bearing, *Ov.*

omnīgēna -ae, genit. plur., -ām, c. (omnis and genus), of all sorts; omnigenum deum monstra, *Verg.*

omnīgēnus -a -um (= omne genus), of all kinds, *Lucr.*

omnīmōdia, adv. (omnis and modus), in every way, wholly, entirely, *Lucr.*

omninō, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly, totally. **I.** quum senatoris muneribus

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 neget, Cic.; esp., **a**, with superl., miserrima est omnino ambitio, Cic.; **b**, with negatives, is omnino servus in familia erat, Cic. **III**. In concessive clauses foll. by sed = certainly . . . but; pugnas omnino sed cum adversario facili, Cic.

omnipārens -entis (omnis and parens), all-producing, all-bearing; terra, Verg.

omnipōtens -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, 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 animans, 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.

omniū -entis (omnis and tuor), all-seeing, all-beholding, Lucr.

omnivāgus -a -um (omnis and vagus), wandering everywhere, Cic.

omnivōlus -a -um (omnis and volo), all-willing, all-wishing, Cat.

Omphālē -ēs, f. (Ὀμφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus** -i, m. the wild ass, Verg.

ōnērārius -s -um (onus), of or relating to freight, burden, etc.; jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv. Subst., **ōnērāria** -ae, f. a merchant or transport ship, Cic.

ōnēro, 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; mensas dapibus, to load the tables with victuals, Verg.; manus jaculis, Verg. **B**. Fig., 1, to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm; aliquem mendaciis, Cic.; iudicem argumentis, Cic.; 2, **a**, to weary, tire; aethera votis, Verg.; **b**, to overwhelm; aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; in a good sense, aliquem laudibus, Liv.; **c**, to make more burdensome, to aggravate; curas, Tac.; inopiam alicuius, Liv. **II**. to put into a cask, vessel, etc.; vina cadis, Verg.

ōnērōsus -a -um (onus). **I**. heavy, burdensome; praeda, Verg. **II**. Fig., troublesome; onerosior altera sors est, Ov.

ōnus -ēris, n. a load, burden, freight. **I**. **A**. Lit., merces atque onera, Cic. **B**. Transf., any kind of burden, weight; tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, Caes. **II**. Fig., **A**. weight, burden, trouble, charge; oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. **B**. Esp., a public burden, tax, charge; his temporibus hoc municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

ōnustus -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted. **I**. Lit., aellus onustus auro, Cic.; naves onustae frumento, Cic. **II**. full, filled; onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.

ōnyx -yēhis (ὄνυξ). **I**. m. **A**. a kind of

yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of luxury were made, Plin. **B**. Meton., a box or casket of onyx, Hor. **II**. f. a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Plin. **III**. a shell-fish, Plin.

ōpāōitas -ātis, f. (opacus), a shade, shadiness; arborum, Tac.

ōpāco, 1. (opacus), to shade, overshadow - locum, Cic.

ōpācus -a -um. **I**. Pass., shaded, shady. **A**. Lit., ripe, Cic.; neut. subst., per opaca locorum, shady places, Verg. **B**. Transf., dark, shadowy, obscure; nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg. **II**. Act., casting a shade, shading, shady; arbor, Verg.

ōpālus -i, m. a precious stone, the opal, Plin.

ōpella -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lucr., Hor.

ōpēra -ae, f. (1. opus), trouble, pains, effort, exertion. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., laborem et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere republicae, 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 intm., it is not worth the while, Liv. **B**. Esp., a service, doing service; Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; Musis operas reddere, to serve the Muses, Cic. **II**. 1, time for work; deest mihi opera, Cic.; 2, a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.; operae fabrorum, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mercenarius, hired assistants, Cic.; operae theatrales, the claqueurs, Tac.

ōpērārius -a -um (opera), of or relating to work; homo, a day-labourer, Cic. Subst., **ōpērārius** -ii, m. a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.; quidam operarii linguā celeri et exercitata (of bad orators), Cic.

ōpēcūlum -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover, Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

ōpērimētum -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering, Cic.

ōpērio -pērū -petum, 4. (ob and pario). **I**. to cover. **A**. 1, gen., amphoras auro, Nep.; 2, esp., **a**, to cover with a garment, esp. with a toga; capite operto esse, Cic.; **b**, to cover with earth, to bury; reliquias malae pugnae, Tac. **B**. Fig., 1, to cover, load; iudicia operta dedecore, Cic.; 2, to cover, conceal; res opertae, Cic. **II**. to close, shut up; operta lectica latius est, Cic.

ōpēror, 1. dep. (opus), to work, labour, be bustled, occupied with; followed by dat. of the occupation, 1, connubiis arvisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; 2, esp., to be engaged in worship; sacris, Liv.; with dat. of deity, to worship, sacrifice; deo, Tib.; absol., to worship, sacrifice; laetis operatus in arvis, Verg.

ōpērosē, adv. (operosus), laboriously, carefully, Cic.

ōpērosus -a -um (opera), laborious, pains-taking, 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.; carnina, Hor.

ōpertum -i, n. (operio), a secret place. **I**. Bonae Deae, Cic. **II**. a secret; operta Apollinis, the mysterious oracles of Apollo, Cic.

ōpes v. ops.

ōphīōn -ōnis, m. (Ὀφίων), father of Amycus; hence, **ōphīōnidēs** -ae, m. son of Ophion = Amycus.

ōphīōchus -i, m. (Ὀφιοῦχος), the snake-holder, a constellation, Cic.

Ophīusa -ac, f. (Ὀφίουςα), *old name of the island of Cyprus*. Hence, **Ophīusius** -a -um, *Ophrusian* = *Cypriote*.

Opīous -a -um, *Oscan*; transf, *stupid, foolish, silly, clownish*, Juv.

Opīfer -fēra -fērum (ops and fero), *helpful, rendering help*; deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

Opīfex -fīcis, c. (opus and facio), **1**, a *worker, framer, fabricator*; mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; **2**, a *workman, artificer, artisan*, Cic.; opifices atque servitia, Sall.

Opīficina = officina (q.v.).

Opīllo and **Upīllo** -ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis), a *shepherd*, Verg.

Opīmē, adv. (opimus), *richly, splendidly*, Plaut.

Opīmītas -ātis, f. (opimus), *sumptuousness, splendour*, Plaut.

Opīmus -a -um (ops). **I**. Act., *fruitful, fertile*, ager, regio, Cic. **II**. Pass., *well-fed, fat*. **A**. a, lit, *bos*, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.; **b**, fig, of speech, *overloaded*; genus dictionis, Cic. **B**. Transf, **a**, *enriched, wealthy*; **b**, *splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious*, Verg.; praeda, Cic.; dapes, Verg.; esp., spolia opima, *the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself*, Liv.

Opīnābīlis -e (opinor), *founded upon conjecture, conjectural*, Cic.

Opīnātio -ōnis, f. (opinor), a *supposing, supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

Opīnator -ōris, m. (opinor), *one who supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

1 **Opīnātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opinor), *conjectured, supposed, fancied*, bonum, Cic.

2 **Opīnātus** -ūs, m. (opinor), a *conjecture, supposition*, Lucr.

Opīnio -ōnis, f. (opinor), *an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination*. **I**. Gen. with subj. genit., *opinioe vulgi*, Cic.; with obj. genit., *opinio eius dicit*, Cic.; with de, *opinio de his immortalibus*, Cic.; adducere aliquem in opinionem ut putet, etc., Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio nostra est (tert), *in my opinion*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Cic.; celerius opinione, *quicker than was expected*, Cic. **II**. **A**. **1**, *good opinion, favourable judgment*; opinione 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**. *juice, report*, quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.

Opīnīōsus -a -um (opinio), *full of conjectures or suppositions*, Cic.

Opīnor, **1** dep. (from opinus in nec-opinus, from root OP, connected with ὀφθαλμα, ὀπτα), *to be of opinion, opine, 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.

Opīpāre, adv. (opiparus), *splendidly, sumptuously*, opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.

Opīpārus -a -um (opes and paro), *splendid, sumptuous*, Plaut.

1 **Opīs** -is, acc. -in. f. (Ὀπίς) a *nymph in the train of Diana*.

2 **Opīs**, v. **1**. Ops.

Opītūlor, **1** dep. (ops and tulo = fero), *to help, aid, assist*, sentibus, Cic.

Opīum -ii, n. (ὀπιον), *opium*, Plin.

Oporet -tūlt, **2**. Impers. *it behoves, is needful, proper, it must be, ought to be*; foll. by the

subj. alone, by the acc. and infin., by the infin., hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.; extant oportet vestigia, Cic.; absol., quidquid veto uol licet, certe non oportet, Cic.

oppēdo, **3**. (op and pedo) *to mock, insult*; Judaeis, Hor.

oppērīor -pertus and (more rarely) -pērītūs sum, **4**. (root PER, whence exterior), *to wait*. **I**. Intransit., *to wait*, ibidem, Cic. **II**. Transit., *to expect*, agmen peditum, Liv., abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.

oppēto -ivi and -īi -itum, **3** (ob and peto), *to go to meet, encounter* (especially an evil); pestem, Plaut.; mortem, *to die*, Cic.; or simply oppetere, Verg.

oppīdānus -a -um (oppidum), *of or belonging to a town* (except Rome, of which urbanus was used), *belonging to a small town*; in a contemptuous sense, provincial; senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; subst., **oppīdāni** -ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of a town*, Caes.

oppīdātīm, adv. (oppidum), *in the towns, in all the towns*, Suet.

oppīdo, adv. *very, very much, exceedingly*; ridiculus, Cic.; pauci, Cic., in answers, *certainly*, Plaut.

oppīdūlum -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), *a little town*, Cic.

oppīdum -i, n. (perhaps from ob and PED, whence Gr. πῆδον, im-ped-ire, etc.), *a town* (urbs generally used for Rome); **a**, oppidum per vetus in Sicilia, Cic.; sanguine per triduum in oppido (in town = in Rome), pluisse, Liv.; with genit. of the name of the town, in oppido Antiochiae, Cic.; **b**, *a fortified wood in Britain*, Caes.

oppignēro, **1**. (ob and pignero), *to pledge, pawn, give in pledge*, libellos pro vino, Cic.

oppīlo, **1**. (ob and pilo), *to stop up, close up, block up*, scalas tabernae librariae, Cic.

oppīleo -plevi -plētum, **2**. (ob and pleo), *to fill, fill up*. **I**. Lit., mives omnia oppleverant, Liv. **II**. Transf, nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.

oppōno -pōsui -pōsūtum (-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 aliqui*, 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*, Cic.; **a**, *aliqui nomen, valetudinem aliquis*, Cic.; **b**, *to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to contrast*, nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.

oppōtūnē, adv. (opportunus), *opportunately, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, opportune adesse*, Cic.

oppōtūnitas -ātis, f. (opportunus), *convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability*. **I**. loci, Caes. **II**. **a**, *a fit time, right season, opportunity*; divina, Cic.; opportunitates ad cultum hominum, Cic.; **b**, *a fit state of the body or mind*; corporis, Cic.; **c**, *an advantage*, Cic.; opportunitate aliquā datā, Caes.

oppōtūnus -a -um (ob and POR-o, PORT-o, whence also portus, porta), *opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable*. **I**. **A**. Lit., loca, Sall. **B**. Transf, **a**, of time, *suitable, favourable*; tempus, Cic.; **b**, of nature, *serviceable, useful*, (a) of things, with dat. of object, ceteris res opportuna sunt singulae rebus fere singulis

Cic.; (9) of persons, *suitable*; homines, Sall. **II.** *exposed, to, liable to*; huic eruptioni, Liv.; injuriar, Sall.

oppositio -ōnis, f. (oppono), *opposing, opposition*, Cic.

1. **oppositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oppono), *opposed, opposite, standing against*; Butrothum oppositum Corcyrae, Caes.

2. **oppositus** -ūs, m. (oppono), *a placing, setting against or opposite, interposition*, Cic.

oppressio -ōnis, f. (opprimo). **I.** *a pressing down, oppression*; legum et libertatis, Cic. **II.** *a forcible taking possession of*; curiae, Cic.

oppressor -ōris, m. (opprimo), *a suppresser, crusher*; dominationis, ap. Cic.

1. **oppressus** -ī, 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 conclusis, to be crushed, Cic.; senem injectu multae vestis, *to stifle, smother*, Tac.; b, *of a flame, to extinguish*; cum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur, Cic.; c, *of a letter, to slur over in pronunciation*; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to suppress*; a, *dolorem*, Cic.; b, *to conceal*; insigne veri, Cic.; 2, *to crush, bear hard upon, weigh down*; opprimi aere alieno, Cic.; 3, *to crush an evil, suppress, stamp out*; perniciosam potentiam, Cic.; 4, *to crush, subdue an adversary*; a, in war, nationem Allobrogum, Cic.; b, in politics, aliquem, Cic.; 5, *to hold firm, not to let go*; institit, oppressit, non remisit, Cic. **II.** *to seize upon, fall upon, surprise*. A. Antonium mors oppressit, Cic.; improvidos incautosque hostes, Liv. **B.** Transf., numquam ille me opprimit consilio, Cic.

opprobrium -i, n. (opprobrio), *a reproach, disgrace*, Plaut.

opprobrium -ii, n. (ob and probrum), *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*; 1, *majoris fugiens opprobria culpa*, Hor.; 2, meton., a, *a verbal reproach, taunt*; mordeat 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.; judicium 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**, ōpis, 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 evertere, Cic. **II.** *physical power, might, strength*; omni ope atque operā enitar, Cic.; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Verg. **III.** *help, assistance, support*; opem petere ab aliquo, Cic.; opem afferre, *to help*, Ov.

ops . . . v. obs . . .

optabilis -e (opto), *desirable, to be wished for*; mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, Cic.

optandus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), *to be wished for, desirable*; maxime fuit optandum Caecinae ut, etc., Cic.

optatio -ōnis, f. (opto), *a wish*; alicui tres optationes dare, Cic.

optatō, adv. (optatus), *according to one's wish*, Cic.

Optatus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), *wished for, desired, pleasant, dear*; rumores, Cic.; frater, Cic. Subst., **optatum** -i, n. *a wish*; optatum impetrare, Cic.

optimās -ātis (optimus), *one of the best, aristocratic*; genus, Cic. Subst., **optimās** -ātis, m. *an aristocrat*; ap. Cic.; gen. plur., **optimātes** -ium and -um, m. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats*, Cic.

optime, superl. of bene (q.v.).

optimus (optūmus) -a -um, superl. of bonus (q.v.).

1. **optio** -ōnis, f. (*opo), *choice, free choice, option*; utro fui malis optio sit tua, Cic.; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malum 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. OII, whence OHTO, ὀφθαλμ.) **I.** *to choose, elect, select*; utam 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.

ōpūlens -entis (opes), 1, *rich*, Nep.; 2, *powerful*; civitas, Sall.

ōpūlentē and **ōpūlentēr**, adv. (opulentus and opulens), *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*, ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

ōpūlentia -ae, f. (opulens), 1, *wealth, riches, opulence*, Sall.; 2, *the power, greatness of a state*, Sall.

ōpūlentitas -ātis, f. (opulens), *riches, opulence*, Plaut.

ōpūlento, 1. (opulens), *to make opulent, en rich*, Hor.

ōpūlentus -a -um (ops). **I.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*. A. civitas, Cic.; oppidum, Caes.; Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall. **B.** *rich splendid, sumptuous*; res haud opulenta, Liv. **II.** *powerful, mighty*; reges, Sall.; factio, Liv.

Opuntia, v. 3. Opus.

1. **opus** -ēris, 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 sepat, 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*; hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, *of admirable workmanship*, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a, *finished work*; opera magnifica atque praeclara, 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,

Opus, certatim ad hoc opus curretur, **Cic.**; **b**, *an undertaking*, **Liv.**; **c**, *trouble*; magno opere, **Cic.**; nimio opere, **Cic.**

2. Opus, *n. indecl.*, found in the phrases opus est, *there is need, it is needful, it is necessary*; with nom., dux nobis, et auctor opus est, **Cic.**; with abl. of the thing needed, opus est auctoritate tuā, **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 -puntis, *f. (Ὀροῦς), town in Locris, now Falaneta*. Adj., **Opuntiūs** -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, **Luer.**; regionum, **Cic.**; clipei, **Verg.** **II. A.** the coast, sea-coast, **Italicae**, **Cic.** **B.** a region, clime, country, quācumque in ora ac parte terrarum, **Cic.**; Acheruntis orae, *the lower world*, **Luci.**; 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 (ōrāclum) -i, *n. (oro)*. **I.** a place where an oracle is given, an oracle; illud oraculum Delphis, **Cic.**; transf., domus iureconsulti oraculum civitatis, **Cic.** **II.** an oracle, divine response, **I.** oraculum edere, **Cic.**; petere a Diona, **Cic.**; **2, a, a prophecy**; oracula fundere, **Cic.**; **b, a wise speech, oracular declaration**, physicorum, **Cic.**

Oratio -ōnis, *f. (oro)*. **I.** speaking, speech, language. **A.** Gen., quae (fetae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes. **B.** eloquence; satis in eo fuit orationis, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., **A.** speech, utterance, orationem bonorum imitari, **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); sapissimae et in poematis et in oratione peccatum, **Cic.**

Oratiuncula -ae, *f. (dim. of oratio), a little speech, short oration, Cic.*

Orator -ōris, *m. (oro), speaker*. **I.** the spokesman of an embassy, **Cic.** **II.** an orator, **Cic.**

Oratorie, adv. (oratorius), *oratorically, like an orator, Cic.*

Oratorius -a -um (orator), *relating to an orator, oratorical, ingenious, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic.*

Oratrix -icis, *f. (orator), a female suppliant; virgines oratrices pacis, Cic.*

Oratus -ūs, *m. (oro), a request, entreaty; oratu tuo, Cic.*

Orbator -ōris, *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*; inmensis 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.**; (**γ**) 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., orbi terrarum, **Cic.**).**

orbīta -ae, *f. (orbis), a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, Cic.; fig., orbīta veteris culpae, bad example, Juv.*

orbītas -ātis, *f. (orbus), a bereaving, bereavement, loss of children or parents*; orbītates liberum, **Cic.**; fig., orbītas reipublicae virorum talium, **Cic.**

orbo, **1.** (orbus), *to bereave*. **I.** Gen., Italiam juvenute, **Cic.** **II.** *to deprive of parents or children*; filio orbatus, **Cic.**

Orbōna -ae, *f. (orbus), the goddess invoked by bereaved parents, Cic.*

orbus -a -um (root ORB, Gk. ὈΡΦ-αρός), *deprived of*. **I.** Gen., bereft, destitute; with abl. rebus omnibus, **Cic.**; with genit., luminis, **Ov.** **II.** Esp., *deprived of parents or children, bereft, without parents or children*, orbus senex, **Cic.**; with abl., liberis, **Liv.**; with genit., Memnonis orba mea vengo, **Ov.**; subst., **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.**

Orcaēdes -um, *f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.*

orchās -ādīs, *f. (ὀρχάς), a species of olive, Verg.*

orchestra -ae, *f. (ὀρχήστρα), the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators*; meton., *the senate*, **Juv.**

Orechōmēnus (-ōs) -i, *m. and Orchōmēnum* -i, *n. (Ὀρχομένος). I. town in Boeotia. II. town in Arcadia.*

oreinus -a -um (Oreus), *of or relating to Oreus or the dead, senators, 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.).

ordīa prima = primordia (q.v.).

ordinārius -a -um (ordo), *according to order, regular, ordinary*; consules, elected in the regular manner (opp. to suffecti), **Liv.**; ordinarii reipublicae usus, **Liv.**

ordinātīm, adv. (ordinatus), **1**, *in order, in good order*, **Caes.**; **2**, *regularly, properly*, **Caes.**

ordinatio -ōnis, *f. (ordino), a setting in order, arrangement*, **Plin.**

ordinātus -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 publicae, *to narrate the history of the state*, **Hor.**

ordior, orsus sum, **4 dep.** (connected with ordo), *to begin, commence*. **A.** Gen., alterius vitae quoddam initium, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., *in speaking, to begin*; with acc., sermonem, **Cic.**; with infin., de aliqua re disputare, **Cic.**; absol., de aliquo paulo altius, **Cic.**; sic orsus Apollo, *began to speak*, **Verg.**

ordo -inis, *m. (orior). I.* series, line, row, order. **A.** Lit., olivarum, **Cic.**; ordina, (**a**) **to**

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; alieni 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, m. a people in Britain, opposite to the island of Mona, now Anglesea.

Orēas -adis, f. (Ὀρεάς), a mountain-nymph, Oread, Verg.

Orestēs -ae and -is, m. (Ὀρέστης), son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia and Electra, who killed his mother, the murderers of his father, and with his friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia (priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese), carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia. Hence, adj., **Orestēus** -a -um, Orestean.

Orēxis -is, f. (Ὀρέξις), desire, appetite, Juv.

orgānious -a -um (ὄργανικός), musical, relating to musical instruments, Lucr.; subst., **orgānicus** -i, m. a musician, Lucr.

orgānum -i, n. (ὄργανον), any implement or instrument, Plin.; a musical instrument, a water-organ, Suet.

Orgētōrix -rīgis, m. a celebrated Helvetian.

orgia -ōrum, n. (ὄργια), nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus, Verg.; and hence, any secret festival, orgies, Juv.

ōriachalum -i, n. (ὄριχαλκος), yellow copper ore; hence, brass made from it, Cic.

ōricilla -ae, f. (= auricilla), an ear-lap, Cat.

ōricēs -i, f. and **ōricum** -i, n. a town in Epirus, now Erico. Hence, **1**, adj., **ōriciūs** -a -um, *Orician*; and **2**, **ōricini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Oricum.

ōricūla = auricula (q.v.).

ōris -entis, m. (lit., partic. of orior, sc. sol). **I.** the rising sun; personif., the sun-god, day-god, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., **1**, the east, as a part of the sky, Cic.; **2**, the east, as a part of the world, Cic.

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.

ōriōn -ōnis, m. (Ὀρίων), the constellation Orion.

ōrior, ortus sum, ōritūrus, ōriti, 4. dep. (root OR, Gk. OP, whence ὀρνυμι), to rise. **I.** Of persons, quom consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to arise = to become visible. **A.** Of the heavenly bodies; *ortū luce, in the morning*, Caes.; *oriens sol, the East*, Cic. **B.** to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontia, takes its rise*, Caes.; *clamor*, Caes.; hence, a, to be born; *equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; b, to grow; *nva oriens*, Cic.; c, to begin; *ab his sermo oritur*, Cic. (indic. pres. acc. to 3rd conjug., orior, orēris, oritur, orimur, orimini; so imperi. subj., oreretur).

ōrithyia -ae, f. (Ὀρείθυια), daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, mother of Zethus and Cleatus by Boreas.

1. ōriundus -a -um (orior), arising from, springing from, born of; *ab ingenuis*, Cic.; *ex Etruscis*, Liv.

2. ōriundus -i, m. a river in Illyria.

Ormōnis -idis, voc. -i, f. (Ὀρμῶνις), the Ormenid (granddaughter of Ormenus) = Aspidamia.

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 contulit*, Caes.; *fig., senectutis*, Cic.; esp., rhetorical ornament, oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. **B.** honour, ornament, distinction; *omnia ornamenta congerere ad aliquem*, Cic.

ornātō, adv. with compar. and superl. (ornatus), ornately, splendidly, elegantly; *comparare convivium*, Cic.; loqui, Cic.

ornātrix -icis, f. (ornator), a female adornor, a tire-woman, Ov.

1. ornātus -ūs, m. (orno). **I.** dress, attire, equipment; *militaris*, Cic.; *regalia*, 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 κοσμος, the world, Cic.

2. ornātus -a -um, p. adj. (from orno) **I.** furnished, equipped, accoutred, provided; *scutis telisque parati ornateque 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.; *decemviro apparitoribus*, Cic.; *classen, consules*, 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 aertis*, Verg.; **2**, to praise, honour, show honour to; *sunt ornandus in Manilia lege Pompeius*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to adorn, decorate, honour, distinguish; *civitatem omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *aliquem laudibus*, Cic.

ornus -i, f. the mountain-ash, Verg.

oro, **1.** (1. os). **I.** to speak; a, talibus orabat Juno, Verg.; b, to speak as an orator, *vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; *ipse pro se oravit, defended himself*, Liv.; c, to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead, *capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. **II.** to beg, pray, entreat, beseech; with acc. of the person entreated, principem, Tac.; *oro te (parenthetic), I pray*, Cic.; with acc. of the thing, auxilium ad bellum, Liv.; with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing, auxilia regem, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., or subj. alone, *oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; with infin., Verg.

ōrōdēs -is and -i, m. king of the Parthians, who took Orassus prisoner.

ōrontēs -is, m. (Ὀρόντης), the chief river of Syria. Hence, adj., **ōrontēus** -a -um, poet. = Syrtian.

Orphēus -ēi and -ēs, acc. -ēum and -ēa, abl. -eo, m. (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice. Hence, adj., **1**, **Orphēus** -a -um; and **2**, **Orphicūs** -a -um, Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.

orphus -i, m. (Ὀρφέας), a sea-fish, Ov.

orōn -ōrum, n. (ordior), **1**, a beginning, com-

menement, undertaking, Liv.; 2, poet., speech, words, Verg.

1. **orsus** -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

2. **orsus** -a -um, partic. of ordior.

orthographia -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, Suet.

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. ('Oprvya). **I.** an island forming part of Syracuse. **II.** the old name of the island of Delos. Hence, adj., **Ortygius** -a -um, Ortygian.

ōryx -ygis, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle, Juv

ōryza -ae, f (ὄρυζα), rice, Hor.

1. **ōs**, ōis, 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 ora vulgi (hominum) abire (pervenire), Cat.; 2, transf., mouth, opening, portus, Cic.; dolii, 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, nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, Cic. **B.** a mask, Gorgonis, Cic.

2. **ōs**, ossis, n. a bone; dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inussisti, 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 hecat, 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., **Oscensis** -e, belonging to Osa

oscen -inus, m. (= obscen from obs and ocano), t t of augural language, a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e g, the raven, owl, crow), Hor

Osci -ōrum, an ancient people of Italy, hence, adj., **Oscus** -a -um, Oscan.

oscillum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os), a little mask, Verg.

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 cleo = move), to open the mouth, gape, yawn, Cic.; fig., to be lazy, idle, inactive; oscitat Epicurus, Cic.

osculābundus -a -um (osculor), kissing, Suet.

osculatio -ōnis, f. (osculor), a kissing, Cic.

osculor, 1. dep. (osculum), to kiss, consulem filium, Cic.; fig., to caress, make much of, make a pet of; scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari suam, Cic.

osculum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os). **I.** a little mouth; oscula summa delibare, Verg. **II.** Meton., a kiss; oscula ferre, Cic.

Osiris -ris, -ridis and -ridos, m. ('Oσιρς),

husband of Isis, god of Egypt, the genius of the Nile.

Ossa -ae, m. ('Oσσα), a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kissaio. Adj., **Ossaenus** -a -um, belonging to Ossa.

ossēus -a -um (2. os), made of bone, like bone, bony, Juv.

ossifragus -i, m. and **ossifraga** -ae, f. (2. os and frango), the sea-eagle, osprey, Lucr.

ostendo -tendi -tentum and (later) -tensum, 3. (obs and tendo), to show, display, exhibit, expose to view. **I.** Lit., a, os 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; spem, metum, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, to show, make plain, declare, nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum esse, Cic.; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

ostentatio -ōnis, f. (ostento). **I.** a showing, displaying, revealing, ostentationis causa latus vagari, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a boasting, display, ostentation, ingenii, Cic.; b, false, deceitful show, pretence, consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.

ostentator -ōris, m. (ostento) one who shows boastingly, a boaster, vaunter, parader; factorum, Liv.

ostento, 1. (intens. of ostendo), to hold out, offer. **I.** Lit., **A.** alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic. **B.** a, to show publicly, display, exhibit, passum capillum, Caes.; b, to show boastingly, equum armaque capta, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** to hold before a person's eyes, to show boastingly, to proffer, promise; agium, Cic. **B.** 1, to show off, display, prudentiam, Cic.; 2, to hold out with a menace, threaten, caedem, Cic.; 3, to show, reveal, a, se in aliis rebus, Cic.; b, of discourse, to show, declare, make known; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic

ostentum (ostendo) -i, n. a prodigy, portent, magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic

ostentus, dat. -ū, abl -ū, m. (ostendo). **I.** a showing, displaying, corpora abjecta ostentui, for a show, Tac. **II.** 1, outward show, parade; illa deditious signa ostentui esse, Tac.; 2, a sign, indication, proof; ut Jugurthae scelereum 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** -li, m. a doorkeeper, porter, Varr.; 2, **ostiarium** -li, n. (sc. tributum), a tax upon doors, a door-tax, Caes.

ostiātīm, adv. (ostium), from door to door, from house to house; compilare totum oppidum, Cic.

ostium -li, 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.

ostrēa -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), an oyster, Hor.

ostrēatus -a -um (ostrea), rough like an oyster-shell, Plaut.

ostrēosus -a -um (ostrea), abounding in oysters, Cat.

ostrifer -fēra -fērum (ostreum and fero), *producing oysters*, Verg.

ostrinus -a -um (ostrum), *purple*; colores, Prop.

ostrum -i, n. (ὄστρον), 1, *the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish*: vestes ostro perfusae, Verg.; 2, *stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress*, Verg.

osus -a -um, partic. of ōdi (q.v.).

Otho -ōnis, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Roscius Otho, *author of a law giving special seats in the theatre to the knights*; 2, M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor who succeeded Galba. Hence, **Othōnīānus** -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 -yos, m. (Ὀθρυς), *a high mountain in Thessaly*.

ōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of otium), *a little leisure*; ap. Cic.

ōtior, 1. dep (otium), *to be idle, to be at leisure*; quum se Syracusas otandi non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.

ōtiōse, adv. (otiosus). I. *idly, without occupation*, Cic. II. *leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly*, Cic.

ōtiōsus -a -um (otium), *idle, at leisure, without occupation*. I. Lit., a, homo, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; b, *free from public duties, occupied in literary work only*; numquam se minus otiosum esse quam quum otiosus, Cic.; c, *politically indifferent, neutral, quiet*; istos otiosos reddam, Cic. II. Transf., *quiet, calm, undisturbed*, Cic.

ōtium -ii, n. (opp. negotium), *idleness, leisure, ease*; a, otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, Cic.; hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic.; b, *leisure, time for anything*; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; si modo tibi est otium, *if only thou hast time*, Cic.; c, *peace, repose, quietness*; multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes.; otium domesticum, Cic.; valde me ad otium pacemque convertio, Cic.; ab hoste otium fuit, Liv.

ōvatio -ōnis, f. (ovo), *an ovation, a kind of lesser triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot*, Plin.

ōvidius -ii, m., P. Ovidius Naso, *the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43, died A.D. 17*.

ōvile -is, n. (ovis), 1, *a sheepfold*, Verg.; 2, *an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia*, Liv.

ōvillus -a -um (ovis), *of or relating to sheep*; ap. Liv.

ōvis -is f. (ōis), *a sheep*. I. a, lit., *pascere oves*, Verg.; b, *transf., as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow*, Plaut. II. Meton., *poet.* = wool, Tib.

ōvo, 1. (evoke, like Gr. ἐβάω). I. *to rejoice, exult*; ovans victoriā, Liv. II. *to celebrate an ovation*; ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.

ōvum -i, n. (ὄών), 1, *an egg*; ovum gignere, or parere, *to lay an egg*, Cic.; prov., integram famem ad ovum afferre, *to the beginning of the meal* (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from beginning to end*, Hor.; 2, *transf., one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the heats in the circus were counted*; ova curricula numeranda Liv.

P.

P, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, P, 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.

pābulor, 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 secare, convelhere, Caes. II. Transf., *food, nourishment*; studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācālis -e (pax), *belonging or relating to peace, peaceful*; laurus, Ov.

pācātus -a -um, p. adj. (from paco), *pacified, made peaceful*; and hence, *peaceful, quiet*; a, lit., *pacatae tranquillaeque civitates*, Cic.; mare, Hor.; subst., **pācātum** -i, n. *a peaceful, friendly country*; ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall.; b, *transf., illorum oratio pacator*, Cic.

Pāchynum -i, n. and **Pāchynus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάχυνος), *the south-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro*.

pācifer -fēra -fērum (pax and fero), *peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace*; oliva, Verg.; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury, Ov.

pācificatio -ōnis (pacifico), f. *an establishing of peace, pacification*, Cic.

pācificator -ōris (pacifico), m. *one who establishes peace, a pacificator*, Cic.

pācificatorius -a -um (pacifico), *establishing peace, pacificatory*, legatio, Cic.

pācifico, 1 (pax and facio), *to reconcile, appraise, pacify*, caelestes heros, Cat.

pācificor, 1 dep. (pax and facio), *to make peace*; pacificatum legati veniunt, Liv.

pācificus -a -um (pax and facio), *peace-making, pacific, persona*, Cic.

pāciscor, pactus sum, 3. dep. (root PAC, whence pac-s, * pago, pango), *to make a bargain, contract, agreement with any one, to agree, stipulate about anything*, a, intransit, cum illo, Plaut.; paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv.; pacisci cum decumano, Cic.; b, *transit, provinciam*, Cic.; pretium, Cic.; ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), betrothed himself, Liv.; with infin., *to bind oneself, stipendium populo Romano dare*, Liv. Partic., **pactus** -a -um, *pass. = agreed upon, promised, appointed, settled*; pactam esse diem, Cic.

pāco, 1. (pax), *to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful*, Cic.; a, Amanum, Cic.; omnem Galliam, Caes.; b, *poet., to make fruitful*; incultae pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

Pācorus -i, m. (Πάκορος), *son of Orodes, king of Parthia, enemy of the Romans, born about 68 B.C.*

pacta -ae, f. (paciscor), *a betrothed spouse*, Verg.

pactio -ōnis, f. (paciscor), *a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty*. I. Gen., *facere pactiōnem de aliqua re*, Cic.; *armia per factionem dare, to capitulate*, Liv. II. A. *a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants*; pactiōne conficere.

Cic. B. a fraudulent or collusive agreement; pactiohis suspicio, Cic.

Pactōlus -i, m. (Πακτωλός), a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, now Sarabat. Adj., **Pactōlis** -idis, f. of *Pactolus*; *Nymphae, Ov.*

pactor -ōris, m. (paeisor), one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator, societatis, *Cic.*

pactum -i, n. (paeisor), a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact, manere in pacto, *Cic.*; transf., nullo pacto, by no means, *Cic.*; alio pacto, in another way, *Cic.*; isto pacto, in that way, *Cic.*

pactus -a -um, partic. of *paeisor*.

Pācūvius -ii, m., *M Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, flourishing about the time of the Second Punic War, died at Tarentum, about 132 B.C.*

Pādus -i, m. the largest river in Italy, now the Po

Pādūsa -ae, f. a canal running from the Po to Ravenna, now Canali di S. Alberti

Paean -ānis, m. (Παῖάν), *I. Lit., the Healer, a surname of Apollo, Cic. II. Meton., a hymn, paeon, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities; conclamant socii lacum paeana secuti, Verg.*

paedāgōgus -i, m. (παιδαγωγός), a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home, *Cic.*

paedor -ōris, m. dirt, filth, *Cic.*

paelex = *pelex* (q v)

Paeligni -ōrum, m. an Italian tribe in Samnium, in modern Abruzzo Citeriore. Hence, **Paelignus** -a -um, *Pelignian*; anus, a witch, *Hor.*

paene, adv. nearly, almost; *paene amicus, Cic.*

paeninsula -ae, f. (*paene* and *insula*), a peninsula, *Liv.*

paenūla -ae, f. (φαινόλης), a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, *Cic.*; prov. *paenulam alicui scindere, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain, Cic.*

paenulātus -a -um (*paenula*), clothed in the *paenula*, *Cic.*

paeon -ōnis, m. (παιών), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, *Cic.*

Paeōnes -um m. (Παῖονες), the *Paeonians*, the people of *Paeonia*, sung, **Paeon** -ōnis, m. Hence, **A. Paeōnia** -ae, f. (Παῖονία), *Paeonia*, a district of Macedonia, afterwards *Emathia*. **B. Paeōnis**, f. a *Paeonian* woman

Paeōnius -a -um (Παιώνιος), relating to the god of healing, *Apollo*, medicinal, herbae, *Verg.*

Paestum -i, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses, now *Paesto*. Hence, **Paestānus** -a -um, of *Paestum*

paetūlus -a -um (dim. of *paetus*), having a slight cast in the eye, *Cic.*

paetus -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, 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., subst., *1. a villager, countryman, Cic.; 2. a person in civil life, a civilian, (opp. miles), Tac.*

Pāgasa -ae, f. and **Pāgāsē** -ēs, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. (Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship *Argo* was built; hence adj., **Pāgāsaeus** -a -um, *Pagasean*; puppis, carina, the *Argo, Ov.*; conjux, *Alectis*, daughter

of the Thessalian king *Pellias, Ov.*; **Pagāsens**, Jason, leader of the Argonauts, *Ov.*

pāgātim, 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; complete paginam, Cic. II. Transf., a leaf, slab, tablet, pagina honorum, a list of titles and honours on a statue, Juv.*

pāginūla -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 agat 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, Veig.*

Pālaepharsālus -i, f. *Old Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, near Pharsalus, 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. (Παλαιστή), a town of the province Chaonia in Epirus, now *Palasa*. Hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to *Palaeste*

Pālaestina -ae, f. and **Pālaestinē** -ēs, f. (Παλαιστίνη), *Palestine*, hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to *Palestine*; aqua, the *Euphrates, Ov.*; subst., **Pālaestini** -ōrum, m. = the *Syrians, Ov.*

pālaestra -ae, f. (παλαίστρα) *I. a gymnasium or wrestling school, a, lit., Cic., b, transf., a school of rhetoric, Cic. II. Meton, a, wrestling, discere palaestram, Cic., b, exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, rhetorical practice, quasi quandam palaestram et extrema huiusmodi orationi attulit, Cic.; c, art, utemur eā palaestra, Cic.*

pālaestriōs, adv. (*palaestricus*), after the manner of the *palaestra*; *spatiari in xysto, Cic.*

pālaestriōsus -a -um (παλαιστριώσις), of or relating to the *palaestra*, motus, *Cic.*

pālaestrita -ae, m. (παλαιστριτής), the superintendent of a *palaestra, Cic.*

pālam (from same root as *planus, πλatus, pellis, etc.*) *I. Adv., openly, publicly A. Lit., rem gerit, Cic. B. 1, openly, without concealment; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; 2, openly, apparently, evidently; palam proferre, Cic.; 3, palam factum est (with acc. and infin.), it is well known, Cic. II. Prep (= coram), with abl., in the presence of, populo, Liv.; me, Ov.*

Pālāmēdēs -is, m. (Παλαμήδης), son of the Euboean king *Nauplius*, the mythical inventor of the balance, of dice, and of some of the Greek letters, one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war, put to death through a false accusation by *Ulysses*.

Pālātium -ii, n. *I. the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, II. a palace; Palatia fulgent, Ov. Hence, adj., Pālātinius* -a -um, *Palatine; a, of or relating to the Palatine Hill; Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; Palatina tribus or subest., Pālātina* -ae, f. the *Palatine tribe, Cic.; b, relating to the imperial palace, imperial, Ov.*

pālātum -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. **I.** the palate as the organ of taste; quae 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.

pālēa -ae, f. chaff, Cic.

pālēar -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. pler., Verg.

Pāles -is, f. (ΠΑ-ω, pasco), the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds. Hence, adj., **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales; flamma, a fire of straw, part of the ceremonies at the feast of Pales; subst., **Pālilia** -ium, n. the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

Pālici -ōrum, m. (sing., Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Aetna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

Pālilia -a, v. Pales.

pālimpsestos -i, m. (παλίμψηστος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest, Cic.

Pālīnūrus -i, m. (Παλινούρος). **I.** the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. **II.** a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, now Cap Palinuro.

pālīurus -i, m. (παλίυρος), a plant, Christ's thorn (Rhamnus Paliurus, Linn.), Verg.

palla -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment worn by Roman women, also by tragic actors, Hor.

pallāca -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine, Suet.

Pallacinē -ēs, f. a place in Rome. Hence, **Pallacinius** -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.; arcus, Athens, Ov.; subst., **Pallādium** -ii, 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** -i (ae. 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. Pallantiūs** -a -um, relating to Pallas (II. or III.), heros, Evander, Ov.

pallens -entis, p. adj. (from palleo). **I. A.** pale, wan; umbrae Erebi, Verg. **B.** pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green; violae, Verg.; hedera, Verg. **II.** making pale, causing paleness; morbi, Verg.

pallēo -di, 2. to be pale. **I.** Gen., **A.** 1, lit., sudat, 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, palli, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour. **I.** Lit., nullā culpā, Hor. **II.** Transf., to grow yellow; pallescent frondes, Ov.

pallīātus -a -um (pallium), clad in a pallium, i.e., as a Greek (opp. togatus, clad as a Roman); Graeculus, Cic.

pallidūlus -a -um (dim. of pallidus), somewhat pale, Cat.

pallidus -a -um (palleo), pale, wan, pallid. **I.** Gen. 1, lit., pallida sedi, 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.

palliolūm -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. (παλάμη). **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; palmam dare, accipere, Cic.; fig., palmam ferre, Cic.; fame, Liv.; (β) victory; alicui hanc palmam reservare, Cic. **III.** a shoot, twig; palma stipitis, Liv.

palmāris -e (palma), deserving the palm or prize, excellent, admirable; statua, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

palmārium -ii, n. (palma), a masterpiece, Ter.

palmātus -a -um (palma), worked or embroudered with palm-branches; tunica (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.

palmes -itis, m. (palma), a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout, Verg.

palmētum -i, n. (palma), a palm-grove, Hor.

palmifer -fēra -fērum (palma and fero), producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, Ov.

palmōsus -a -um (palma), full of palms, Verg.

palmūla -ae, f. (dim. of palma), the blade of an oar, an oar, Verg.

palmus -i, m. (palma), the palm of the hand, Plin.; as a measure, a span ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman foot), Plin.

pālor, 1. dep. to wander about, stray about; agmen palatur per agros, Liv.; palantia sidera, Lucr.

palpēbra -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 coazer, wheedler, flatterer, Pers.

pālūdāmentum -i, n. the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak, Liv.

pālūdātus -a -um, clad in the military cloak, dressed in a general's cloak; Fansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.

pālūdōsus -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** -idis, f. stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, Cic; tarda palus, the Styx, Verg.

pāluster -tris -tre (2. palus) **I.** marshy, boggy, fenmy; hmus paluster, Liv; plur, **pālustria** -ium, n. 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, Pamphylian.

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 pampinus, Cic.

Pān, Pānos and Pānos, m. (Πάν), the god of woods and shepherds; plur, **Pānes**, rural deities resembling Pan.

pānācea -ae, (f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. and **pānax** -ācis, m. (πανάκεια, πανάκες, πάναξ, lit., all-healing), a fabulous plant, to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, heal-all, Verg

Pānaetius -ii, m. (Παναίτιος), a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus, 185-112 B C

Pānaetoliūs -a -um (Πανατωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia, consilium, Liv

Pānaetolius -a -um (Πανατωλιός), relating to the whole of Aetolia, consilium, Liv

pānārium -ii, n. (panis), a bread-basket, Plin.

Pānāthēnāiūs -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea, hence, subst., **Pānāthēnāiūs** -i, m. an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea, Cic.

pānax = panacea (q v).

Panchaia -ae, f. (Παγχαία), a fabulous island in the Indian Ocean, near Arabia, famous for its incense; hence, adj., **Panchaius** and **Panchaenus** -a -um, Panchaean.

panchrestus -a -um (πάγχεστος), good or useful for everything, medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i e., gold, Cic.

pancrātium (-ōn) -ii, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling, Prop.

Pandātāria (Pandātēria) -ae, f. (Πανδαρῖα), an island in the bay of Naples, a place of exile under the Emperors, now Pandolfina.

Pandion -ōnis, m. (Πανδιών), 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 passi, 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., januum, Plant.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv.; b, fig., (a) to open, throw open; viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv.; (B) to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain; nomen, Ov.; res, Verg. **B.** to spread out to dry in the sun; racemi passi, Verg.; lac passum, curdled, Ov.

Pandrosos -i, f. (Πάνδροςος), daughter of Cecrops

pandus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, Verg.

pānēgīricus i, m (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens, Cic.

Pangaeus mons, m. and poet., **Pangaea** -ōrum, n. (τὸ Πάγγαρον), a mountain of Macedonia on the Thracian borders.

pango, panxi, pactum, and pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, 3 (stem PAG, whence pac-s, paciscor, Gr. ΠΑΙ, whence πείννμι), to fasten, fix, drive in. **I.** Lit., clavum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** to make, undertake, neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; 2, to compose, write; versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poemata, Hor; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. **B. to fix; 1.** terminos, fines, Cic.; 2, to agree upon, stipulate, contract, a, pacem, Liv; with genit. or abl. of price, tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin., obsides dare pepigerat, Liv.; b, esp., used frequently of a contract of marriage, haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has detrothod, Ov

pānicum -i, n. the Italian panic grass, or wild millet (panicum italicum, Linn.), Caes.

pānis -is, m. (root PA, Gr ΠΑ, whence pa-sco, πάσμαι), bread, panis cibarius, common bread, Cic., secundus, black bread, Hor., plur., ex hoc (genere radicis) effecti panes, Caes.

Pāniscus -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, Cic.

pannicūlus -i, m. (dim of pannus), a little rug, bombycinus, a thin and scanty garment, Juv.

Pannōni -ōrum, m. the Pannonians, inhabitants of Pannonia. Hence, **Pannōnia** -ae, f. Pannonia, a district between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, part of modern Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

pannōsus -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered, Cic

pannūcōsus (-iūs) -a -um (pannus), wrinkled, shrivelled, Pers.

pannus -i, m. (πῆνος) **I.** a piece of cloth, garment; assultur pannus, Hor.; a bandage for the head, Ov.; in sing or plur., used contemptuously, shabby clothes, rags, Hor. **II.** a rag, shirt, Hor.

Pānomphaeus -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpē** -ēs, f. (Πανόπη), an old town in Phocis, on the Cephissus.

2. **Pānōpē** -ēs, f. and **Pānōpēa** -ae, f., a sea-nymph.

Pānormus -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, n. a town on the north coast of Sicily, colony of the Phoenicians, near modern Palermo. Hence, adj., **Pānormitānus** -a -um, belonging to Panormus.

pansa -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet, Plaut.

pansus -a -um, partic. of pando.

Pantāgiōs (-ās) -ae, m. (Πανταγίης), a small river on the east coast of Sicily.

panthēra -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a *panther*, Cic.

Panthēum -i, n. (Πάνθειον), a *temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa*.

Panthōus (-ōōs) (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. (παντομίμος), **1**, a male dancer, mime, Suet.; **2**, a ballet, pantomime, Plin.

pāpae (παπαί), interj. wonderful! indeed! Ter.

pāpāver -ēris, n. the *poppy*, Verg.

pāpāvēreus -a -um (papaver), of or relating to the *poppy*; comae, the *stamens of a poppy*, Ov.

Paphlāgō -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών), 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**. a garment made of the bark, Juv. **B**. paper made of the *papyrus* bark, Juv.

pār, pāris, equal, like. **A**. like or equal to another thing or person. **A**. Gen., **1**, adj., pari intervallo, Caes.; est finitimus oratori poeta ac pene 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 cuivis parem, Cic.; with cum, quaedam ex eis paria cum Crasso, Cic.; with inter se, inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; followed by conj., par atque, Cic.; et, Cic.; quam, Liv.; **2**, subst., **a**, c., a mate, Ov.; **b**, neut., (a), the like; par pari respondere, Cic.; par impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; (8) a pair; tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, equally strong as; **a**, adj., alicui, Caes.; **b**, subst., an adversary, Liv.; **2**, fig., suitable, appropriate; par est, with acc. and infin., Cic. **II**. like to oneself, equal to oneself; ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic.

pārābilis -e (paro), that can be easily procured, procurable; divitiæ, Cic.

Pāraetacēnē -ēs, f. (Παρατακηνή), a district on the borders of Media and Persia; hence, **Pāraetacae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Paracetacene.

Pāraetōnium -ii, n. (Παραιτώνιον), a frontier town of Egypt, on the sea.

pārāsita -ae, f. (parasitus), a toady, parasite, Hor.

pārāsītaster -tri, m. (parasitus), a poor, contemptible parasite. Ter.

pārāsītious -a -um (παρασιτικός), like a parasite, parasitic, Plaut.

pārāsitor, 1. dep. (parasitus), to play the parasite, Plaut.

pārāsitus -i, m. (παράσιτος, eating with another), a toady, parasite, Cic.

pārātē, adv. (paratus), with preparation, readily; ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate, Cic.

pārātio -ōnis, f. (paro), a preparation, preparing for; paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

1. pārātus -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. paro). **I**. prepared, ready; **1**, victoria, easily won, Liv.; parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, Cic.; **2**, ready for something; **a**, of things, omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes.; **b**, of persons, ready for, inclined to; animo paratus, Caes.; ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus, Cic.; acies parata neci, Verg.; with infin., id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. **II**. **a**, well prepared or provided with anything, equipped, adolescens et equitatu et peditatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic.; **b**, instructed, prepared; ad permoveendos animos instructi et parati, Cic.

2. pārātus -ūs, m. (1. paro), preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment; necessarius vitae cultus aut paratus, Cic.

Parca -ae, f. (connected with plec-to, amplec-tor, Gr. πλέκ-ω, 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 metui, Caes. **II**. **1**, sparingly, moderately; parcus dicere de laude alicuius, Cic.; **2**, rarely, seldom; parcus quatunt fenestras, Hor.

parco, pēperci and pāisi, parsum, 3. (parcus). **I**. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with anything; with dat., impensae, Liv.; sumptu, Cic.; with acc., talenta gnatis parce tuis, Verg.

II. Transf., **A**. to spare, refrain from injuring; aedificis, Cic.; sibi, Caes. **B**. **a**, to leave off, desist from, cease; labori, Cic.; with infin., parce fidem ac iura 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 incendio, Liv.

parcus -a -um (connected with parum and paupos). **I**. sparing (esp. in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical; **a**, colonus, Cic.; with genit., donanli, 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; parentibus exercitus, Cic.; subst., **pārentes** -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 deum, Hor.; **b**, transf., (a) author, cause, origin; operum, Cic.; parens lyrae, Mercury, Hor.; (8) a mother-city, Liv. **II**. a grandfather, Ov.; plur., ancestors, Verg.

pārentālis -e (2. parens). **I**. parental, of or relating to parents; umbra, Ov. **II**. of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations; **a**, adj., dies, Ov.; **b**, subst., **pārentalia** -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; Februatio mense

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.

pārēo -ūi -itum, 2. (akm to pario). **I.** to appear, become visible. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to be clear, evident; impers. paret, a legal formula, it is proved, Cic. **II.** 1, to obey, be obedient to, a, voluntati, legibus, Cic.; ducibus, Liv.; b, to be compliant, yield, give way to; necessitati, Cic.; promissis, to perform one's promises, Ov.; 2, to be subject to, to serve; neque uni neque paucis, Cic.

paries -ētis, m. the wall of a house (opp. murus, the wall of a city), nullo modo posse usdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house, Cic.; prov. duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

parietinae -ārum, f. (paries), old walls, ruined walls, ruins, Cic.

Parilla = Pahlia (v. under Pales).

parilis -e (par), similar, like, equal; aetas, Ov., vox, Ov.

pario, pēpēri, partum, fut. partic. pāritūrus, 3 (root PAR, whence 1. paro), to bring forth. **I.** Lit., quantum, for the fifth time, Cic., of birds, ova, to lay eggs, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. to bring forth, produce, fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. B. to invent, compose, verba, Cic. C. to produce, occasion, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain; a, in a good sense, sibi laudem, Cic., consulatum, Cic., paria bona, acquired, Cic.; plur. subst., **paria** -ōrum, n. property that has been acquired, b, in a bad sense, to occasion, procure, cause, suspicionem, Cic.

Paris -idis, m. (Πάρις), son of the Trojan king, Priam, the judge in the contest of beauty for the golden apple between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.

Parisi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris.

pariter, adv. (par). **I.** in like manner, alike, caritate non pariter omnes egeant, 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.

paritō, 1. (intens. of 1. paro), to prepare, to get ready to do anything, Plaut.

1 **parma** -ae, f. (πάρμη), the small round shield or buckler worn by light-armed troops and cavalry, Liv., poet., any kind of shield, Verg.

2. **Parma** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana, colony of the Etruscans, now Parma. Hence, adj., **Parmensis** -e, of or belonging to Parma.

Parmenides -is, m. (Παρμενίδης), a famous Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School.

parmatus -a -um (parma), armed with the parmula, Liv.

parmula -ae, f. (dim. cf. parma), a small round shield, buckler, Hor.

Parnāsus (ὄς) and **Parnassus** (ὄς) -i, m. (Παρναύος), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, adj., **Parnāsius** (**Parnassius**) -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo; laurus, Verg.

1. **pāro**, 1. (root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip; convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alieui necem, Liv.; with infin., to prepare to do something; publicas litteras Roman mittere parabant, 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. **pāro**, 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. **pāro** -ōnis, m. (παρών), a small, light vessel skiff, Cic.

pārōchus -i, m. (παρόχος), 1, an officer in Italy or in the provinces who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey, Cic.; 2, transf., one who gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.

pāropsis -idis, f. (παρόψις), a small dish, dessert-dish, Juv.

Pārus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble. Hence, **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian, lapis, Parian marble, Verg., iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Paros, Veig.

parra -ae, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the owl, to others, the woodpecker, Hor.

Parrhāsia -ae, f. (Παρρασία), a district and city in Arcadia, hence, adj., 1, **Parrhāsia** -idis, f. Arcadian; Arcetos or ursa = 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** -is, m. (Παρρᾶσιος), a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis, flourishing about 400 B.C.

parriōida -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 liberūm, Virgilius, 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.

parriōidium -ii, n. (parricida), 1, the murder of a father or parents, parricide, the murder of any near relation; fratris, Liv.; patris et patrum, 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 ventris alieuius 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, tuas partes, Cic. **D.** a part, portion, district of the earth; partes orientis, Cic.

parsimōnia -ae, f. (parco), *thriftiness, parsimony*, Cic.

Parthōn -ōnis, m. (Παρθών), son of Agenor, king in Calydon, father of Oeneus; **Parthaone natus**, Oeneus, Ov. Adj., **Parthāōnius** -a -um, of Parthaon; domus, of Oeneus, Ov.

Parthēni (**Parthini**) -ōrum, m. an Illyrian people near Dyrrhacium.

parthēniōs -ēs, f. (παρθενική), the plant parthenium, Cat.

Parthēnius -ii, m. a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.

Parthēnopaëus -i, m. (Παρθενωπαῖος), one of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.

Parthēnōpē -ēs, f. (Παρθενόπη), old name of the town of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there. Adj., **Parthēnōpeius** -a -um, Parthenopean; post. = Neapolitan.

Parthi -ōrum, m. (Πάρθοι), a Scythian nomadic people, famous for their archery; savage enemies of the Romans. Hence, **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, Parthian.

particeps -cipis (pars and capio), *sharing, participating in*; animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.; praedae ac praemiorum, Caes.; with dat., alicui ad omne eceretum, 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 vos, 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 partietur ac dividet, Cic. **II.** to divide, distribute, share; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.; nonne aerarium cum eo partitus es? Cic.

partitō, 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 zeal or rhetorical division of a subject, Cic. **II.** a division, distribution, partition; aequalis praedae partitio, Cic.

partitus -a -um, partit. 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 jamdiu parturit! Cic.; b, to be anxious, troubled; si tamquam parturiat unius 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 parvos), compar., **minus**, 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.

pärumpër, adv. (παῦρόν περ), for a little while, a little space; abduco pärumper animum a molestis, Cic.

päruncöulus -i, m. (dim. of 3. paro), a little skiff or vessel, Cic.

Pärus = Paros (q.v.).

parvitas -ätis, 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; illius, Cic.; ab parvulus, from childhood, Caes.

parvus -a -um (pavrus, by change of consonants, from same root as παῖρος), compar., minor, superl., **minimus**; little, small. **I.** Lat., **A.** Of size or extent, locus, Cic.; navicula, Cic.; minor capitis = capite diminutus (see diminuo), Hor. **B.** Of number or quantity, a, adj., minimus numerus, Liv.; b, subst., **parvum** -i, n. a little; contentus parvo, Cic.; minus praedae, Liv.; c, adv., **minimum**, very little, valere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of value, slight, unimportant; a, adj., parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; b, subst., **parvum** -i, n. something little or slight; parvi aestimo or duco, I think little of, Cic.; minores vendere, cheaper, Cic. **B.** Of strength or degree, slight, weak; a, of the voice, etc., (a) weak; parvae murmuris vocis, Ov.; (b) abject; verbis minoribus uti, Ov.; b, of the intellect, poor, unproductive; ingenium, Hor.; c, of thought, will, etc., little, abject, mean; parvi animi, Cic.; d, of circumstances, trifling, unimportant, slight; commodum, Cic.; prov., minima de malis, we must choose the least evil, Cic.; e, of persons, poor in position, unimportant, low, insignificant, domus, Ov. Compar., minor, with abl., inferior 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, pävi, pastum, 3. (root PA, whence panis, Gr. ΠΑ, whence πασκα). **I.** to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture. **A.** Lit., 1, suus, Cic.; 2, hence, gen., to feed, nourish, support, of animals, ubi bestiae pastae sunt, Cic.; of human beings, olusculis nos soles pascere, Cic.; quot pascit servos, Juv. **B.** Transf., 1, to feed, increase, enlarge, let grow; barbari, Hor.; crinem, Verg.; 2, to feed, feast, gratify; oculos in aliqua re, Cic. **II.** = depascere. **A.** to feed on; asperrima (collum), Verg. **B.** to consume, Ov. Hence, **pascor**, 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 pascereantur, refused to eat, Cic. **II.** With acc., to feed on, pascuntur silvas, Verg.

pascūns -a -um (pascō), fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subat., **pascūm** -i, n. a pasture; plur., **pascua** -ōrum, n. pastures, Cic.

Pāsiphāē -ēs, f. and **Pāsiphāa** -ae, f. (Πασίφαν), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne Adj., **Pāsiphāeūs** -a -um, relating to Pasiphae; subst, **Pāsiphāeia** -ae, f. = Phaedra, Ov.

Pāsithēa -ae, f. and **Pāsithēō** -ēs, f. (Πασίθεα, Πασιθέη), one of the three Graces.

passer -ēris, m. (for panser, from pando), 1, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; 2, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

passerōulus -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, Numidae nullis ordinibus passim conserderant, Caes. **II.** without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously, scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum -i, n. (pando, sc. vinum), wine made of dried grapes, raisin-wine, Verg

1. **passus** -a -um, partic. of pando.

2. **passus** -a -um, partic. of patior

3. **passus** -ūs, m. **I.** a step, stride, pace. **A.** a, lit., passus perpauculi, Cic.; b, fig., passibus ambigus Fortuna erat, 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. (pascō), a pasture, Cic.

pastor -ōris, m. (pascō), a herd; esp., a shepherd, Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Cic

pastorālis -e (pastor), of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, Cic

pastoricius -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Ov.

pastus -ūs, m. (pascō). **I.** feeding. **A.** Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B.** Meton., fodder, food, pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II.** pasture, Verg

Pātara -ōrium, n. (Παταρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, 1, **Pātāreūs** -ī and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo, 2, **Pātaraeus** -a -um, Pataraean; 3, **Pātārāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

Pātāvium -i, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Medoacus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua Adj., **Pātāvinus** -a -um, Patavinum.

pātēfactio -fēci -factum, 3., pass., **pātēfio** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I.** Lit., **A.** aures assentatoribus, Cic. **B.** 1, to make accessible, to open; vias, iter, Caes.; 2, to open up a place, patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; 2, to make visible, Cic.; 3, to open (by digging, etc.); presso sulcum aratro, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparationem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

pātēfactio -ōnis, f. (patefacto), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operatarum, Cic.

pātella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), 1, a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), Hor.; 2, a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish, Cic.

pātēns -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I.** open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II.** open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

pātēntēr, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly, compar., patentius, Cic

pātēo -tū, 2. (perhaps connected with πατέω), 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 be open to, to be exposed to; vulnere, Liv. **C.** to be open before the eyes, to be visible; a,

lit., nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.; b, transf., to be revealed, disclosed, clear; res patent, Cic.

D. Geograph t t, a, lit., to stretch out, extend, Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia

passuum CXL patebant, Cic.; b, transf., to spread, extend itself, in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

pāter -tris, m. (πατήρ), a father. **I. A.** Lit., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur., patres, parents, C.v. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, fatherly love; rex patrem vicit, Ov.; 2, the author or source of anything, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** father-in-law, Tac.

B. a, pater familias or familiae, the head of a household, Cic.; b, pater cenae, the host, Hor.

C. patres, fathers, ancestors, aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic. **D.** Used as a title of honour; a,

of the gods, Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg; b, esp. the title by which the senators were addressed, patres conscripti, Cic.; c,

pater patriae, father of his country, a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, Ov.; d, pater patrius, the chief of the familiae, Cic.; e, used as a title of respect towards an old man, Verg.

pātērā -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

Pātercūlus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

pāternus -a -um (pater), 1, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, horti, Cic.; 2, of or relating to one's native country, native, flumen, Hor.

pātesco, pātū, 3. (pateo), to be opened, lie open. **I.** Gen. a, lit., atria longa patescunt, Verg; b, to be revealed, disclosed, Danaum patescunt invidiae, Verg. **II.** to extend, stretch out, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.

pātibilis -e (patior). **I.** Pass., endurable, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II.** Act., sensitive; natum, Cic.

pātībūlum -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

pātiens -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I.** bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A.** Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; annis navium patiens, navigable, Liv.; animum patientem incommo-
dorum, Cic. **B.** Poet., firm, hard, unyielding; aratrum, Ov. **II.** enduring, patient, ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.

pātientēr, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

pātientia -ae, f. (patiens), endurance. **I.** famis, frigoris, Cic. **II. A.** patientia, long-suffer

ing; in *carendo*, Cic. **B.** *indolence, faint-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

pătina -ae, f. (πατήνη), a dish, Cic.

pătior, passus sum, 3. dep. (root PAT, connected with πάσχω, aor. ἔπαθον), to *suffer, bear, endure*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a.** of persons, *tolerant doloris*, Cic.; *gravissimum supplicium*, Caes.; *id damnum haud aegerime pati*, Liv.; **b.** of things, *tunc patitur cursum ager*, Ov. **B.** to *last, endure*; *novem saecula* (of the crow), Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** to *suffer, experience*; *multam repulsam*, Ov.; **2.** to *suffer, permit, allow*; *ista*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *nullo se implicari negotio passus est*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitarentur*, 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.

pătrător -ōris, m. (πατήρ), an *accomplisher, achiever, effector*; *necis*, Tac.

pătria -ae, f. father-land, v. patrius.

pătriorătus -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a *patriotian*, Suet.

pătriorida (pater and caedo), one who *murders his father*, Cic.

pătriorius -a -um (patres, v. pater, II. D. b), *patriotian, noble*; **1.** adj., *familia*, Cic.; **2.** subst., *patriotus, a patriotian, and plur., patrien, the Roman patriotians or nobility*, Cic.; *exire e patrieis*, to be adopted into a *plebeian family*, Cic.

pătrimōnium -ii, n. (pater), *property inherited from a father, patrimony*; *accipere duo laeta et copiosa patrimonio*, Cic.; fig., *filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei*, Cic.

pătrimus -a -um (pater), *having a father still living*, Cic.

pătritus -a -um (pater), *paternal*; *patriota illa atque avita philosophia*, Cic.

pătirus -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, *fatherly, paternal*. **I.** Adj., *animus*, Cic.; *amor*, Ov.; *res, property inherited from one's father*, Cic.; *mos, ancestral, ancient*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **pătria** -ae, f. (sc. terra), *father-land, native land*; *aliquem restituere in patriam*, Cic.; hence, **pătirus** -a -um, relating to one's native country; *ritus*, Cic.

pătio, 1. to *accomplish, perform, execute, achieve*; *promissa*, Cic.; *bellum, to bring to an end*, Sall.; *pacem*, Liv.; *jusjurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty*, Liv.

pătrociniūm -ii, n. (= patronocinium, from patronus). **I.** *protection, defence in a court of law*; *controversiarum patrocinia suscipere*, Cic.; *meton.*, *patrocinia = clients*, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., *defence, protection*; *patrociniūm voluptatis repudiare*, Cic.

pătrociniōr, 1. dep. (patronus), to *protect, defend*; *alicui*, Ter.

Pătroolus -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), son of Menoetius, friend and cousin of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy.

pătroma -ae, f. (patronus), a *protectress, patroness*, Ter.; esp., *the mistress or protectress of a freedman*, Plin.; fig., a *protectress*; *provocatio patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis*, Cic.

pătŕōnus -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.; *hinc causae patronum exsistere*, 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.

pătŕuēllis -e (patraus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; *frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side*, Cic.; transf., the son of a paternal aunt, Cic. **II.** of or relating to a cousin, *cousinly*, Ov.

1. **pătŕuus** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** fig., a severe reprover, Cic.

2. **pătŕuus** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

Pătulcius -ii, m. (pateo), a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

pătŭlus -a -um (pateo). **I.** open, standing open; *pinnæ*, Cic.; *fenestrae*, Ov. **II.** wide-spreading, extended; *rami*, Cic.; *locus urbis*, Tac.

pauoitās -ātis, f. (paucus), *fewness, scarcity, paucity*; *oratorum*, Cic.; *militum*, Caes.

pauoŭlus -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; *paucos 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; (β) the select few (opp. populus), Cic.; **b.** **pauca** -ōrum, n. a few words, ut in *pauca conferam*, Cic. **II.** a few; *paucis diebus*, Cic.

paulătīm (paullătīm), adv. **I.** gradually, little by little; **a.** of place, *paulatim ab imo acclivis*, Caes.; **b.** of time, *si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coepert*, Caes. **II.** singly, one after another; *ex castris discedere coeperunt*, Caes.

paulispēr (paullispēr), adv. a little while, a short time, *partes allicuius suscipere*, Cic. foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paulŭlo (paullŭlo), v. paululus.

paulŭlus (paullŭlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., **paulŭlūm** -i, n., **a.** subst., a very little, *moiae*, Cic.; **b.** adv., a little; *paululūm respirare*, Cic.; paululo with compar., paululo deterius, a little worse, ap. Cic.

1. **paulus** (paullus) -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** (Paullus) -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 Cannar, 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 = πένες), 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.

pauperoŭlus -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

paupĕries -ī, f. (pauper), *poverty, indigence*, Hor.

paupĕro, 1. (pauper). **I.** *to make poor*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., *aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive of anything*, Hor.

paupertas -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty*. **A.** Lit., *humble circumstances* (opp. divitiae); *paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas*, Cic. **B.** Transf. (= egestas, miseria), *need, want, indigence*, Cic.

pausa -ae, f. (παῦσις), *a pause, cessation, stoppage, end*, vitae, Lucr.

Pausaniās -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), son of Cleombrotus, commander of the Spartans at Plataea.

pausēa (pausia) and **posēa** -ae, f. *a species of olive, which produced an excellent oil*, Verg.

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), *a Greek painter of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*. Adj., **Pausiācus** -a -um, *of or relating to Pausias*, tabella, Hor.

pauillŭlum = pauxillulum, v. under pauxillulus.

pauillātĭm, adv. (pauillus), *gradually*, by degrees, Plaut.

pauillispĕr, adv. (pauillus), *a little while*, Plaut.

pauillŭlus -a -um (dim. of pauxillus), *very little, very small*, Plaut; subst., **pauillŭlum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pauillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *small, little*, Lucr; subst., **pauillum** -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

pāvĕfāciō, 3 (paveo and facio), *to frighten, terrify*, found only in partic., *pavefactus, terrified*, Ov.

pāvĕo, pāvi, 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 infinit., Ov.

pāvĕsco, 3 (paveo), *to fear, be afraid of, be terrified*, with abl. of cause, *omni strepitu*, Sall.; with acc., *bellum*, Tac.

pāvĭdĕ, adv. (pavidus), *fearfully, in a state of terror*, *fugere*, Liv.

pāvĭdus -a -um (paveo). **I.** *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified*; *castris se pavidus tenebat*, Liv.; with ne and the subj., *pavidine jam facta in urbem via esset*, Liv.; with genit., *offensionum*, Tac. **II.** *causing terror, producing fear*, *religiones*, Lucr.; *metus*, Ov.

pāvĭmento, 1. (pavimentum), *to pave*, ap Cic.

pāvĭmentum -i, n. (pavio), *a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement*, *pavimentum facere*, Cic.

pāvĭo, 4 (παίω), *to beat*; *terram*, Cic.

pāvĭto, 1 (intens. of paveo), **1.** *to tremble, quake with fear*, Verg.; **2.** *to quake, shiver with age*, Ter.

pāvō -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. rāws), *a peacock*, Cic.

pāvōr -ōris, m. (paveo). **I.** *a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc.*, Cic.; *alicui pavorem injicere, incutere, to cause fear*, Liv.; *pavor est, pavor aliquem capit*, roll. by ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** *Personif., Favor, as a deity*, Liv.

pax, pācis, f. (root PAC, whence paciscor, pango, πᾶνμι), *peace*. **I.** Lit., *pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, to make peace*, Cic.; *servare pacem cum aliquo, to keep peace*, Cic.; *ut i 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 -ŭ, m. (pecco), *a fault*, *manifesto peccatu teneri*, Cic.

pecco, 1. **I.** *to commit a fault or crime, to sin*, *Empedocles multa alia peccat*, Cic.; *in se*, Cic.; *in servo necando*, Cic. **II.** *to fail, to err, to go wrong*; *in homine*, Caes.; *ne peccet equus*, Hor.

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), *a comb*. **I.** Lit., *for combing the hair*, *deducere pectine crines*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a.** *a weaver's comb*, Verg.; **b.** *a rake*, Ov; **c.** *the clasping of the hands in trouble*, *digiti inter se pectine juncti*, Ov; **d.** *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*, Verg; *meton., song*, *alterno pectine, in elegiac verse* (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov.; **e.** *a shell-fish, the scallop*, Hor.

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3 (πεκτέω) **I.** *to comb*, *comas*, Ov. **II.** *to comb, card*, *stuppam*, Plin. Partic., **pexus** -a -um, *with the nap on, woolly*, *tunica, new*, Hor.

pectus -ōris, n. *the breast in men and animals, the breast-bone*. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., **1.** *the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, soul*; *toto pectore amare, to love with the whole heart*, Cic.; *forti pectore, courage*, Hor.; *puro pectore, with good conscience*, Hor; **2.** *the breast, as the seat of reason, understanding*; *toto pectore cogitare*, Cic.; *excidere pectore alicuius, to be forgotten*, Ov.

pecu, dat. -ŭ, abl. -ŭ, nom. and acc. plur. *pecūa*, n., genit. plur. *pecūm* (connected with pecus), *cattle*, Cic.

pecūārius -a -um (pecu), *of or relating to cattle*. **I.** Adj., *res, the breeding of cattle*, Cic. **II.** Subst. **A.** **pecūiārius** -i, m. *a breeder of cattle, grazer*, Cic. **Plur.** *pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures* (in the provinces), Cic.; Liv. **B.** **pecūiāria** -ōrum, n. *herds of cattle*, Verg.

pecūlātor -ōris, m. (peculor), *one who embezzles the public money*, Cic.

pecūlātus -ŭs, m. (peculor), *the embezzlement of the public money, peculation*, *peculatum facere*, Cic.

pecūlārĭs -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*; *dictum*, Cic.

pecūlĭo, 1. (peculium), *to provide with private property*. Partic., **pecūlĭātus** -a -um, *provided with property*, ap. Cic.

pecūllum -i, n. (pecus), *property* (orig., *property in cattle*). **I.** Gen., *cura peculi*, Verg.; *cupiditas peculi*, 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.

pecūnĭa -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 confiare pecuniam, to make money, to become rich, Cic.; pecuniam mutuum 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.** quā 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 aequoreum, 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.; etiamsi 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 feller, Liv.

pedisequus -i, m. and **pedisequa** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, m. lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, Cic.; fig., juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic.; transf., clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, followers, Cic.

pedītātus -ūs, m. (pedes), infantry, Caes.

pēdo, **pēpēdi**, **pēditum**, 3. to break wind, Hor.

1. **pedum** -i, n. a shepherd's crook, Verg.

2. **Pedum** -i, n. a town in Latium, ten miles south of Rome. Adj., **Pedānus** -a -um, of or relating to Pedum; subst., a, **Pedānum** -i, n. an estate near Pedum; b, **Pedāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pedum.

1. **Pēgāsīs**, v. Pegasus.

2. **Pēgāsīs** -īdis, f. (πηγῆ), a water-nymph.

Pēgāus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγαιος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof. Hence, adj., **A. Pēgāsius**

-a -um. **B. Pēgāsēus** -a -um. **C. Pēgāsīs** -īdis, f. *Pegasean*; undae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe. Plur. subst., Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.

pegma -ātis, n. (πήγμα), 1, a bookcase, shelf, Cic.; 2, a theatrical machine, Suet.

pējero (perjēro) and **perjūro**, 1. to commit perjury, forswear oneself; verbis conceptis, Cic.; jus perjuratum, a false oath, Hor.; dii, falsely sworn by, Ov.

pējor, comp. of malus (q.v.).

pējurus = perjurus (q.v.).

pēlāgē, v. pelagus.

pēlāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), of or relating to the sea, marine; conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.

Pēlāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγονες), the Pelagians, a people in the north of Macedonia. Hence, **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f., a, the country of the Pelagones; b, a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolgia.

pēlāgus -i, n. (πέλαγος). **I.** the sea, ocean, Veig. **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. (πηλαμύς), the young tunny-fish (before it is a year old), Juv.

Pēlasgi -ōrum and (poet.) -ōm, m. (Πελαγοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks, Verg. Hence, **A. Pēlasgiās** -ādis, f. **B. Pēlasgis** -īdis, f. **C. Pēlasgus** -a -um, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pēlēthrōnīus -a -um, of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lapithae lived, Pelethronian.

Pēlēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence, **Pēlidēs** -ae, m. son of Peleus = Achilles.

pēlex (pellex) and **paelex** -licis, f. (πάλαξ), a mistress of a married man, a concubine, Cic.; Oebalia, Helen; Tyria, Europa; barbara, Medea, Ov.

1. **Pēliās**, v. Pelion.

2. **Pēliās** -ae, m. (Πηλιάς), king in Thessaly, half-brother of Aeson, whose son Jason he sent to fetch the golden fleece. On Jason's return Pelias, at the instigation of Medea, was slain by his own daughters.

pēlicātus (paelicātus) -us, m. (pelex), concubinage, Cic.

Pēlidēs, v. Peleus.

Pēlignī = Paeligni (q.v.).

Pēlion -īi, n. (Πήλιον), and **Pēliūs** -īi, m. a lofty mountain of Thessaly. Hence, adj., **A.**

Pēliācus -a -um, of or belonging to Pelion; trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; cuspis, the shield of Achilles, Ov. **B. Pēliās** -ādis, belonging to Pelion.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (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.

pellādia -ae, f. (pellax), an enticing, alluring, Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), 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, Pellemian.

pellex = pelex (q.v.).

pellicōatus = pellicatus (q.v.).

pellicio -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and lacio), to *elude, decoy, seduce*. **I.** Lit., *mulierem ad se, Cic.*, *animum adolescentis, Cic.*; *populum in servitutem, Liv.* **II.** Transf., *multo majorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.*

pellioŭla -ae, f. (dim. of *pellis*), a *little skin or hide, haedina, Cic.*; *pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.*

pellis -is, f. a *hide, skin*. **I.** Lit., *caprina, Cic.*; *pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Caes.*, *fig.*, *detrachere alicui pellam, to disclose a person's faults, Hor.* **II.** Transf., **1.**, *hide, leather, a, as a covering for tents, sub pellibus, in camp; Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes., **b.**, *as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, hooŭ, Ov.*; **2.**, *meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.*, **b.**, *a shoe, Ov.**

pellitus -a -um (*pellis*), *clothed in hides or skins, Sardi, Liv.*, *testes, from Sardinia, Liv.*; *oves pellitae, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.*

pello, *pēŭli*, *pulsum*, 3. *to strike, knock, beat against*. **I.** a, *lit.*, *terram pede, Hor.*, *humum pedibus, Cat.*, *foras, to knock at the door, Cic.*, *puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.*, **b.**, *transf.*, *to touch, move, make an impression upon; quemadmodum visa non pellerent, Cic.* **II.** Esp., **A.** *to put in motion by pushing or striving, to impel, propel, move, sagittam, Verg.*, *neivos in fidibus, Cic.* **B.** *to drive out, drive away, arpel, 1, a, lit.*, *quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic.*, *ut omnes ex Gallia finibus pellerentur, Caes.*, *aliquem possessionibus, Cic.*, *aliquem civitate, Cic.*; **b.**, *transf.*, *maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.*; *cinas 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.*

pellucēo = perluceo (q.v.)

pellucidūlus = perlucidulus (q.v.).

pellucidus = perlucidus (q.v.).

pelluo = perluo (q.v.)

Peloponnesus -i, f. (*Πελοπόννησος*), the *Peloponnesus*, now the *Morea*, hence, *adj.*, **A.** **Peloponnesius** -a -um. **B.** **Peloponnesiānus** -a -um, *Peloponnesian*.

Pelops -ōpis, m. (*Πελοψ*), 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.** **Pelopelās** -adis, f. *Pelopelin, Peloponnesian, Mycenae, Ov.* **B.** **Pelopēŭs** -a -um, *relating to Pelops or his descendants, virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.*; *arva, Phrygia, Ov.* **C.** **Pelopēŭs** -a -um, *relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg.* **D.** *subst.*, **Pelopidae** -arum, m. *descendants of Pelops*

pēloris -idis, f. (*πελωρίς*), a *large species of mussel, Hor.*

Pēlorum (-ōs) -i, m. (*Πέλωρος*), and **Pēlōr-um** -i, n. the *north-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro or Faro di Messina*. Hence, *adj.*, **1.**, **Pēloriās** -adis, f.; and **2.**, **Pēloris** -idis, f. *Pelorian*.

pelta -ae, f. (*πέλιτη*), a *small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.*

peltastae -arum, m. (*πελτασταί*), *soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.*

peltātus -a -um (*pelta*), *armed with the pelta, Mart.*

Pēlūsium -ii, n. (*Πηλούσιον*), a *town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Castle of Pélus*. Hence, **Pēlūsianus** -a -um, *Pelustian*.

pelvis -is, f. a *basin, Plin.*

pēnārius (**pēndārius**) -a -um (*penus*), *of or relating to provisions, cella, store-room, Cic.*

pēnātes -ium, m., *with or without dii (connected with pen-itus, pen-et-ŭ)*. **I.** the *household or family deities among the Romans*; *publici or majores, the guardian deities of the state, Cic.*; *minores, familiares, privati, of the family, Cic.* **II.** *Meton., the house, dwelling, penates relinquere, Liv.*, *poet., the cells of bees, Verg.*

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērūm (*penates and gero*), *carrying the Penates, Ov.*

pendēo, *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 fistula 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 nivels pendebat in aere penus, Ov.*, **4.**, *transf.*, **a.**, *to hang about a place, be continually there; nostroe 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; pendente opera interrupta, Verg.*; **2.**, *to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendear, Cic.*, *frequently with animi, pendere animi expectatione, Cic.*, *also with animo, Cic.*; *and animus, Cic.*; **3.**, *to depend upon; a, spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.*; **b.**, *to be a follower of a person, to imitate, hinc omnis pendet Lucillus, Hor.*

pendo, *pēpendi*, *pensum*, 3. *lit.*, *to cause to hang down, hence, to weigh*. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1.**, *herdae pensae, Ov.*; **2.**, *fig., a, to weigh, consider, judge; res, non verba, Cic.*; **b.**, *to value esteem; with genit., magni, at a high price, Hor.* **B.** Esp., *to pay (since money was originally paid by weight); 1, lit., Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.*; *vectigal, Cic.*, **2.**, *fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic.*, *Liv.*; *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.*; *poenas captis, Ov.* **II.** Transf., *intransit, to weigh, Liv.*

pendūlus -a -um (*pendeo*), **1.**, *hanging, hanging down, collum, Hor.*; **2.**, *fig., uncertain, undecided, spe pendulus, Hor.*

pēne = paene (q.v.).

Pēnēis, *Peneus*, 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 esse potestas, Cic.*; *penes se esse, to be in one's senses, Hor.*; *penes quos laus fuit, Cic.*; **2.**, *with; penes Aetolos culpam belli esse, Liv.*

Pēnestae -arum, m. (*Πενέσται*), a *people in Illyria*. Hence, **Pēnestiā** -ae, f. *the country of the Penestae*

pēnētrābilis -e (*penetro*). **I.** *that can be passed through, penetrable; corpus nullo pene-*

trabile telo, Ov. **II.** Act., *easily penetrating, piercing*; frigus, Verg.; fulmen, Ov.

penetrālis -e (penetro). **I.** *passing through, penetrating*; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II.** *inward, inside, internal, interior*; focus, Cic. Subst., **penetrāle** and **penetrāl** -ālis, 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.** Transit., *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 Tiberi 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 urbem, Liv.; transf., nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic.

Pēneus (-ēōs) -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; *nympha, Daphne*, Ov.; 2, **Pēneius** -a -um, of or relating to Peneus.

penicillū -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. **penītus** -a -um, *inward, interior, internal*, Plaut.

2. **penītūs**, adv. (root PEN), *internally*. **I.** *in the inmost part, deep within*, 1, lit., periculum inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae, Cic; argentum penitus abditum, 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 ipsos, Cic. **II.** Transf., *far away, far removed*; penitus repostas gentes, Verg.

Pēnius -ii, m. (Πηνιός), *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*; fama, Verg.

pennigēr -gēra -gērūm (penna and gero), *feathered, winged*, Cic.

pennipes -pēdis (penna and pes), *wing-footed*, Cat.

pennipōtens -entis (penna and potens), *able to fly, winged*, Lucr.; subst., **pennipōtentes** -ium, f. = birds, Lucr.

pennūla -ae, f. (dim. of penna), *a little wing*, Cic.

pensilis -e (pendeo), *hanging, hanging down, pendent*, Plaut.; uva, *hung up to dry*, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (pendo), *a paying, payment, day of payment*; 1, nihil debetur ei nisi ex tertia 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 vulnerē, Ov.; transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv.; b, transf., *to pay for, purchase with*; nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -i, n. (pendo). **I.** *a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work*, hence, *a day's work, task*; nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg.; mollia pensa, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a task, a duty, engagement*; 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.

Pentēlicus mons (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος), *a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries*. Hence, **Pentēlicus** -a -um, *belonging to Pentelcus*; Hermae Pentelici, *made of Pentelic marble*, Cic.

Penthesīlea -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. -ēm 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.** **Penthidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Pentheus = *Lycurgus*, Ov.

Pentri -ōrum, m. a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum.

penūria -ae, f. (πέινα), *want, need of anything, esp., want of the necessities of life, penury*; cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.

pēnus -ūs and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, n., and

pēnus -ōris, n. (root PEN, whence penetro, penatus, penitus, lit., *that which is kept within*), *provisions, store of food, victuals, eat enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.*

Pēpārēthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πεπάρηθος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo*.

peplum -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλον, πέπλος), *the robe with which the statue of Athene 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 maritimam 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 pretence 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 posset, venire tamen noluisti, 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 quaeoque, Liv., per deos atque homines! *by gods and men*! Cic.

pēra -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

pērabsurdus -a -um, excessively absurd, Cic.

pēraccommōdātus -a -um, very convenient, (in tmesis) per fore accommodatum, Cic.

pēracer -cris -ere, very sharp; iudicium, Cic.

pēraccerbus -a -um, very sour, harsh; uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.

pēraceco -ācū, 3. to become thoroughly sour; transf., to be exceedingly vexed, Plaut.

pēractio -ōnis, f. (perago), a finishing, completion, peractio fabulae, Cic.

pēracūtē, adv. (peracutus), very sharply, very acutely, quoniam quod, etc., Cic.

pēracūtus -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, transire. Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. **II**, **A**, to drive about, harass, disquiet, 1, agili freta remo, Ov.; agrum, to till, Ov.; 2, fig., totum Sempionium 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 auspicia, 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 dicendo, Cic.

pērāmans -antis, very loving; homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic.

pērāmantēr, adv. very lovingly; observare, Cic.

pērambulo, 1. to walk through, pass through,

travel through, perambulare; rura, Hor.; transf., frigus perambulat artus, Ov.

pērāmoenus -a -um, very pleasant, Tac.

pērāmplus -a -um, very large, Cic.

pērāngustō, adv. very narrowly, Cic.

pērāngustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined; fretum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.

pēranno, 1. to live through a year, Suet.

pērāntiquus -a -um, very old, sacrum, Cic.

pērāppōsitus -a -um, very fit, suitable; aliquid, Cic.

pērardūus -a -um, very difficult, mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

pērargūtus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, Cic.

pērāro, 1. to plough through; 1, to cover with wrinkles; ora, Ov.; 2, to scratch letters with the stylus, to write on waxen tablets, to write, litteram, Ov.

pērattentē, adv. very attentively; ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

pērattentus -a -um, very attentive; perattentus vestios animos habuimus, Cic.

pērbacchor, 1. to revel throughout or during; multos dies, Cic.

pērbēātus -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, aliquid, Cic.

pērbēnignē, adv. very kindly; (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

pērbībo -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.

pērbrevīs -e, very short; perbrevis tempore, or simply perbrevis, in a very short time, Cic.

pērbrevitēr, adv. very shortly, very briefly, Cic.

pērca -ae, f. (πέρα), a fish, the perch, Ov.

pērcālēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. to make very warm, pass, pērcālēfio -factus sum -fiēri, to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated, Luci.

pērcālēsco -cālū, 3. to become very warm, Ov.

pērcālēsco -cālū, 3. **I**, Intransit., to lose all sensibility, become quite callous, Cic. **II**, to become experienced, usu rerum, Cic.

pērcārus -a -um, 1, very dear, very costly, Ter. 2, very dear, much beloved, Cic.

pērcāutus -a -um, very cautious, Cic.

pērcālēbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, to talk of often; in pass. = to be in the mouths of people; percelebrantur versus de, etc., Cic.

pērcēlēr -is -e, very swift, very rapid; alicuius interitus, Cic.

pērcēlērītēr, adv. (perceler), very swiftly, very rapidly; auferre diploma, Cic.

pērcello -cūli -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 percudit, Cic. **B**, Fig., to shatter, a, to ruin. rempublicam, Tac.; b, to cast down the courage of, dispirat, daunt; aliquem, Liv.; timore percussa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculeat in silvas, driven to, Liv. **II**, to strike, push; aliquem genu, Liv.

percensēo -censūi, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; **a.** promerita numerando, Cic.; locos invenendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; **b.** to survey, review; captivos, Liv.; fig, to judge, criticize; orationes, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thessaliani, Liv.

perceptus -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -ōrum, 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 -cīsum, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plaut.

percio -civi -cītum, 4. and **percūsō** -clēre, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; se, Lucr.; hence, **percitus** -a -um, **a.** aroused, mad, excited, Cic.; **b.** excitable, irritable, ingenui, 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; praecepta artis, Cic.; omnia civium nomina perceperat, he knew, Cic.; **b.** to comprehend, understand, aliquid animo, Cic.

percitus -a -um, partic. of percio.

percivilis -e, very condescending, very gracious, courteous, Suet.

1. **percoōlo**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Cato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through, humor per terras percoctatū, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percoōlo** -cōlī -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; quae priores nondum comperta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; patrem, Plaut.

percōmis -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

percommōdē, 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 percommodum 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 (percunctor), 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.

percorēresco -brūi, and **percorēbesco** -būi, 3. to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

percrēpo -crēpi -crēptum, 3. to resound, ring with; lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percunctor, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percunctatio, etc. (q.v.).

percūpidus -a -um, very fond of; tui, Cic.

percūpio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

percūlōsus -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

percūro, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; vixdum satis percurato 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 percurrere 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 percursionem, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso, 1. (percurso). **I.** Transit., to ramble over or about; ripas, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to rove about; totas 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, transf., rostro navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, hit. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem lapide, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; turres de caelo percussae, struck by lightning, Cic.; 2, **a.** to kill, slay; aliquem securi, Cic.; aliquem fulmine (of Jupiter), Cic.; fulmine percussus, Cic.; **b.** to strike, play upon; lyram, Ov.; pennas, to soar, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, non percussit locum, he has missed the point, Cic.; 2, **a.** to affect, move, astound, strike, shock; percussus atrocissimis litteris, Cic.; suspicione sum percussus, Cic.; **b.** to deceive; aliquem strategemate, Cic.; **c.** to wound mentally, afflict; percussus calamitate, Cic. (syncop. perf., perculsi, Hor.).

perdelirus -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

perdifficilis -e, very difficult; navigatio, quaestio, Cic.

perdifficiliter, 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 pingers, Cic.

perdisertē, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

perditē, 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; judicia, Cic. **II. A.** *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.

perdiūtūrnus -a -um, *lasting a very long time, very tedious*, Cic.

perdivēs -vītis, *very rich*, Cic.

perdis -dicis, c (πέπτεξ), *a partridge*, Plin.

perdo -dici -dītum, 3 (in pass., gen., pero, 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; *litem*, *to lose a lawsuit*, Cic; *oculos*, Cic; *vocem*, Cic. **B.** *to lose money in gambling*, quod in alea perdididerat, Cic. (old sub) pries, perdiūm -it -int, esp in the execution, di te perdiunt! Cic)

perdōcō -dōcū -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 -dolū -dōlītum, 2. *to suffer great pain or grief*, Ter

perdolēscō -dolū, 3 *to suffer violent pain or grief*, suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cic

perdōmō -dōmū -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. 1.** *aliquem Romam*, Liv; *aliquem ad Caesarem*, Caes; *bovem ad stabula*, Verg., **2, a.** *to seduce a woman*, Cic; b, *to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts*, etc., from one point to another, murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iunam, Caes., *viam a Bononia Arretum*, Liv. **B. Transf.** *to bring to*, 1, *ad dignitatem*, Caes.; *aliquem ad forem*, 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.

perductor -ōris, m (perduco), *a pimp, pandier*, Cic.

perduellio -ōnis, f (perduellis), *a hostile attempt against the state, treason*, Cic.

perduellis -is, m. (per and duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** *a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, *a private or personal enemy*, Plaut.

perdiūm -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 tate peredit, Verg.

perēgrē, adv. (per and ager), *in a foreign country, abroad*; a, habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic.; fig., annuus est peregrie, Hor.; b, *from abroad*; nuntiare, Liv; c, *to a foreign country, abroad*; exire, Hor.

perēgrinābundus -a -um (peregrinor), *travelling about*, Liv.

perēgrinatio -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), *a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries*; omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic.

perēgrinātor -ōris, m. (peregrinor), *one who travels about*, Cic.

perēgrinitas -ātis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** *the condition of a foreigner or alien*, Suet. **II.** *foreign manners, customs*, quum in urbem nostram intusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

perēgrinor, 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

perēgrinus -a -um (peregre) **I.** *foreign, strange*, amores, *foreign sweethearts*, Ov; *terror, caused by foreign enemies*, Liv.; subst., **perēgrinus** -i, m and **perēgrina** -ae, f.; a, *a foreigner, stranger*, Cic; b, esp., *a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien*, neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic. **II.** *strange to, inexperienced in*, in agendo, Cic.

perēlēgans -antis, *very pretty, neat, elegant*; oratio, Cic

perēlēgantēr, adv. *very prettily, elegantly*; dicere, Cic.

perēlōquens -entis, *very eloquent*, Cic.

perēmnis -e (per and annis), *relating to the crossing of a river; auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water*, Cic.

perēmpus -a -um, partic. of perimo.

perēndiē, adv. *the day after to-morrow*; scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic.

perēndinus -a -um (perendie), *relating to the day after to-morrow, dies, the day after to-morrow*, Cic

perēnnis -e (per and annus). **I.** *lasting or remaining throughout the year, militia*, Liv. **II.** *lasting, durable, perennial*; aquae, Cic; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; *virtus*, Cic.; *loquacitas*, Cic

perēnnitas -ātis, f. (perennis), *duration, durability, perpetuity*; fontium, Cic.

perēnno, 1. (perennis), *to last many years, be durable*; arte perennat amor, Ov.

perēo -ī and -īvi -ītum, 4 (*to go through*). **I.** *to pass away, vanish, disappear*; pereunt victae 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, praecclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic., *summo cruciatus supplicioque*, Cic.; *eodem lato*, 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.; *perit!* I am undone! Plaut., Ter.; *perream* si (nisi), etc., *a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not)*, Ov.; **3.** *to be lost*; a, *to be wasted, spent in vain*; ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perirent, Cic.; b, *legal t. t., to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire*; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv. (syncop. perf infin., perisse, Ov., Liv.).

perēquito, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to ride through, ride round*; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Transít., *to ride round*; aciem, Liv.

pererro, 1. *to wander, ramble, stray through*; totum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass., pererrato ponto, Verg.

perērūdītus -a -um, *very learned*, Cic.

perexigūē, adv. *very scantily, very sparingly*, Cic.

perexigūus -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.

perexpēditus -a -um, *very easy*, Cic.

perfācētē, adv. *very wittily*; perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

perfācētus -a -um, *very witty, facetious*; aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

perfācīlē, adv. *very easily*; perfacile apparet, Cic.

perfācīlis -e. **I.** *very easy*, erat perfacilis cognitū, Cic. **II.** *very courteous*, in audiendo, Cic.

perfāmīlīaris -e, *very intimate, familiar*, alicui, Cic., subst., in a *very intimate friend*, meus, Cic.

perfectē, adv. (perfectus), *perfectly, completely*; eruditus, Cic.

perfectio -ōnis, f. (perficio), *perfection, completeness, completion*; perfectio maximorum operum, Cic.; hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

perfector -ōris, m. (perficio), *a perfecter, completer, finisher*; dicendi, Cic.

perfectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perficio), *perfect, complete, finished*, homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, in arte, Cic.; C. Memmius perfectus litteris, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, Cic.

perferens -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), *patient*; injuriarum, Cic.

perfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, *to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end*. **I.** Lit., **A.** nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, *did not admit of*, Liv.; reflex., se perferre hinc, *to betake oneself*, Verg. **B.** a, *to carry, bring, bear, convey*, literas 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 obsequi, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to maintain, preserve*; intrepidus ad fata novissima vulsus, Ov. **B.** 1, *to bring to an end, carry through, complete*; mandata, Liv.; id quod suscepī, quoad potero, perferam, Cic.; 2, *to carry through*; legem, rogationem, Cic.; 3, *to bear, suffer, endure*; perfero et perpetior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

perficia -ae, f. (perficio), *she that accomplishes*; natura, Lucr.

perficiō -fēci -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 citharā, Ov.

perfidēlis -e, *very faithful*, Cic.

perfidia -ae, f. (perfidus), *faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood*; fraude et perfidiā aliquem fallere, Cic.

perfidiosē, adv. (perfidiosus), *perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously*; multa perfidiose 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.

perfiābilis -e (perflō), *that can be blown through*, dn, Cic.

perflagitiōsus -a -um, *very shameful, very flagitious*, Cic.

perflō, 1. *to blow through, blow over*; ventī terras turbine perflant, Verg.

perfluctiō, 1. *to swarm all over*, Lucr.

perflūō -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow, stream through*, Lucr.

perfodiō -fodi -fossum, 3. *to dig through, pierce through*, a, parietes, Cic.; **b**, *to pierce through with the sword*; thoraca, Verg.

perfōro, 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.

perfortitēr, adv. *very bravely*, Ter.

perfrāquens -entis, *much visited, much frequented*; emporium, Liv.

perfricō -fricū -ficiātum and -fictum, 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 -frēgi -fractum, 3. (per and frango). **I.** *to break through, break in pieces, shatter*. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; naves perfrigerant priores, Liv. **B.** Fig., *to break through, set at naught, disregard, violate*; decreta senatus, Cic.; leges, Cic. **II.** *to break through, burst down*. **A.** Lit., phalangem hostium, Caes. **B.** Fig., omnes altitudines, Cic., animos, *to overpower*, Cic.

perfrūor -fructus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to enjoy thoroughly*; laetitia, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. **II.** *to execute completely*; mandatis patris, Ov.

perfūga -ae, m. (per fugio), *a deserter*, Cic.

perfūgiō -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. *to flee away*; a, *to fly to any place, take refuge in any place*; ad aliquem, Liv.; transf., ad otium, Cic.; **b**, *to desert to the enemy*; quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes.

perfūgium -ii, n. (perfugio), *a place of refuge, refuge, asylum*; perfugium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur., intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

perfunctio -ōnis, f. (perfungor), *a performing, discharging*; honorum, Cic.

perfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. *to pour over*. **I.** Lit., 1, *to moisten, wet*; a, aliquem sanguine, besprinkle, Tac.; perfundi, *to be moistened with*, and in middle, *to bathe in, swim in*; aquā ferventi a Rubrio, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; per fusus fletu, 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 quādam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, Liv.

perfungor -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, epulis, Ov.

perfūro, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

Pergāmum -i, n and **Pergāmus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ov). **I**. The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergāma** -ōrum, n. **II** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attaluan kings, now Bergamo. Hence, **A. Pergāmēnus** -a -um, relating to Pergamum (in Mysia) **B. Pergāmēus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

pergaudēo, 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) cursum perrectura beata vita videatur, Cic. **B**. Of persons, to continue, id agere perrexi, Cic; perge quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic; absol, perge ut coeperas, Cic

pergrandis -e, very large, very great; **a**, of size, gemma, Cic; **b**, of value, pecuniae summa, Cic; **c**, of time, pergrandis nati, very old, Liv

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, pergratum mihi feceris si, etc, you would give me great pleasure if, etc, Cic

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important, oratio, Cic

pergrāvītōr, adv. very seriously, aliquem reprehendere, Cic

pergūla -ae, f (pergo), **a**, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin; **b**, a school, Juv.

pērhībēo -ū -itum, 2. (per and habeo) **I**. to bring forward, propose, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II**. **a**, to speak, say, ut Graeci perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg; in pass., with nom and infin, nuntiū fuisse perhibentur, **b**, to call, consider, vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.

pērhilum, very little, Lucr

pērhōnōrificē, adv. very respectfully, Cic.

pērhōnōrificus -a -um, **1**, very honourable, discensus, Cic; **2**, very respectful; collega in me perhonorificus, Cic

pērhorreō, 2 to shudder at, to dread, Ov.

pērhorresco -horiū, 3 to become rough. **I**. Of water, to be agitated, aequor perhorruit, Ov. **II**. to be filled with dread, to shudder **A**. Lit, **a**, intransit., recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; **b**, transit, to shudder at, tantam religionem, fugam vnguinum, Cic. **B**. Transf, to tremble, quake, clamore perhorruit Aetne, Ov.

pērhorridus -a -um, very dreadful, silvae, Liv

pērhūmānitōr, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

pērhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil, epistola, Cic.

Pēriclēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

pēriclītātō -onis, f. (periclitōr), a trial, experiment, Cic.

pēriclītōr, 1. dep. (periculum). **I**. Intransit, **A**. to try, make a trial; periclitemur in exemplis, Cic. **B**. to be in danger, to be imperilled;

ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes; with abl, rebus suis, Liv. **II**. Transit, **A**. to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenui, Cic. **B**. to risk; non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

Pēriclēmēnus -i, m. (Περικλέμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

pēriculōsē, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic

pēriculōsus -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vulnus, Cic; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv

pēricūlum (cont. **pēriclum**) -i, n. (root **PER**, whence experiri), a trial, proof, test. **I**. Gen, **1**, periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes; with genit, fidei, Cic; **2**, an attempt in authorship, Cic. **II** danger, peril **A**. Gen, periculum facere alicuius rei, to risk, Liv; salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic; periculum subire pro amico, Cic., periculum alicui creare, or confare, or inferre, or impecare, 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

pēridōnēus -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

pērilustris -e, **1**, very plain, very evident, Nep; **2**, very distinguished, Cic

pērimbēcillus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

pērimo -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.

pērincertus -a -um, very uncertain, Sall

pērincommōdē, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunist, accidit incommode, Cic

pērincommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

pērindē, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner, foil by ac si, Cic; atque, Cic., quasi, Cic; tamquam, Cic; ut, Cic.; perinde ut . . . ita, Liv.; perinde utcumque . . . ita, Cic.

pērindignē, adv. very indignantly, Suet.

pērindulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender, Cic.

pērinfāmis -e, very infamous, Suet.

pērinfirmus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

pēringēniōsus -a -um, very clever, Cic.

pēriniquus -a -um, **1**, very unfair, Cic.; **2**, very discontented, very unwilling, periniquo animo pator, with acc and infin, Cic.

pērinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, Cic.

Pērinthus (-ōs) -i, f (Περίνθος), a city in Thraee, afterwards called Heraclea, now Ereklī.

pērinvisus -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

pērinvitus -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

pērior, pēritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plaut.

Pēripātēticus -a -um (Περίπατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelean

school of philosophy; subst., **Pēripātētīqi**-ōrum, m. *Peripatetic philosophers*.

pēripētaasma-ātis, n. (περιπέτασμα), *a curtain, hanging, covering*, Cic.

pērirātus-a -um, *very angry*, Cic.

pēriscella-idis, f. (περισκέλις), *a garter or an anklet*, Hor.

pēistrōma-ātis, n. (πείστρομα), *a curtain, carpet, hanging*, Cic. (abl. plur. heterocl., peristromatis).

pēristylum-i, n. (περίστυλον), *a peristyle or court surrounded by a colonnade*, Cic.

pēritē, adv. (peritus), *skilfully, cleverly*, perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritus) de foederibus, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

pēritia-ae, f. (peritus), *knowledge derived from experience, skill*; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pērito, 1. *to perish utterly*, Lucr.

pēritus-a -um (perior), *experienced, skilful, 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 delightfully*; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

perjūcundus-a -um, *very pleasant, very delightful*; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

perjūriōsus-a -um (perjurium), *full of perjury, perjured*, Plaut.

perjūrium-ii, n. (perjurus), *false swearing, perjury*, Cic.

perjūro = pajero (q.v.).

perjūrus (pējūrus)-a -um (per and jus), *perjured*; perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno perjurissimus, Cic.; subst., *a perjured person*, Cic.

perlābor-lapsus sum, 3. *to glide through, penetrate*; rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., *to reach to*; inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

perlaetus-a -um, *very joyful*, Liv.

perlātē, adv. *very widely, very extensively*, Cic.

perlēcōbra (pellēcōbra)-ae, f. (pellicio), *an enticing, alluring*, Plaut.

perlectio = pellectio (q.v.).

perlēgo (pellēgo)-lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** *to survey thoroughly, scan, examine accurately*; omnia oculis, Verg. **II. A.** *to read through*; librum, Cic. **B.** *to read through, call over*; senatum, *to call over the roll of senators*, Liv.

perlēvis-e, *very light, very slight*; perlevis momento, Cic.

perlēvītēr, adv. *very slightly*; pungit animi dolor, Cic.

perlībēns (perlūbēns)-entis, *very willing*, Cic.

perlībentēr, adv. *very willingly*, Cic.

perlībērālis-e, *well brought up, well-bred*, Ter.

perlībērālītēr, adv. *very liberally, very bountifully*, Cic.

perlībet (perlūbet)-būt, 3. *it is pleasing, very pleasant*, Plaut.

perlīcio = pellicio (q.v.).

perlīto, 1. *to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens*; primis hostiis, Liv.

perlongē, adv. *very far*, Ter.

perlongus-a -um, 1, *very long*; via, Cic.; 2, *lasting a long time, tedious*, Plaut.

perlūbet, etc. = perlibet, etc. (q.v.).

perlūcōo (pellūcōo)-luxi, 2. **I.** *to shine through, gleam through*; 1, lit., lux perlucens, Liv.; 2, fig., *to shine through, be visible*; perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. **II.** *to be transparent*; pellucens, transparent; aether, Cic.; fig., oratio, Cic.

perlūcōidulus (pellūcōidulus)-a -um (dim. of perlucidus), *somewhat transparent*; lapis, pearl, Cat.

perlūcōidus (pellūcōidus)-a -um, *transparent*; membranae, Cic.; transf., illustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

perluctōsūs-a -um, *very mournful*, Cic.

perlūo-lūi -lūtum, 3. *to wash, bathe*; manus undā, Ov.; pass., perlui, *as middle, to bathe*; in fluminibus perluiuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.

perlūstro, 1. **I.** *to pass, wander, range through*; agros, Liv. **II.** *to regard, consider, examine*; omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

permagnus-a -um, *very great, very large*; hereditas, Cic.; permagnum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **permagnum**-i, n. *a very great thing*; quod permagni interest, Cic.

permālē, adv. *very badly or unsuccessfully*; pugnare, Cic.

permanantēr, adv. (permano), *by flowing through*, Lucr.

permānēo-mansi -mansum, 2. *to remain, stay, abide*. **I.** Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. **II. 1.** *to last, continue*; ut quana maxime permanant diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2, *to abide, remain*; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

permāno, 1. **I.** *to flow through*. **A.** Lat., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to penetrate*, permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. **II.** *to flow to*. **A.** Lit., succus permanat ad pectus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to reach, penetrate, extend*; doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; conclusiunculae ad sensum non permanentes, Cic.

permansiō-ōnis, f. (permaneo). **I.** *a remaining, abiding in a place*, quodvis enim supplicium levius est hac permansione, Cic. **II.** *abiding in an opinion*; in una sententia, Cic.

permārinus-a -um, *relating to the sea*; Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv.

permātūresco-mātūrū, 3. *to become thoroughly ripe*, Ov.

permēdiōcris-e, *very moderate*, Cic.

permēo, 1. **I.** *to go through, pass through, traverse*; maria ac terras, Ov. **II.** *to penetrate or reach*, 1, longius in hostes, Tac.; 2, *to pervade*, Cic.

Permessus-i, n. (Περμηστος), *a river in Boeotia, rising in the spring on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and flowing into the Copaic lake*.

permētior-mensus sum, 4. dep **I.** *to measure through, measure out*; solis magnitudinem, Cic. **II.** *to traverse*; aequor, Verg.

permētūens-entis, *greatly faring*, Verg.

permingo-minxi, 3. *to defile*, Hor.

perminūtus-a -um, *very small, very trifling*, Cic.

permirus-a -um, *very wonderful*; illud mihi permirum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscōo-miscui -mixtum or -mistum, 2. *to mix, mingle thoroughly*. **I.** Lit., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. **II.** Fig. **A.** *fructus acerbitate permixti*, Cic. **B.** *to confound, confuse, bring into disorder*; omnia iura divina et humana, Caes.; Graeciam, Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). **I.** yielding, surrender, Liv. **II.** permission, leave; mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

permissus -i, m. (permitto), leave, permission, only in abl., permissu legis, Cic.

permittere -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, hurl at a mark, saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittere tributatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, cede, surrender; aliquid potestatem, Cic., consilium reipublicam, Cic., se in fidei ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid inaequidiae tuae, make some allowances for, Cic., c, to allow, permit, with infin., Liv., with ut and the subj., Cic., partic. subst., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

permixtē, adv. (permixtus, from permisceo), in a mixed manner, confusedly, Cic.

permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisceo), 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, permolestē tuli, I was much vexed, Cic., with acc. and infin., Cic.

permolestus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

permotio -ōnis, f. (permovēo). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation, annui, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

permōvēo -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; aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curis aedilitas permovit quominus ludos flagitio polueres, Cic.; permotus auctoritate, injuria, Cic.; b, to move, affect, mente iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, inaequidā, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion, iracundiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permuloēo -mulsi -mulsum and (rarely) -mulectum, 2. to stroke. **I.** A. Lit., aliquem manu, Ov., habum alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig. a, to charm, delight, sensum voluptate, Cic., b, to soothe, tranquillise, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently, lumina virgā, Ov.

permultus -a -um, very much, very many, a, adj., viii, Cic.; b, subst., **permultum** -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much, with compar., permulto clauora, Cic., c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

permūnio -ivi -itum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying, quas munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permūtatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; 1, permūtatio mercium, Tac.; plu, partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic., 2, exchange of money; publica, Cic.

permūto, 1. **I.** to change completely; sententiam, Cic.; dominos, Hor. **II.** to exchange, barter; 1, nomina inter se, Plaut.; 2, a, to exchange money; ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permutaretur, Cic.; b, to exchange prisoners, captivos, Liv.

perna -ae, f. (σείρα), a leg of pork, a ham, or gammon, Hor.

pernecessarius -a -um. **I.** very necessary; tempus, Cic. **II.** very intimate; homo intinuas ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.

pernecessē, adv. very necessary; esse, Cic.

pernego, 1. **I.** to deny obstinately, persist in denying; with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to persist in refusing, Plaut.

perniciābilis -e (perniciēs), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciālis -e (perniciēs), deadly, fatal, Lucr.

perniciēs -ēi, f. (per and nex). **I.** destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin, perniciem afferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; incumbere ad alicuius perniciem, Cic.; moliri alicuius perniciem, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dangerous person or thing, perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic. (old genit., perniciem and dat., perniciē).

perniciōsē, adv. (perniciōsus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously, multa perniciōse seiscuntur in populo, Cic.; quo perniciōsius de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um (perniciēs), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous, esp., dangerous to the state, exemplum, Cic., lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

perniciēs -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

perniciētē, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly, equo desiline, Liv.

pernimium, adv. far too much, Ter.

pernix -nīcis (* pernitōr), swift, nimble, agile, active, corpus, Liv.

pernobilis -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.

pernūmero, 1. to count out, reckon completely; imperantur pecuniam, Liv.

1. **perō** -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, Verg.

2. **Pērō** -ūs, f. (Περῶ), daughter of Neleus, sister of Nestor.

perobscūrus -a -um, very obscure, quaestio, Cic.

perōdi -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly; only in partic. perf., **perōsus** -a -um, hating, detesting; decem virorum scelera, Liv., luem, 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 obliquely, very attentively; qui me perōficiosē observant, Cic.

Pērōlēo, 2. to emit a bad smell, Lucr.

Pērōnātus -a -um (1. pero), wearing boots of untanned leather, Pers.

peropportūnē, 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.

perōpna, adv. very necessary, Ter.

perōrātiō -ōnis, f. (peroro), **a**, the conclusion of a speech, peroration, Cic.; **b**, the closing speech, Cic.

perornātus -a -um, very ornate (of an orator), Cic.

perorno, 1. to adorn greatly; senatum, Tac.

perōro, 1. **I.** to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly; totam causam, Cic. **II.** to end, close; **a**, with accus., totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Cic.; res illā die non peroratur, Cic.; **b**, absol., to conclude a speech, to wind up; quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi perorandum, Cic.; also to close a case (of the last speaker at a trial), Cic.

perōsus -a -um, v. perodi.

perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillise; necdum omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.

perparōe, adv. very sparingly, very frugally, Ter

perparvulus -a -um, very little; sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, very little, very small; parva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -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., (α) m., perpauci, very few, Cic.; (β) n., perpauca dicere, Cic.

perpaullulum (perpaullulum) -i, n. dim. a very, very little, Cic.

perpaulum (perpaullum), adv. a very little, Cic.

perpauper -ēris, very poor, Cic.

perpauillum -i, n. a very little, Plaut.

perpavēfacio, 3. to terrify exceedingly, Plaut.

perpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. 1, to drive, to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo metu ad deditionem, 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.

perpendicūlum -i, n. (perpendo), a plumb-line, plummet; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, in a straight line, Cic., Caes.

perpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh carefully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf., aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.

perpēram, adv. wrongly, falsely, untruly; iudicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.

perpēs -pētis (= perpetuus), continuous, unbroken, perpetual; noctem perpetem, throughout the night, Plaut.

perpesio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), suffering, endurance; laborum, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.

perpētior -pessus, 3. dep. (per and patior), to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; dolorem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Verg.

perpētro, 1. (per and patro), to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, effect, bring about, finish; caedem, sacrificium, Liv.

perpētuitas -ātis, f. (perpetuus), uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity; vitae, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, for ever, Cic.

1. **perpētūō**, adv. (perpetuus), perpetually, for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.

2. **perpētūo**, 1. (perpetuus), to make continual or perpetual, continue, 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, munitiones, 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; jus, Cic.

perplācōo, 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.** Lat., iter, Verg. **II.** Transf., confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, dark, ambiguous; sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

perplicātus -a -um (per and plico), entangled, involved, Lucr.

perplūo, 3. to let the rain through; perpluunt tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

perpōllo, 4. **I.** to smooth, polish thoroughly, Plin. **II.** to polish, perfect, complete; illam superiorem partem perpōlire atque conficere, Cic.

perpōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from perpolio), polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in dicendo et perpolitī homines, Cic.; vita perpōlita humanitate, Cic.

perpōpūlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate completely; Italiam, Liv.

perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, Liv.

perpōtātiō -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 Aurni perpropinquus, Cic.

perprosper -ēra -ērum, very prosperous; valetudo, very good, Suet.

perprūrisco, 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 quādam herbulā, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, to explain thoroughly, to clear up; locum orationis, Cic.; 2, to confute, refute; crimina, Cic.

perpūsillus -a -um, very small, very little; in double sense, perpūsillus testis processit . . . non accusabis, perpūsillum rogabo, 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 brevier, Cic.

perquiro -sivi -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., perquisitius et diligentius conscribere, Cic.

perráro, adv. (perrarus), *very rarely, very seldom*, Cic.

perrárus -a -um, *very uncommon, very rare*, Liv.

perrēconditus -a -um, *very abstruse, very recondite*, Cic.

perrepto -repsi -reptum, 3. *to crawl through, creep over*, Tib.

perrepto, 1. (intens. of perrepto), *to crawl about, to crawl through*, Plaut

Perrhaebia -ae, f. (Περραιβία), *a district in Thessaly*. Adj., **Perrhaebus** -a -um, *Perrhaebian, poet = Thessalian*.

perridicūle, adv. (perridiculus), *very laughably*, Cic

perridiculus -a -um, *very laughable, very ridiculous*, Cic

perrōgo, 1 *to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another* - sententiam, sententias, Liv

perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3 **I.** Intransit, *to break through, burst a way through*, per melios hostes, Caes., per aciem, Liv. **II.** Trans it, *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 Aeetes, Circe, and Hecate by Sol*. Hence, adj, **Persēis** -idis, f. (Περσής), = *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** -ōrum, n. *Persian history**

persaeopē, adv. *very often*, Cic

persalsē, adv (persalsus), *very wittily*; persalsē et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic

persalsus -a -um, *very witty*, Cic

persālūtatio -ōnis, f (persaluto), *a greeting, salutation*, Cic

persālūto, 1 *to greet a number in succession, greet all round*, omnes, Cic.

persanotē, adv. *very sacredly*, Ter.

persāpiens -entis, *very wise*; homo, Cic.

persāpiētēr, adv. (persapiens), *very wisely*, Cic.

persciētēr, adv (per and scio), *very knowingly, very discreetly*, Cic.

perscindo -scidi -scissum, 3 *to tear to pieces*; omnia perscidente vento, Liv.

persoitus -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 aedem 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.** Transf., *to examine into, to investigate*; naturam rationemque criminum, Cic

persēco -sēcūi -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.** Transf, *to investigate*: primordia, Lucr

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), *a prosecution*, Cic.

persēdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. *to remain sitting*; in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

persegnis -e, *very sluggish, very languid*; proclum, Liv.

persēnex -is, *very old*, Suet.

persentio -sensi -sensus, 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 (Περσεφώνη), *the Greek name of Proserpina* (q v), meton. = *death*, Ov.

persēquor -sēcūtus and -sēcūtus sum, -sēcui, 3. dep. **I.** *to follow constantly, pursue earnestly*. **A.** Lit, 1, gen., vestigia alicuius, Cic; 2, esp, a, *to follow with hostile intent, pursue*; fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.; b, *to search through a place*; omnes solitudines, Cic. **B.** Transf, 1, omnes vias, *to use every method*, Cic; 2, a, *to strive after, seek to attain*, voluptates, Cic; b, *to follow after, busy oneself with*, artes, Cic; c, *to imitate*; ironiam, Cic, aliquem, Cic, d, *to belong to a sect, to be a follower of, sectam et instituta alicuius*, Cic, Academiam veterem, Cic.; e, *to pursue hostilely, avenge, punish, civitatem bello*, Caes.; injurias, Cic; mortem alicuius, *to avenge*, Cic, f, *to prosecute judicially*; (a) a person, aliquem iudicio, Cic, (B) *to strive to obtain, jus suum*, Cic, bona sua lite atque iudicio, Cic., g, *to follow up an act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute*; mea mandata, Cic; incepta, Liv, h, *to treat of verbally or in writing, set forth, expound, describe*, quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur, Cic. **II.** *to reach to, attain to*. **A.** Lit, aliquem ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus, Cic. **B.** Transf, 1, *to collect, call in, hereditates aut syngraphas*, Cic; 2, *to write down, register*, quae dicuntur, Cic.

1 **Persēs** -ae and **Persōus** -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 Danae, slayer of the Medusa and the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed*; hence, adj, 1, **Persēus** -a -um; 2, **Persēius** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*

persēverans -antis, p. adj (from persevero), *holding out, enduring, persevering*, Liv.

persēverantēr, adv (perseverans), *perseveringly, persistently*; bene coeptam rem tueri, Liv.

persēverantia -ae, f. (persevero), *perseverance, endurance, persistence*, Cic.

persévéro, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., *to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything*; **a**, in sua sententia, Cic.; pass. used also imper., non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; **b**, *to continue or finish a voyage or journey*; una navis perseveravit, Caes. **II.** Transit., *to proceed with, persist in*; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain that*; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

persévérus -a -um, *very strict*; imperium, Tac.

Persaia, v. Persae.

Persalio, v. Persae and Perses.

persidéo -sēdi -sessum, 2. = persedeo (q.v.).

persido -sēdi -sessum, 3. *to settle down*, Verg.

persigno, 1. *to note down, record*; dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; statua istius persimilis, Cic.

persimplex -icis, *very simple*, Tac.

persisto, 3. *to remain constant, persist in anything*; in eadem impudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. persto).

Persius -ii, m. **I.** an orator, contemporary with Lucilius. **II.** a celebrated Roman satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*, Plaut.

persolvero -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 copius, *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.; meritam 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 histronis 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 tueri principis, *to be a leading man in the state*, Cic.; **b**, *a person in the abstract = a personality, individuality, character*; huius Staleni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), 1, *clad in a mask, masked*; Roscius, Cic.; 2, *feignitious, not genuine, counterfeited*; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

persōno -sōnūi -sōnitum, 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*; citharā Iopas 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.

perspēculor, 1. dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*, Suet.

perspergo, 3. (per and spargo), *to sprinkle*,

moisten; fig., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicacitas -ātis, f. (perspicax), *sharp-sightedness*, Cic. (?)

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*; id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.

perspicientia -ae, f. (perspicio), *a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of*; veri, Cic.

perspicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (per and specio). **I.** Intransit., *to look into, to penetrate by the look*; quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem posset, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to see through, look through, behold*; ut prae densitate arborum perspicui 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.

perspicūe, adv. (perspicuus), *clearly, plainly, evidently*; plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

perspicuitas -ātis, f. (perspicuus), 1, *clearness, brightness, transparency*, Plin.; 2, transf., *clearness, perspicuity*, Cic.

perspicuus -a -um (perspicio). **I.** *transparent, bright, clear*; aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., *clear, evident, perspicuous*; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

persterno -strāvī -strātum, 3. *to make quite level, pave thoroughly*; viam silice, Liv.

perstimulo, 1. *to goad on violently*, Tac.

persto -stiti -stāturus, 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 perstet in orbe, Ov. **B.** *to stand firm, persist, persevere*; in incepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si perstiteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

perstrēpo -ūi, 3. *to make a great noise*, Ter.

perstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to graze, graze against*. **I.** Lit., **a**, portam aratro, Cic.; solum aratro, *to plough*, Cic.; **b**, esp., *to wound slightly*; femur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, *to touch, seize, lay hold of*; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit.; consilium meum eum perstringerat, had moved, Cic.; **b**, *to scold, blame, reproach*; voluntatem facietis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; **c**, *to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly*; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstudiosē, adv. (perstudiosus), *very eagerly, very willingly*, Cic.

perstudiosus -a -um, *very eager, very desirous, very fond*; litterarum, Cic.

persuādēo -suāsi -suāsum, 2. **I.** *to convince*; with or without dat. of pers., with accus. and infin., or rel. sent., or with de and the abl., velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; imprimis hoc volum persuadere, non intēre animas, Caes.; 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., hūc persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes.; with accus. of thing, quorum si intrumvis (Pompēio) persuasissem, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

persuāsio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo), 1, *a con-*

vincens, persuasum, Cic. ; **2, a conviction, belief, opinion** ; **superstitiosum persuasione, Tac.**

persuāsus -ū, m. (persuadeo), **persuasion** ; **hulus persuasu, Cic**

persubtilis -e, 1, **very fine, very subtle**, **Lucr.** ; **2, very subtle, very refined, oratio, Cic.**

persulto, 1. (salto). **I. Intransit.**, to leap, skip about a place, in agro, **Liv.** **II. Transit.**, to range through, captam Italiam, **Tac.**

pertaedet -taesum est, 2. **impers.** to be weary of, disgusted with anything ; **pertaesum est levitatis, Cic.** ; **vos 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.**, pugione utrinque, **Tac.** **B. Transf.**, a, to put to the test ; **adolescentium animos, Liv.** ; b, to consider, to examine ; **perspice rem et pertenta, Cic.** **II.** to seize, lay hold of, affect ; **treimor pertentat corpora, Verg.**

pertēnīs -e, 1, **very fine, very small, Plin.** ; **2, very small, very slight** ; **spes salutis, Cic** ; **aspicio, Cic.**

pertērēbro, 1. to bore through, columnam, **Cic**

pertergō -tersi -tersum, 2 to wipe off, wipe up **I. Lit.**, gausape mensam, **Hor.** **II. Transf.**, to touch gently, **Lucr.**

perterrēfācio (-fēcī) -factum, 3 (perterreo and facio), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, **Ter**

perterrēo -terrū -terrūtum, 2 to frighten, terrify exceedingly ; **malefici conscientia perterritus, Cic.**

perterrīcōrēpus -a -um, **sounding, rattling terribly, Lucr**

pertexo -texū -textum, 3 to weave entirely, transf, to complete, accomplish, **pertexe 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 -timui, 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.**

pertinācītōr, 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, pertinaciously, obstinate ; **virtus, Liv** ; **concertatio, Cic** ; **perlinax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.**

pertinēo -tinui, 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.** ; **quorsum pertinet? of what service is it? of what good is it? Hor.** ; **3, to relate, pertain, belong to** ; **a, illa res ad officium meum pertinet, Cic.** ; **Interpretando, quorsum quikque pertineat, Cic.** ; **b, to attach to, to fill 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.**

pertōlō, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, **Lucr.**

pertorquēo, 2. to twist, distort, **Lucr.**

pertractātio -ōnis, f. (pertracto), an occupying or busying oneself with, application to anything ; **rerum publicarum, Cic.**

pertracto (perrecto), 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.**

perrecto = pertracto (q.v.).

pertristis -e, 1, **very sorrowful, ap. Cic.** ; **2, very austere** ; **quidam patruus, Cic.**

pertrūmultōse, adv. in an agitated or tumultuous manner, **nuntiare, Cic.**

pertundo -tūdi -tūsum (-tussum) and -tunsum, 3 to bore through, thrust through, push through, **Cat.**

perturbātē, 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** ; **animatorum, Cic.** **vitae, Cic.** **B. 1, political disorder, disquiet, disturbance ; magnā rerum perturbatione impendente, 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 perturbo), **confused, disquieted, disturbed, numquam vidi hominem perturbatorem metu, Cic.**

perturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. **I. Lit.**, aciem, **Sall.** ; **ordines, Caes.** **II. Transf.**, **A.** to disturb, confuse ; **conditiones factionesque bellicas perjurio, to break, Cic.** **B. 1, to disturb politically, provinciam, Cic.** ; **2, to disturb the feelings, to disquiet, alarm ; de republicae salute perturbari, Cic.** ; **perturbari animo, Caes.**

perturpis -e, **very base, very disgraceful, Cic.**

pertūsus -a -um, p. adj. (from pertundo), **bored through, perforated, dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.**

pérungo -uuxi -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 -ussi -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 gail, 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.

pérūtilis -e, **very useful, Cic.**

pervādo -vāsi -vāsum, 8. **I.** to go through, come through, pass through. **A. Lit.**, incendium

per agros pervasit, Cic.; per aequa et iniqua loca, Liv. **B.** Transf., *pervade*; opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. **II.** to attain, to reach to, to arrive at. **A.** Lit., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., to reach to; locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervagātus -a -um, p. adj. (from pervagor). **I.** spread abroad, well known; sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ista communia et pervagata, those well-known rules, Cic. **II.** common, general; pars est pervagator, Cic.

pervāgor -ātus sum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to wander, to rove about. **A.** Lit., omnibus in locis, Caes. **B.** Transf., to be widely spread; **a.**, = to become known everywhere; quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; **b.**, to become common; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Trans., to wander through. **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, wandering everywhere; puer, Ov.

pervālō -ūi, 2. to be very strong, Lucr.

pervārīē, 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; commeatu, Liv.; pass., pervēhi, as middle, to travel, sail, pass through, Tac. **II.** to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place; virgines Caere, Liv.; pass., pervēhi, as middle = to travel to; Chalcedim, 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 portam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, of persons, to attain to, to arrive at, reach; in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, to become a senator, Cic.; in scripta alienius, 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 beneficio, Cic.

perversitas -ātis, 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 Tiberionis, 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.

pervestigo, 1. to track out. **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., to investigate, search into; pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.

pervētus -ēris, 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; mulierositas, perviciācia, ligurritio, Cic.; perviciācia tua et superbia, Liv.; perviciācia in hostem, firmness, Tac.

perviciācītēr, adv. (pervicax), firmly, obstinately, stubbornly; compar., perviciācius, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (*pervico for pervinco), firm, unyielding; in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate; virtus, Liv.; with gent., pervicax irae, 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 tua suis, Ov.; **b.** to look over = to review; quum tua pervideas oculis mala hippus inunctis, Hor. **II.** to look through and through; 1. lit., to distinguish; ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stiptis 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; video te et pervideo, Cic.

pervigēo -gūi, 2. to flourish, bloom continually; opibus atque honoribus perviguere, remained long in possession of, Tac. [ing, Ov.]

pervigil -ilis, very watchful, always watch-
pervigilatio -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), a vigil, a religious watching, Cic.

pervigiliūm -ii, n. 1, a watching throughout the night, Plin. **2.** a religious watching, vigil; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigiliūm celebrare, Tac.

pervigilo, 1. to watch, remain awake throughout the night; noctem, Cic.

pervilla -e, very cheap; annona, Liv. (

pervinco -vici -victum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to gain a complete victory. **A.** Lit., pervicit Vardanes, Tac. **B.** Transf., to carry one's point; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Trans., to conquer completely, subdue utterly. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, to surpass, outdo; voces pervincunt sonum, Hor.; **2.** to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing; with ut and the subj., multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.; to bring about with difficulty, pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv.; **3.** to prove, demonstrate; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per and via), passable, accessible, having a road through; pervius usus, Verg. **Aen.** II. **I.** Lit., loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic. Subst., **pervium** -ii, n. a passage, Tac. **II.** Fig., accessible; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo = pervulgo (q.v.).

pervolito, 1. (intens. of 1. pervolo), to fly through or round, to fit about; omnia late loca, Verg.

1. **pervolo**, 1. **I.** to fly through, fly round; 1. lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aerium, Ov.; **2.** transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia passuum cisile, Cic. **II.** to fly to a place; in hanc sedem, Cic.

2. **pervolo** -vōlūi -velle, to wish greatly, to be very desirous; pervelim scire, Cic.

pervolūto, 1. (intens. of pervolvo), to roll round; esp., to unroll, read a book; libros, Cic.

pervolveo -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 in, Cic. **II.** *to turn over a book, to read.*

pervorsō, pervorsio, pervorto, etc. = *perverse*, *perversio*, *pervorto*, etc. (q.v.).

pervulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *pervulgo*), **1**, *very usual, very common*; *consolatio*, Cic.; **2**, *well known*; *ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes*, Cic.

pervulgo (*pervolgo*), **1**. **I.** *to publish, make publicly known*, **1**, *res in vulgus pervulgata*, Cic.; *illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi* P. R. Imperavi, Cic.; **2**, *of a woman, se, to prostitute herself*, Cic. **II.** *to visit or sojourn often in a place*, Lucr.

pēs, pēdis, in (πούς), *the foot* (used both of men and animals) **I.** Lit., **1**, *calcei apti ad pedem*, Cic.; *pedem ferre, to go*, Verg.; *pedem portā non efferre*, Cic.; *pedem referre*, Cic.; *revocare, to go back, return*, Verg.; *pedibus, on foot, also by land*, Cic.; *servus a pedibus, an attendant, lackey*, Cic.; *accidere ad pedes alicuius*, Cic.; *prohibiti estis in provincia vestia pedem ponere*, Cic.; *pede pulsare teriam, 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 net, should vote*, Cic.; **3**, *fig.*, *sub pedibus, under the power of*, Liv.; *sub pedibus esse or jacere, to be thought little of*, Ov.; *so sub pede ponere*, Hor.; *pedem opponere, to withstand*, Ov.; *pedem trahere, to limp* (of iambic verse), Ov.; *per me ista trahantur pedibus, may as far as I am concerned be turned topsy-turvy, may go to the dogs*, Cic.; *ante pedes positum esse, to be before one's feet or eyes*, Cic.; *circum pedes = circum se*, Cic.; *ante pedes Manili, before Manilius*, Cic.; *pes secundus, felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival*, Verg.; Ov. **II.** **A.** *Transf.*, **1**, *poet.*, *of water, crepante lymphā desiluit pede*, Hor.; *of time, tacito 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 aequo, with fair wind*, Ov.; *facere pedem, to rear 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.; *citus pes, the iamb*.

pessimus, pessime, v. malus.

Pessinūs (**Pēsīnūs**) -untis, f. (Πεσινούς, Πεσινούς-οὔντος), *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*.

pessūlus -i, m. (πάσσαλος), *a bolt*; *pessulum 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. **Exp.** **pessum do** (or *pessundo*, or *pessundo*) *dēdi, 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 -fēra -fērum and **pestifērus** -a -um (*pestis* and *fero*), **1**, *pestiferous, pestilential*; *odor corporum*, Liv.; **2**, *transf.*, *deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious*; *vipera*, Cic.; *civis*, Cic.

pestifērē, adv. (*pestifer*), *deadly, 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 -ātis, f. = *pestilentia* (q.v.).

pestis -is, f. **I.** *a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malarial*; *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.

pētāsātus -a -um (*petasus*), *wearing the petasus* (q.v.) = *equipped for a journey*, Cic.

pētāsio (**pētāso**) -ōnis m. (πετασιών), *a fore-quarter of pork*, Varr.

pētāsuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of *petaso*), *a little fore-quarter of pork*, Juv.

pētāsus -i, m. (πετασός), *a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers*, Plaut.]

pētaurum -i, n. (πέταυρον), *a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers*, Juv.

Pētēlia (**Pētīlia**) -ae, f. *a town in the Bruttian territory colonised by the Lucanians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., Pētēlinus -a -um, *Petelian*.*

pētesso (**pētisso**), **3** (*peto*), *to desire, long for, strive after eagerly*, *aliquid*, Cic.

pētītio -ōnis, f. (*peto*). **I.** *an attack, thrust, blow*, *tuas petitiones effugi*, Cic.; *an attack in words*, *novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **1**, *a requesting*; **a**, *petitio indutiarum*, Liv.; **b**, *an application for office, candidature*; *consulatūs*, 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 petītūre*, Cic.

pētītus -ūs, m. (*peto*), *an inclining towards*, Lucr.

pēto *ivi* and *-i* -itum, **3**. (root *PET*, whence *impet-o*, *impes*, *impetus*, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence *πετο-μαι, πίντω*), *to reach towards*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **a**, *with the hand, to grasp*; *Ilionea petit dextra*, Verg.; **b**, *with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at*, *caput et collum*, Cic.; *aliquem telis*, Liv.; **c**, *with the feet or with other kinds of motion*, (*a*) *to make for, go to, hasten to*, *Dyrrhachium*, Cic.; *loca 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 te 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*

pet, 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.; **S**, to seek for; **a**, sedes apibus statioque 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.

Pētrėjus -ii, m., M., a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.

Pētrinum -i, n. an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.

Pētrōōdrii -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.

Pētrōnıus -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.

pētūlantōr, adv. (petulans), freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, forwardly, wantonly, petulantly 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.

Pēucoētia -ae, f. a district of Apulia. Adj., **Pēucoētius** -a -um, Pēuceian.

pevus -a -um (partic. of pecto), hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence (of a garment), new, Hor.

Phaeus -i, m. (Φάκος), stronghold of the Macedonian kings, near Pella.

Phaeāces -ācum, m. (Φαίακες), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity. Sing., **Phaeax** -ācis, m. a Phaeacian; pinguis Phaeaxque, a comfortable, luxurious person, Hor. Hence, **A. Phaeācius** -a -um, Phaeacian. **B. Phaeācis** -idis, f. a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians.

Phaedōn -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

Phaedra -ae, f. (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, **Phaēstias** -ādis, f. a dweller in Phaestum. **II**, a town in Thessaly.

Phaēthōn -ōntis, m. (Φαίθων), the shining one. **I**, Epithet of Helios, the sun. **II**, the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, and

was killed by a thunderbolt of Jupiter. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Phaēthontēs** -a -um, relating to Phaethon. **B. Subst.**, **Phaēthontias** -ādis, f.; plur., **Phaēthontīades** -um, f. the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplars.

Phaēthūsa -ae, f. (Φαίθουσα), a sister of Phaethon.

phāgēr -gri, m. (φάγρος), a fish, Ov.

Phālaecus -i, m. (Φάλακος), a tyrant of the Phocaeans. Hence, adj., **Phālaecus** -a -um, of Phalaecus.

phālangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. (φάλαγγες), rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Caes.

phālangitae -ārum, m. (φалаγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, Liv.

Phālantus -i, m. (Φάλαντος), a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, the Tarentine territory, Hor.

phālanx -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 tacta, in close formation, Cic.

Phālāra -ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα), a port in Thessaly on the Sinus Malacae, now Styliäda.

Phālāris -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty (v. Perillus).

Phālāsarna -ae, f. (Φαλασάρνα), a town in Crete. Adj., **Phālāsarnēus** -a -um, of Phalasarna.

phālērae (fālērae) -ārum, (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.

phālērātus -a -um (phalerae), adorned with the phalerae, equi, Liv.

Phālērūm -i, n. (Φαληρόν), the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.

Hence, **A. Phālērēus** -ei and -eos, m. belonging to Phalerum; Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, regent of Athens (about 300 B.C.).

B. Phālērīcus -a -um, belonging to Phalerum; subst., **Phālērīcus** -i, m. (sc. portus), the harbour of Phalerum.

Phānae -ārum, f. (Φαναί), harbour and promontory in the south of Chios, now Cap Mastuo, the country near which was famous for its wine; adj., **Phānaeus** -a -um, Phanean; rex Phanaeus, poet. for Phanaean wine (as the king among wines), Verg.

Phantāsos -i, m. (Φάντασος), a son of Somnus.

Phāōn -ōnis, m. (Φάων), a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho.

phārētra -ae, f. (φαρέτρα), a quiver, Verg.

phārētrātus -a -um (phaetra), furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

pharmaceutria -ae, f. (φαρμακeutρία), the sorceress (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

phārmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπωλή), a seller of drugs, a quack, Cic.

Pharnācēs -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., **Pharsālicus** -a -um and **Pharsālius** -a -um, Pharsalian.

Phārus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse; adj., **Phārius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus, b, Egyptian, juventa, lo, Ov; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

Phāsēlis -idis, f. (Φασήλις), a town in Lycia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phāsēlitae** -arum, in the inhabitants of Phaselis.

phāsēlus (-ōs) -i, m and f (φάσηλος), 1, an edible bean, the kidney-bean, Verg, 2, a kind of light stuff formed of oysters or purpura, or burnt and painted clay, Cic.

Phāsīs -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni. Hence, **A. Phāsīs** -idis, f. adj. Phasian, poet. = Colchian; volucres, phasianis, Mart.; subst., Phasis (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = Medea, Ov. **B. Phāsīācus** -a -um (Φασιακός), Phasian, poet. = Colchian. **C. Phāsīānus** (Fāsīānus) -a -um, avis, and simply Phasian, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phāsīās** -adis, f. (Φασίας), Phasian, poet. = Colchian; puella, and simply Phasias, = 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. (φάτναι), the Crith, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

Phōgeus -ei and -eos, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Psophis. Hence, **A. Adj., Phageius** -a -um, belonging to Phogeus. **B. Subst., Phōgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phogeus.

Phēmius -ii, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca, hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

Phēneus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φήνεος), a town in Attica. Hence, **Phēneātae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pheneos.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), selenite or crystallised gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

Phērae -arum, f. (Φέραι). **I.** a town in Messenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Velestino, hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, Pheraean, or Thessalian, vaccae, of Admetus, Ov., gens, a cruel race, like that of the tyrant Alexander of Phœria, Ov.

Phērcelus -i, m. (Φέρκελος), a ship-builder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phērcelēus** -a -um, of Phœrcelus.

Phēreōydēs -is, m. (Φερεκύνδης). **I.** a philosopher of Samos, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phēreōydēs** -a -um, of Pherecydes. **II.** an Athenian chronoteler, Hor. 480 B.C.

Phōrēs -ētis, m. (Φόρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phēretidēs** -ae, m. son of Pheres = Admetus.

phīla -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, 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.

Philadelphēni (Philadelphici) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Philadelpheia in Asia Minor.

Philaeni -ōrum, and Gr. -ōn, m. (Φίλωνοι), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; ara Philaenorum and Philaenon, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

Phīlammōn -ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων), son of Apollo and Chione, a celebrated singer.

Philippi -ōum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibah or Filibejik; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philippi.

Philippōpōlis -eos, f. (Φιλιππόπολις), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus, now Philippopolis.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. 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** -arum, f. the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antonius. **II.** a Roman name, cognomen of the gens Marcia.

Philistus -i, m. (Φιλίστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucydides.

philitia -ōum, n. (φιλιτία), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians, Cic.

Philo -ōnis, m. (Φίλων). **I.** an academic philosopher, flourishing at Athens, 91 B.C. **II.** a celebrated Athenian architect.

Philoctēta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of 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.

Philōmēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton, a nightingale, Verg.

Philōmēlium -ii, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycania, now Akcher. Hence, **Philōmēlienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Philomelium.

Philōpoēmēn -ēnis, m. (Φιλοποίμην), general of the Achaean League (born 253 B.C.).

philōsophia -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), philosopher. **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.

I. philŷra -ae, f. (φίλυρα), the inner bark of the Linden-tree, of which bands for chastity 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.

phímus -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-box, Hor.

Phineús -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς). **I.** a king of Salmydessus in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation. Hence, **A. Phinēius** and **Phineus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineus. **B. Phinídēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

Phintía -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Phintíās -ae, m. (Φιντίας), a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Damon.

Phlégéthōn -ontis, m. (Φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water; adj., **Phlégéthontís** -idis, f. of Phlegethon; lymph, Ov.

Phlégra -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., **Phlég-raeus** -a -um, relating to Phlegra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalia (because of the herce battle fought there), Prop.

Phlégýas -ae, m. (Φλεγύας). **I.** king of the Iapythae, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlégýae** -ārum, m. a robber tribe in Thessaly.

Phliūs -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sicyon and Argos. Hence, adj., **Phliásius** -a -um, of Phliūs.

Phóbētōr -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Morpheus.

phōca -ae, f. and **phōcē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

Phōcaea -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia, now Fouges. Hence, **A. Phōcaenis** -e, Phocaen. **B. Phōcaeī** -drum, m. the Phocaenians. **C. Phōcáicus** -a -um, Phocaean.

Phōcis -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia. Hence, **1, Phōcáicus** -a -um, Phocian; **2, Phōcensis** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; **3, Phōceus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phoceus, or simply Phoceus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; **4, Phōcī** -drum, m. the Phocians.

Phōcus -i, m. (Φῶκος), son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

Phoebē -ēs, f. (Φοίβη). **I.** a, the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; b, meton., Night, Ov. **II.** daughter of Leucippus. **III.** daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phoebus and geno = gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius, Verg.

Phoebus -i, m. (Φοίβος), Apollo, the Sun-god; poet. = sun; fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phoebō, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phoebās** -ādis, f. (Φοιβάς), priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess. **B. Phoebēus** -a -um and **Phoebus** -a -um (Φοιβήιος, Φοιβείος), of Phoebus; juvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, and poet. = laurel crown, Ov.

Phoenicē, v. Phoenicee.

Phoenicee -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. Phoenicē** -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. (Φοίνισσα), Phoenician; exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phoenicoptēros -i, m. (φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοίνιξ). **I.** son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan War. **II.** a fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death; from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

Phólōē -ēs, f. (Φολοή), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

Phólus -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cýis, m. (Φόρκυς), and **Phorcyn** -cýnis, m. (Φόρκυν), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorides = Graecae, Ov. **B. Phorcynis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phōrōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phōronis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

Phrāātēs (Phrāhātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrēnēticus -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phrēniticus** -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic, Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence, adj., **Phrixēus** -a -uni, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixiae, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phryges -um, m. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia, famous for their embroulery, but despised for their sloth and stupidity. Sing., **Phryx** -ýgis, adj. = Phrygian; subst., a Phrygian; esp., a, = Aeneas, Ov.; b, = a priest of Cybele, Prop. Hence, **A. Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **B. Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian, and poet. = Trojan; maritus, Aeneas, Ov., Pelops, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov., Laomedon, Ov.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroudered, Verg., buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

1. Phryx -ýgis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Ocletschak-Su.

2. Phryx, v. Phryges.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthiās** -ādis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B. Phthiōtēs** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthiōticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Peleus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

Phylacē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή). **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned. Hence, **A. Phylacēis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylacē; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylacēus** -a -um; conjux, Laodamia, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossia in Epirus.

Phylāeus -i, m. (Φύλαυς). **I.** founder of Phylacē. **II.** grandfather of Protesilaus. Hence,

Phylacoidēs -ae, m. (φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylaeus = Protesilaus, Ov.

phylarchus -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

Phyllōs -i, f. (Φύλλος), town in Thessaliotis.

Hence, **Phyllēus** -a -um (Φυλλήιος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

phýsica -ae, f. and **phýsicoē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science, Cic

phýsicoē, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers, dicere, Cic

phýsicus -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. **A.** Adj., ratio, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, **phýsicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic, 2, **phýsica** -ōrum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic

physiognōmōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic

phýsiolōgia -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for, fulmen, Ov.

piācūlāris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating, sacrificia, and subst., **piācūlāria** -iūm, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv

piācūlum -i, n. (pio) **I.** any means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity **A.** an expiatory sacrifice, a sin-offering, Cic, porco femina piaculum pati, Cic, transf., ut luendis periculis publicis piacula sinus, Liv, hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor **B.** punishment, gravia piacula exgere, Liv **II.** that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed, piaculum committere, Liv.

piāmen -iūis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov

pica -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus sylvestris, Linn.) Verg

Picēnum -i, n. a district in the east of Italy on the Adriatic, famed for its oil. Hence, **A.**

Picens -entis, belonging to Picenum, **Picentes** -iūm, m. the people of Picenum. **B.**

Picēnus -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black, caligo, Verg

pīco, 1 (pix), to pitch, smear, cover with pitch, cadus picatus, Verg

Pictōnes -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whence Pictou

1. **pictor** -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter, Cic

2. **Pictor** -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Fabia, v. Fabius.

pictūra -ae, f. (pingo). **I. A.** Lit., painting, the art of painting, ars ratioque picturae, Cic. **B.** Meton., a painting, picture, pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. **II.** Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

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. **piūs** -i, m. a woodpecker, Ov.

2. **Piūs** -i, m. (Πίος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

pīō, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully (opp. scelerate), Cic.

Piēria -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιερος). **I.** king of Emathia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses. **II.** a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence, **A. Piēris** -idis, f. (Πιερís), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses.

B. Piērius -a -um, Pierian, subst., Pieriae, the Muses, Cic.; hence, poet., via, the study of poetry, Ov., modi, poems, Hor.

piētas -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness. **I.** Lit., a, towards the gods, piety, est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic, b, dutifulness towards parents, native country, benefactors, filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; in patrem patriamque, Liv; c, justice, equity, Verg.; d, kindness, compassion, Verg. **II.** Pietas, personif. as a goddess with two temples in Rome.

piger -gra -grum (root PIG, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lazy, slothful. **I.** Lit., serpens frigore pigra, Ov., with in and the abl., in labore militari, Cic, with ad and the acc., gens pigerima ad militaria opera, Liv, with gent., 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 pens. and gent of thing, me piget stultitiae meae, Cic, with infin., referre piget, Liv., absol., oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, it repents, illa me composuisse piget, I repent that I, etc., Ov, 2, it causes shame, with infin., latere pigebat, Liv.

pigmentārius -i, 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 Aristotelis, Cic

pignēro, 1 (pignus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage, bona, Liv.; transf., quum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent annuos, Liv

pignēror, 1 dep (pignus) **I.** to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own, Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** to accept as a pledge of certainty, quod das mihi pignori omen. I take as a pledge of the fulfilment of my prayer, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nāris, n. (root PAG, pango, perf. pe-pigi), 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 pignoriibus 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.

pīgritia -ae, f. and **pīgritias** -ei, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv

pīgro, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lucr.

pīgros, 1. dep (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ne pigre, Cic.

1. **pīla** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pīla** -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., saxea 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.

pīlānus -i, m. (pilum) = triarius (q.v.).

pīlātus -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

pīlēatus -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.

pīlentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

pīlēolus -i, m. and **pīlēolum** -i, n. (dim. of pileus), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

pīlēus -i, m. and **pīlēm** -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.

pīlo, 1. (i. pilus), to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

pīlōsus -a -um (i. pilus), covered with hair, hairy; genae, Cic.

pīlum -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

Pīlumnus -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of Danaus, ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pīlus** -i, m. a single hair; munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic.; fig., a trifle (usually with a negative); ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a hair less, Cic.; non facit pili cohortem, Cat.

2. **pīlus** -i, m. (pilum). **I.** a manipule of the triarii in the Roman army; primi pili centurio, Caes.; aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, Caes.; primum pilum ducere, to be the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii, Caes. **II.** Meton. = the centurion of the triarii; primus pilus, the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion), Liv.

Pimpla -ae, f. (Πίπλη), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **A. Pimplēis** (**Piplēis**) -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. **B. Pimplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; mons, Cat. Subst., **Pimplēa** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

pinā = 2. pinna (q.v.).

Pīnārius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The Pīnarii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome.

Pīndārus -i, m. (Πίνδαρος), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj., **Pīndāricus** -a -um, of Pīndar, Pīndaric.

Pīndēniassus -i, f. (Πινδώνιος), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pīndēniassitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pīndēniassus.

Pīndus -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain in Thessaly, now Mezara.

pinētum -i, n. (pinus), a pine-wood, Ov.

pinēus -a -um (pinus), made of pine-wood or oak; 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.; picta 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 (πιῶν), fat. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, Theban, Cic.; pinguior agnus, Plaut. 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; pinguior campus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, besmeared; crura luto, Juv.; **2.** thick, gross; caelum, air, Cic.; **3.** without understanding, heavy, stupid; ingenium, Ov.; **4.** of speech, bombastic; poetae pingue quiddam sonantes, Cic.; **5.** quiet, undisturbed; somnus, 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; praepetibus pennis, Cic.; prov., alium incidere pinnas, 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. (πίπνα), a species of mussel, Cic.

pinnatus -a -um (pinna), feathered, winged, Cic.

pinniger -gēra -gērum (pinna and gero), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr., transf., pisces, having fins, Ov.

pinnirāpus -i, m. (pinna and rapio), a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak in his helmet, Juv.

pinnula -ae, f. (dim. of pinna), lit., a small feather; plur., meton., small wings, Cic.

pinōteres (pinōtheras) -ae, m. (πινώτερες), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

pinso, pinsi and pinsū, pinsum, pinsitum, pustum and pisum 3. (root PIS, whence piso, Grk πίσσω, πρίσσω), to stamp, pound, crush, Plaut.

pinus -i and -ūs, f. (for pic-nus from pix, picis), the pine, fir (pinus silvestris, Linn.). **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton. = something made of pine-wood; a, a ship, Verg.; b, a torch, Verg.; c, a garland of pine-leaves, Ov.

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.

pīpilo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

pīpulus -i, m. and **pīpulum** -i, n. a chirping; hence, an out-cry, upbraiding, Plaut.

Piraeus -is, m. (Περαιεύς), 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. (πειράτης), a pirate, corsair, Cic.

pirātious -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; myoparo, Cic.; subst., **pirātica** -ae, f. piracy; piraticam facere, Cic.

Pirēnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirēnis** -idis, f. (Πειρηνίς), Pirenean; Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

Pirithōus -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

pīrum -i, n. a pear, Verg.

pīrus -i, f. a pear-tree, Verg.

Pirustae -arum, m. (Πιρούσθαι), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

Pisa -ae, f. (Πίσσα), and **Pisae** -arum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympian games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeum, 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, Pisan.

Pisandrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polyctor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, **pij.**, **Pisauensis** -e, Pisaurian.

Pisaurus -i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish, forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

piscātor -ōris, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

piscātorius -a -um (piscator), of or relating to fishermen and fishing; navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscōtus -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.; piscis aquosus, Verg.

piscor, 1. dep. (piscis), to fish, ante hortulos alliculus, Cic.

piscōsus -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. (Πεισιστράτος), tyrant at Athens, contemporary of Servius Tullius. Hence, **Pisistrātidae** -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); honio pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi necum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

pistris = pristis (q.v.).

pisum -i, n. (πίσος), the pea, pease, Plin.

Pitānē -ēs, f. (Πιτάνη), a town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlık.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and **Pithēcūsae** -arum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

Pittheus -ēi and -ēus, m. (Πιτθεις), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegaeus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A. Pittheis** -idos, f. (Πιτθίς), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B. Pittheius** and **Pittheus** -a -um, belonging to Pittheus.

pituita -ae, f. phlegm, rheum, quum pituita redundat, Cic.

pituitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; homo, Cic.

pitysma = pytisma (q.v.).

pīus -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pi, "the blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright, pax, Cic.; subst., justum primumque, justice and equity, Ov.; pius est, with infin., Ov.; b, affectionate towards one's parents, benefactors, relations, native country, etc., grateful, patriotic, obedient, in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv. **II.** Esp. (like φίλος), kind, gentle, pia testa (of wine), Hor.

pix, piceis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice hñere, Liv.

placābilis -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

placābilitas -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

placāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

placāmentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

placātō, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

placōtio -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating, deorum, Cic.

placātus -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; placatores eo et sua et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

plācenta -ae, f. (πλακοῦς), a cake, Hor.

Plācenta -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Piacenza. Hence, **Plācentinus** -a -um. **Placentina**.

placēo -di -itum, 2. (root PLAC, cf. *placo*), *to please, be agreeable, acceptable*. **I.** Gen., **a**, of persons, *velle placere alicui*, Cic.; *placere sibi*, *to please, be satisfied with oneself*, Cic.; middle pers., *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 tragoediis*, Cic. **B.** *placet*, with or without dat. of pers., *it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of, I hold*; **a**, ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; with infin., nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos*, Cic.; as a parenthesis, *si placet*, Cic.; *si diis placet*, Liv.; **b**, as legal t. t., *to seem good, resolve, order, command*; with ut and the subj., *senatui placere ut, etc.*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *suggestum adornari placuit*, Liv.

placidē, adv. (*placidus*), *quietly, gently, composedly, placidly*; *ferre dolorem*, Cic.

placidus -a -um (*placeo*), *quiet, still, placid, gentle*; *reddere alicui placidum*, Cic.; *senatus*, Cic.; *amnis*, Ov.; *placidior civitas*, Liv.; *placidissima pax*, Cic.

placitum, v. *placitus*.

placitūs -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.

plāco, 1. (causat. of *placeo*, as *sedo* of *sedeo*), connected with *planus*), *to soothe, appease, calm*. **I.** Lit., *aequora tumida*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to assuage, reconcile, appease*; *animum, animos*, Cic.; *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem alicui*, Cic.: *homo sibi ipse placatus*, of a quiet mind, Cic.; transf., *ventrem*, Hor.

1. **plāga** -ae, f. (*πληγή*), a blow, stroke. **I.** Gen., Cic.; *plagam ferre*, Verg. **II.** Esp., a stroke that wounds, and meton. = the wound itself; *plagam accipere*, Cic.; *infigere, imponere*, Cic.; fig., *oratio parem plagam facit*, Cic.; *levior est plaga ab amico*, Cic.

2. **plāga** -ae, f. (root PLAC, whence *placētum*, Gr. *πλαγή*), a flat surface. **I.** a net for hunting boars and similar animals; 1, lit., *plagas tendere*, Cic.; in *plagam cadere*, Ov.; 2, fig., a net, snare, toil; *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt*, Cic.; *Antonium conieci in Octavianii plagas*, Cic. **II.** a district, zone, tract, region; *caeli*, Cic.; *aetheria, the air*, Verg.; *quatuor plagae, the four zones*, Verg.

plāgiarius -i, 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. (*Πλανασία*), an island south of Elba in the Ligurian Sea, now Pianosa, place of banishment under the emperors.

Plancius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

plancus -ūs, m. (*plango*), a loud noise as of beating, esp., *beating the breast, wailing, lamentation*; *plancus et lamenta*, Tac.

Plancus -i, m. (= *πλατύπους*, broad-footed), a family of the gens *Munatia*.

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*, *plancitum*, 3. (root PLAC, Gk. *πλάττω*, whence *πλήσσω*), *to beat, strike with a loud noise*. **I.** *tympana palnis*, Cat.; *litoni planguntur fuctu*, Ov. **II.** Esp., *to strike the breast, head, etc.*, as a sign of grief; *pectora*, Ov.; *femur*, Ov.; *lacertos*, Ov. **B.** Transf., as *κόπτεσθαι*, refl. *plangere*, middle *plangi*, *to bewail loudly*; *planguntur matres*, Ov.; *agmina plangentia*, 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 fœdum*, Cic.; *plangorem dare*, Ov.

planguncula -ae, f. (dim. of *πλῆγών*), a war 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.

plantaria -ium, n. (*planta*), young trees, slips, Verg.

1. **plānus** -a -um (root PLA, whence *placo*), level, flat. **I.** Lit., *locus*, Cic.; *filum*, 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*; *variatio*, Cic.; *planum facere, to explain*, toll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

2. **plānus** -i, m. (*πλάνος*), a vagrant, juggler, charlatan, Cic.

Plataeae -arum, f. (*Πλαταιαί*), a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.), now *Palaeo-Castro*. Hence, **Plataeenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Plataea.

plātālea -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill, Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (*πλάτανος*), the plane-tree, Cic.; *caelebs, not used to train the vine on* (like the elm), Hor.

plātēa -ae, f. (*πλατεία*), a street, Caes.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Πλάτων*). **I.** a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence, **Plātonicus** -a -um, *Platonic*; *homo*, transf. = a deep thinker, Cic. Plur. subst., **Plātonici** -ōrum, m. the Platonists, Cic. **II.** an Epicurean of Sardis, living at Athens, in 59 B.C.

plaudo (*plōdo*), *plausi* (*plōsi*), *plausum* (*plōsum*), 3. **I.** Intransit., *to clap, strike, beat*. **A.** Gen., *alis*, Verg.; *pennis*, Ov.; *rostris*, Ov. **B.** Esp., *to clap the hands in token of applause*; **a**, lit., *manus in plaudendo consumere*, Cic.; *impers*, *huic 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*; *ingenilis sepultis*, 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.

plastrum (plostrum) -i, n. **I.** a wagon, cart; omnia ex locis publicis plastris 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 pennis, 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 ipsā admiratione, Cic.

Plautius (Plōtius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, hence, adj., **Plautianus (Plōtīanus)** -a -um, Plautian.

Plautus -i, m. (lit flat-footed), M. Accius (or T. Maccius), a celebrated Roman comic poet, who died about eighty years before Cicero's birth, hence, **Plautinus** -a -um, relating to Plautus, Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

plēbēcūla -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 -ēi, f. = plebs (q.v.)

plēbīcōla -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, plēbs, f. (root PLE, whence ple-o, ple-nus, Gr. ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλήθω, πλήθος), the multitude. Hence, **I.** as a political division, the plebeians, the people (opp patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians); consulens de plebe non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob, plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eius, Hor., plebs eorum, the lower order of duties, Ov.

1. **plecto**, plexi and plexi, plexum, 3. (root PLEC, Gr. ΠΛΕΚ, πλέκω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited, corollae, Lucr., flores, Cat.

2. **plecto**, 3 (πλήττω), to punish; usually in pass., to be punished with blows. **A.** Lit., tergo, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to be punished, with abl. of crime; negligentia, Cic.; 2, to be blamed, censured, Nep.

plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, the lyre, Hor.; 2, lyrical poetry, Hor

Plēiās (Πληιάς), **Plējās**, and **Plīās** (Πλειάς) -ādis, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēiādēs** (**Plīādēs**) and **Plējādēs** -ādum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

Plēiōnē -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), the wife of Atlas,

mother of the Pleiads; Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Maia, Ov.

Plēmŷrium (Plēmŷrium) -ī, 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. ΠΛΕ, πλέος), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, completely, Verg.; b, fig., plenus timoris, Caes., plenus expectatione, Cic.; absol., plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, plump, portly, stout; homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, thick, Ov; 2, pregnant, Cic.; 3, full, satiated; plenus eras minimo, Ov.; 4, full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus plenissimus praeda, Cic.; fig., plenus inimicorum, Cic.; negotiis, occupied, Cic; hence, absol = well-stocked, rich; urbs, Cic.; homo, Cic.; epistola plenior, full of matter, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** full, of quantity and number; 1, numerous; agmen, Ov.; 2, = complete, entire; a, lit., annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; b, fig., complete, perfect; gaudium, Cic.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv. **B.** Of strength, strong, loud; vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.

plērumquē, v. plerumque.

plērus = plerumque (q.v.).

plērusquē -rāquē -rāquē, gen. plur., **plēriquē** -raequē -rāquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., 1, absol., multi nihil 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., iuventus, Sall.; nobilitas, Sall.; Africa, Sall. Neut., plerumque; a, subst., the greater part; noctis, Sall.; per Europae plerumque, Liv., b, adv., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, Cic

Pleumoxii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica

Pleurōn -ōnis, f. (Πλευρών), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleurōnius** -a -um, Pleuronian.

plīco -ūi -ātus, 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

Plīnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Plinius Secundus (Major, the Elder), probably of Como, author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed 79 A.D., at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 2, C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Junior, the Younger), governor under Trajan in Bithynia, author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan.

Plīsthēnēs -is, m. (Πλεισθένης), **I.** son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who was brought up by his brother Atreus. Hence, **Plīsthēnius** -a -um, torus, of Agamemnon, Ov.

plōdo = plaudo (q.v.).

plōrābilis -e (ploro), deplorable, lamentable, Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lamer, Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting, gen. in plur., audivi civitatum gemitus, ploratus, Cic.

plorare, *l. I.* Intransit., to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief; *plorando fessus sum*, Cic.; *jubeo te plorare* (= οἰώσῃν λέγει σοι, bad luck to you!), Hor. *II.* Transl., 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.

pluit, v. pluo.

pluma -ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; plur. = down. *I.* Lit., plumae versicolores columbarum, Cic.; in plumis delituisse Jovem, to have been disguised in the form of a bird, Ov.; in plumam, after the fashion of feathers, Verg.; used to stuff pillows, bolsters, etc., with; hence, meton. = bolster, feather-bed, pillow, Juv.; as an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc., *plumâ aut folio facilius moventur*, Cic. *II.* Transl., the first down on the chin, Hor.

plumatus -a -um (pluma), covered with feathers, Cic. poet.

plumbus -a -um (plumbum), leaden, made of lead. *I.* Lit., glans, Lucr. *I.* Transl., leaden; 1, = blunt; gladius, Cic.; pugio, Cic.; 2, = bad; vina, Mart.; 3, dull, stupid; *plumbus in physica*, Cic.; 4, heavy, oppressive, burdensome; auster, Hor.

plumbum -i, n. (akin to μόλυβδος), lead. *I.* Lit., plumbum album, tin, Caes. *II.* Meton., 1, a bullet, Verg.; 2, a leaden-pipe, Hor.

plumens -a -um (pluma), downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers; culcita, Cic.; torus, Ov.

plumipes -pēdis (pluma and pes), feather-footed, Cat.

plumosus -a -um (pluma), feathered, covered with down, downy, Prop.

pluo, plui, 3. (root PLU, connected with FLU-o, Gr. ΠΛΥ, whence πλύνω), to rain. *I.* Lit., imper., pluit, it rains; dum pluit, Verg.; aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, sanguine pluisse, Cic.; lapides pluere, Liv. *II.* Transl., to fall down in a great mass or number; tantum glandis pluit, Verg.

pluries, adv. (plus), often, frequently, Caes.

plurifariam (plus), on many sides, in many places, Suet.

plurimus, plurimum, v. multus.

plūs, pluris, v. multus.

plusculus -a -um (dim. of plus), somewhat more, rather many; **plusculum** -i, n. used subst., causae in quibus plusculum negothi est, Cic.

pluteus -i, m. and **pluteum** -i, n. *I.* A. a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantlet (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.

Pluto (-όν) -όνis, m. (Πλούτων), the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina. Hence, **Plutonium** -a -um, belonging to Pluto; domus, the grave, Hor.; plur. subst., **Plutonia** -orum, n. (sc. loca), a place in Aetia Minor, perhaps in Lydia, where there was a temple to Pluto.

pluvia -ae, f. (pluvius), rain; *pluvias metuo*, Cic.

pluviālis -e (pluvia), of or relating to rain,

rainy; aquae. Ov.; fungi, growing after rain, Ov.; auster, Verg.

pluvius -a -um (pluo), of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing; aquae, Cic.; Hyades. Verg.; venta, Hor.; arcus, a rainbow, Hor.

pocillum -i, n. (dim. of poculum), a little drinking-cup, goblet; *Jovi Victori pocillum mulsi facere, to offer*, Liv.

poculum -i, n. (root PO, whence potus, poto), a drinking-cup, goblet. *I.* poculum impavide haurire, Liv.; poculum mortis exhaurire, Cic.; poseunt majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), to drink out of goblets, Cic. *II.* Meton., A. a drink, draught; ad pocula venire, Verg.; amoris poculum, a love-philtre, Hor.; in ipsa tuis immanibus poculis, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels, Cic. B. Esp., a poisonous draught, Cic.

podagra -ae, f. (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet; podagrae doloribus cruciari, Cic.

Podalirius -ii, m. (Ποδαλείριος). *I.* son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. *II.* a Trojan.

pōdex -eius, 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; Poecante satus, son of Poeas = Philoctetes, Ov. Hence, A. adj., **Poeantius** -a -um, proles or heros, or simply Poecantius = Philoctetes, Ov. B. **Poeantiades** -ae, m. son of Poeas = Philoctetes, Ov.

pōema -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem; 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.; volorum, 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 filius 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 libertum Poenis actum esse praecipitem, Cic.

Poeni -orum, 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.; leones, Verg. B. **Pūnicus (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. **Pūnicus (Poenicus)** and **Pūnicus (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 (paenitentia) -ae, f. (poeniteo), *repentance, penitence*, Liv.

poenitēo (paenitēo) -ūi, 2. (from poenire = punire; lit., *to punish*). **I.** *to displease*, Plaut. **II.** *to feel displeasure, to repent, to regret, to be sorry*. **A.** Pers., *to rue*; poenitens consilii, Sall.; si poenitere possint, Liv.; poenitens, Cic.; poeniturus, Sall.; poenitendo, *by repentance*, Cic. **B.** Impers., poenitet aliquem alienius 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 poeniteat laboris, Liv.; (β) with acc. of pers. and nom. pron. neuter, nihil sane esset quod nos poeniteret, Cic.; with only nom. pron., nihil quod poenitere possit, *of which one could repent*, Cic.; (γ) with acc. of pers. and infin., non poenitit me vixisse, Cic.; or, (δ) simple infin., ut fortiter fecisse poeniteat, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatum (esse) certamen, Liv.; (ε) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quintum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (ς) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torqueor, Ov.

pōēsis -is, acc. -in, f. (ποιησις), *poetry*, Cic.

pōēta -ae, m. (ποιητής), *a poet, poet comicus, tragicus*, Cic.

pōētica -ae, f. and **pōēticō** -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), *the art of poetry*, Cic.

pōēticō, adv. (poeticus), *poetically, after the manner of a poet*, ut poeitic loquar, Cic.

pōēticus -a -um (ποιητικός), *poetical; verbum*, Cic.; *facultas*, Cic.

Poetovio -ōnis, f. *a town in Pannonia, now Pettau*.

pōētria -ae, f. (ποητρία), *a portess*, Cic.

pol! interj. by Pollio 'trium!' *really!* Cic.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). **I.** *a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno (and Arcesilaus)*. Hence, **Pōlēmōnēs** -a -um, of Polemo. **II.** *a king in Pontus*.

pōlenta -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, παλη), *pearl-barley, barleygroats*, Ov.

pōlfo, 4 *to polish, file, make smooth*. **I. A.** 1, *loquum 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 limae*, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), **1.** *the state*, **2.** *the Republic* (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

pōlitious -a -um (πολιτικός), *of or relating to the state, political, philosophi*, Cic.

Pōlitōrium -i, 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, refused, 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.** *potent, 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., scientiā, Cic.

pollex -icis, m. (polleo), lit., *that which is strong*. **A.** *the thumb*; Aeginetis pollices praedicere, Cic.; as a measure, clavi ferrei digiti pollicis celsitudine, 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.; *mania montesque, to make boundless promises*, Sall.; c, with double acc., sese itineris periculiue ducem, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tum de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; e, with infin., obsides dare, Caes.; f, with acc. and infin., gen. future, me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; g, with rel. sent., quae meum tempus postulare, Cic.; h, with adv., ultro pollicei, 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 paenitis pollicitationibusque pollicei, Caes.

pollicitor, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), *to promise, proffer*, Sall.

pollicitum -i, n. (polliceor), *that which is promised, a promise*, Ov.

Pollio (Pōlio) -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 -ūi -ūtum, 3. (pro and luo), *to befoul, defile, pollute*. **I.** Lit., ora cruento, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to defile morally, pollute, dishonour, jura seelere*, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.

pollūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from polluo), *morally defiled, polluted*, hence (of women), *unchaste*, femina, Liv.

Pollux -ūcis, m. (Πολυδευκής), *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 -i, 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*.

Pōlydāmas -mantis, m. (Πολυδάμας), *a Trojan, friend of Hector*.

Pōlydectēs -ae, m. (Πολυδέκτης), *king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*.

Pōlydōrus -i, m. (Πολύδωρος), *son of Priam entrusted to the care of Polyminestor, king in Thrace, but slain by him*.

Pōlygnōtus -i, m. (Πολύγνωτος), a celebrated Greek painter of Thasos, contemporary with Socrates.

Pōlyhymnia -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

Pōlymestōr (Pōlymnestōr) -ōris, m. (Πολυμήστωρ), king in Thrace, husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; the murderer of Polydorus.

Pōlyphēmus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πολύφημος), the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. and Aeol., πολύπος, hence with long ō in Horace). **I.** the polypus, a marine animal, Ov. **II.** a polypus in the nose, Hor.

Pōlyxēna -ae, f. (Πολυξένη), daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of or relating to fruit; subst., **A.** **pōmārius** -ii, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B.** **pōmārium** -ii, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus (q.v.).

pōmērium -ii, 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), pomerium intrare, transire, Cic.

Pōmētia -ae, f. and **Pōmētī** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence, **Pōmētinus** -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 ferules similes esse, to resemble in gait the bearers at a procession, Cic.; 2, esp., the procession at the Circensian Games at which the images of the gods were carried. **B.** Transf., a train, suite, retinue; lictorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., display, parade, ostentation; genus (orationis) pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic.

Pompējī -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D. Hence, adj., **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeji; subst., **a.** **Pōmpējānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate of Cicero, near Pompeji; **b.** **Pōmpējāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompeji.

Pompējōpōlis -is, f. (Πομπηούπολις), 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. Pompeius, 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. Vatinius; adj., Pompeian; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey. Hence, **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; subst., **Pōmpējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

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., Pompeilian; sanguis, descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

pompilus -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, Ov.

Pompōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pomptinus (Pomptinus) -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 Amnisus and Ufens, on the Appian road. Subst., **a.** **Pomptinum** -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.; plu., poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. **II.** Transf., a fruit-tree, Verg.

pondēro, 1. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plaut. **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. subst., a pound, pounds; argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.

pondus -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight. **I. A.** Lit., 1, a weight used in a pair of scales, pondera ab Gallis allata, Liv.; 2, a pound weight, a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, abstr., a, the weight of any body; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; b, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 2, concr., a, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in teriam 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 te pondus habuisse, Cic.; 2, weight of words or thoughts; omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, an oppressive weight, burden, pondera amara senectae, Ov.

pōnō (perhaps from ponere, connected with ποτι, 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, pōsī (pōsivī), 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.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i.e., dead, Ov.; 4, to erect a statue in honour of some one; alicui statum, Nep.; esp., to consecrate a gift to the gods; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; 5, to wager in play; pecula fagina, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., to station men, to place; praesidium ibi, Caes.; 8, to remove away to a distant place, pone sub curru solis, Hor.; 9, to publish; edictum, Tac.; 10, to put down in writing, signa novis praeceptis, Hor.; 11, partic. perf., **pōsitus** -a -um, a, of snow, etc., fallen; posita nix, Hor.; b, of places, situated; Roma in montibus posita, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, put, present; aliquid sub uno aspectu, Cic.; 2, to bring, put; aliquem ponere in gratia apud aliquem, Cic.; in laude positum esse, to be famed, Cic.; 3, to place, build, rest; omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; 4, to

pass time in some occupation; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; 5, to reckon, count; mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in benefici loco, Cic.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv; with double acc, to hold, regard; aliquem principem, Cic.; 6, to put down in writing, to remark, observe, mention, cuius pauca exempla posui, Cic. II. A. to lay, place by way of building, making, etc., 1, lit. a, of building, to erect, urbem, Verg.; milit. t.t., castra in proximo colle, to pitch one's camp, Caes.; b, of an artist, to represent, picture, Orpheus in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg., ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor; 2, transf. a, to found, place, ponere initia male, Cic.; b, to fix, settle, leges in conviviis, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosinet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quaestiuiculam, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office, aliquem custodem, Caes., aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. B. to put foot, dainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulas, Hor. C. to plant, puros, Verg. D. to deposit, tabulas testamenti in acriario, 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, id est, ponere, of the winds, to lull, Verg. H. to lay aside, 1, lit., librum de manibus, Cic., arma, to lay down, Caes.; and hence, to submit, Caes; 2, transf. to lay aside, remove, give up, vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic., dolorem, Cic., moras, Verg., 3, naut. t.t., to throw out anchor, ancoris positus, Liv (syncop. perf. part. e, 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 saepia, Cic. **D. a.** the deck of a ship, Tac., b, the floor of a tower, Verg.

2. Pons, Pontis, as a geographical name. **I.** Pons Argenteus, a place and bridge over the river Argenteus in Gallia Narbonensis. **II.** Pons Campanus, a bridge on the Via Appia.

Pontia -ae, f. an Island off 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 -fictis, m. (from pons and facio, or = pomifex, from pompa and facio), a pontiff, a high priest, pontifex, plur. pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then eight, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus, pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic. Hence, **A. pontificialis** -e, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. **B. pontificatus** -us, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. **C. pontificius** -a -um, relating to the pontificate; libri, Cic; jus, Cic.

pontificialis, v. pontifex.

pontificatus, v. pontifex.

pontificius, v. pontifex.

Pontius -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman, the most famous members of which were: **1.** C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at Caudium; **2.** L. Pontius Aquila,

one of the murderers of Caesar; **3.** Pontius Pilatus procurator of Judaea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -ōnis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Caes.

1. pontus -i, n. (πόντος). **I.** the deep, depth; maris, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the deep sea, Verg. **B.** a wave of the sea, Verg.

2. Pontus -i, m. (Πόντος). **I.** the Black Sea. **II.** Meton., **A.** the country on the shores of the Black Sea. **B.** Esp., a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Muhrdates, 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.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble, Hor.

pōpina -ae, f. (πέπω, πέπω, to cook). **I.** a cook-shop, eating-house, Cic. **II.** Meton., the food sold at an eating-house, Cic.

pōpino -ōnis, m. (popina), the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, Hor.

pōplēs -itis, m. **I.** the ham, hough; succedere poplite, Verg., femina poplitesque, Liv. **II.** Meton., the knee, duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicola = Publicola (q v.).

popysma -ātis, n. (ποπυσμα), and **popysmus** -i, m. (ποπυσμος), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.

pōpūlābilis -e (populor), that can be laid waste, devastated, Ov.

pōpūlābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating, Liv.

pōpūlāris -e (1. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native, **1.** adj., flumina, Ov; **2.** subst. a, lit. a fellow-countryman. Solon popularis tuus, Cic., b, transf., participator; participations. Sall. **II.** belonging to the people, whole state, proceeding from the state, **1.** gen., leges, Cic.; adiunatio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; **2.** esp. a, popular, amicable to the people, beloved by the people, b, of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic; popularis vir, a friend of the people, Liv; homo, Cic. Subst., **pōpūlāres** -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.

pōpūlārītās -ātis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.

pōpūlārītēr, adv. (popularis). **I.** after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly; loqui, scribere, Cic. **II.** after the fashion of a friend of the people, in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue, agere, Cic.

pōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering, populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv., ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Veientes pleni iam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpūlātōr -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.

pōpūlēus -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar, frondes, Verg.

pōpūlifer -fēra -fērum (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.

pōpūliscitum -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

Pōpūlōnia -ae, f., **Pōpūlōnium** -ii, n., and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūlōnīenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo, 1. and **pōpūlor**, 1. dep. (1. popul-), to lay waste, devastate, plunder. **I.** Lit., agros, Caes.; provinciae populatae, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob; populat acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bait, Ov.

1. pōpūlus -i, m. (connected with πῶλος, plenus, etc., redupl. populus, synecp. populus), the people as forming a political community, a state. **I.** Lit., 1. the union of the inhabitants of a district, a state, a free state, populi liberi . . . reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.; hence, meton., a district, canton; frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.; 2. transf., a crowd, host, multitude; fratrum, Ov. **II.** In narrower sense, 1. the sovereign body in a free state, the sovereign people; a, civitas popularis in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, esp. in Rome, originally the patricians, afterwards the whole people, as opp. to the senate; often in the phrase, senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.; as opp. to the plebs, non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv.; often, esp. with historians, the people as a party, the democratical party; populum a senatu disjunctum, Cic.; 2. the people, multitude; malus poeta de populo, Cic.

2. pōpūlus -i, f. the poplar-tree, Verg.

porca -ae, f. (porcus), a sow; sometimes poet., a pig, hog, Verg.

porcina -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plaut.

porcinus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Plaut.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were 1. M. Porcius Cato Censorinus or Major, a severe Censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age; 2. M. Porcius Cato, the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero, called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica; 3. Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Adj., **Porciun**, lex, forbidding corporal punishment of a Roman citizen, Cic.

poreūlus -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.

pergo = porrigo (q. v.).

Porphýrio (-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; porrectior acies, Tac. **II.** Transf., poet. of time, long; mora, Ov.

porricio -rēci and -rexi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifice to the gods; prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i. e., at the eleventh hour, Cic.

1. porrigo -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 Deiotaro, Cic.; gladium nobis, Cic.; 2, fig., to afford, supply; praesidium clientibus, Cic.

2. porrigo -ginis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandruff, Hor.

porro, adv. (πρόψω), forward, further. **I.** Of space, at a distance, afar off; a, with verbs of motion, 11e, 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 audisse dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

porrus -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πράσων), a leek, Juv.

Porsēna (Porsenna) and **Porsīna** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορσίνος, Πορσίνος), 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 πέρω, πορθέω, expior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I.** **A.** Lit., with or without urbis, Cic.; portas claudere, Caes.; portā introire, Cic.; pedem portā non extulisse, Cic. **B.** Transf., any place of ingress or egress, door, gate of a camp; por i decumana, Caes.; porta Taenana (where Hercules entered the lower world), Ov.; portae jecoris, Cic. **II.** Fig., quibus e portis occurrit 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, forebode, portend; magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; diu periculum portendunt, Liv.

portentifēr -fēra -fērū (portentum and fero), bringing prodigies, Ov.

portentificus -a -um (portentum and facio), extraordinary, supernatural, mischance, mischance, venena, Ov.

portentōsus -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural; nata, abortions, Cic.

portentum -i, n. (portendo). **I.** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a wonderful story, extravagant tale, poetarum et pictorum, Cic. **B.** a monster, monstrosity, hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity;" portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.

porthmens -ēi and -ēos, m. (πορθεμεν), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico, Cic.

porticus -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I.** 1, lit., a, quum paullulum ambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., the Stoa school (so named from στωά, a porch), the Stoa; clamat Xenos et tota illa porticus tumultuat. **II.** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the besiegers of a place, Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. ΙΟΡ-ω), a part, portion, section, division. **I.** Lit., Phil. **II.** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic.

1. **portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), a custom-house officer, collector of customs, Cic.

2. **portitor** -ōris, m. (root POR-o, whence porto), a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman; Charon, Verg.

porto, 1 (root POR-o, 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.; viaticum ad hostem, Cic., (8) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus loligo, Ov.; b, persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, socis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall., has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

portorium -ii, n (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods, portorium vini instituire, Cic., exigere portorium, Cic., portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

portūla -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postern, Liv.

Portūnus -i, m (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence, **Portūnalia** -ium, n. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

portuōsus -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports, superum mare, Cic., navigatio minime portuosa, without harbours, Cic.

portus -ūs, m (POR-o, whence porto), a harbour, port, haven. **I.** 1, lit., portus Carthae celeberrimus, Cic., e portu solvere, Cic., in portum perveni, 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-seo, 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 Siveonum nummos poposcit, Cic., absol., poscimus, we are asked for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, to demand, require, quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp., A. to demand for judgment, require to be given up, accusant in, quos populus iussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight, aliquem in proelia, Verg., so absol., transf., poscunt majoribus poculis, challenge one another, Cic. **C.** to inquire, causas, Verg. **D.** to call, 1, poscor Olympo, heaven summons me to battle, Verg.; 2, to call upon, tua numina posco, Verg.

Pōsidōnius -ii, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

pōsitio -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; caeli, climate, Tac.

pōsitor -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

pōsitūra -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Lucr.

pōsitus -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac. **II.** arrangement of the hair, Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (posideo). **I.** possession, a, lit., fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; aliquam movere, demovere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property, paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a little possession, small property, Cic.

possessor -ōris, m. (posideo), a possessor. **I.** Gen., locorum, Cic. **II.** Esp., a possessor of land; possessor agrorum, Liv.; absol., Cic.

possideo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (potis and sedeo), to possess, have, hold. **I.** A. Lit., ex edicto bona, Cic. **B.** Fig., ingenium, Cic. **II.** Transf., to occupy a place by force, beset; forum amatis catervis perditiorum hominum, Cic.

possido -sēdi -sessum, 3 (potis and sideo), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totamque eius praeturam, Cic.

possum, pōtūi, posse (potis and sum), to be able, I (think, 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 denu litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic., si potest, if it is possible, Cic., qui potest? how is it possible? Cic.; with superl., Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. **II.** Esp., to avail, be efficacious, have influence, a, of persons, apud Sequanos plurimum Caes.; quum omnia se posse censebat, thought himself all-powerful, Cic.; b, of things, plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

post (= ponst, from pone) **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 consullem, Cic.; tolli by quam, post diem tertium . . . quam dicerat, Cic., 2, of order, next to, erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.

postea, adv (post and abl. eā), after, after that, afterwards, postea aliquanto, Cic.; quid postea? what then? what next? Cic.

posteaquam, conj. after that, with indic.; (a) with perf., posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.; (8) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic., (y) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodebatur, Cic.; (δ) with pres., posteaquam in Foimiano sum, Cic.

postēri, v posterus.

postērius, v posterus

postēritas -ātis, f (posterus) **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity, omnium seculorum, Cic.; posteritati servare, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

postērus (poster) -a -um, compar., **postērior** -us; superl., **postremus** and **postūmus** -a -um (post). **I.** Post., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in posterum, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subst., **postēri** -ōrum, m: posterity. **II.** Compar., **postērior** -us, 1, following after,

next in order, later, posterior; posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; neut. adv., posterius = later, Cic.; 2, transf., inferior, worse; nihil posterius, Cic.

III. Superl., postremus and postumus -a -um. **A.** postremus, the hindmost, last; 1, lit., pagina, Cic.; acies, Sall.; hoc non in postremo, 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., **postūmus** -i, m., Cic.

postféro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēniti -ōrum, m. (post and gigno), posterity, descendants, Hor.

posthābēo -ūi -itum, 2. to esteem less, make of less account; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, after this, in future, Cic.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back, behind. **I.** Adj., partes aedium, Liv. **II.** Subst., posticum aedium, a back-door, Liv.

postillo -ōnis, f. (postulo), the demand of a deity for a sacrifice, Cic.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards, Cat.

postis -is, m. a post, door-post. **I.** Lit., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., post., a door, gate, Verg.

postliminīum -i, 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.

postmeridiānus (pōmeridiānus) -a -um (post and meridianus), belonging to the afternoon, afternoon; tempus, Cic.

postmōdō and **postmōdum**, adv. after, afterwards, Liv.

postpono -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after; omnia, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositus, Cic.

postquam, conj. after, after that, as soon as; a, with indic., (a) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (β) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (γ) with pres., Hostilia cura minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (δ) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere etc., Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.

postremo, v. posterus.

postremum, v. posterus.

postremus -a¹ -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

postridiē, adv. (for posterī diei), the day after, the following day, on the next day; primā 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 diei, Caes.

postridiō = postridie (q.v.).

postscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write after, Tac.

postulatio -ōnis, f. (postulo), a request, entreaty, demand. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, for pardon, Cic.; concedere postulatiōni eius, Cic. **II.**

Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought, Cic.

postulātum -i, n. (postulo), a demand, request, Cic.

postulātus -ūs, m. (postulo), a legal complaint, accusation, Liv.

postūlo = postillo (q.v.).

postūlo, 1. (= posculo, from posco), to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (β) with double acc., haec quum praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulat abs te ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postulant, eos sibi dederent, Caes.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postulantur, Cic.; (e) absol. and transf., of things or subjects, quum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., a, to demand from the praetor against some one; iudicium, Cic.; b, to impeach, accuse; aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem maiestatis, Cic.

Postūmius -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, **Postūmiānus** -a -um, Postumian.

1. **postūmus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

2. **Postūmus**, v. Postumius

Postverta (Postvorta) -ae, f. (post and verto), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Ov.

pōtatio -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking-bout; hesternā ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

pōtātor -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker, Plaut.

pōtē, v. potis.

pōtēns -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.; fig., potens sui, having command over oneself, temperate, Hor.; potens irae, able to control one's anger, Liv. **II.** that which has obtained something; voti, Ov.; iussi, having fulfilled the command, Ov.

pōtentātus -ūs, m. (potens), political power, supremacy, Cic.

pōtēntēr, adv. (potens). **I.** powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Hor. **II.** according to one's power, Hor.

1. **pōtentia** -ae, f. (potens), power, might, ability. **I.** Physical, 1, lit., solis, Verg.; 2, transf., efficacy, potency; herbarum, Ov. **II.** political power; a, influence, authority; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; b, supremacy, rule; rerum, Cic.

2. **Pōtentia** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the river Floris, now, perhaps, Monte Santo.

pōtestas -ātis, f. (possum), power. **I.** Gen., might, strength, efficacy; herbarum, Verg. **II.** power to do something, power over something. **A.** 1, gen., habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.;

exisse ex or de potestate (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alicuius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; **b**, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office, (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (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 praecipit dum praecipitare potestas, Verg

1. pōtio -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, potion. **I**. Gen., 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 (root POT, whence δεσ-πότης, 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, cives 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**. Adj., only in compar., **pōtius**, and superl., **pōtissimum**. **A**. compar., potius, rather, more, preferably, magnus (homo) vel potius summus, Cic.; potius quam, full, by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, emori potius quam servire praestaret, Cic. **B**. Superl., **pōtissimum** (**pōtissīmo**), chiefly, above all, Cic.

pōtissime, potissimum, v. potis.

pōtito, 1 (intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plaut.

pōtius, v. potis.

Potniāe -ārum, f (Ποτνια), a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed them mad. Hence, **Potniās** -ādīs, f. belonging to Potniāe; equae, Ov., quadringae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum and pōtum, 1. to drink. **I**. Lit., 1, aquas, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt potum juveni, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; totos dies potabatur, Cic. **II**. Transf., to absorb, suck in; potentia vellera fucum, Hor.; partic., **a**, **ptōus** -a -um, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine poto, Cic.; poti faece tenuis cadi, Hor.; (b) act., having drunk, drunken; anus, Hor.; bene potus, Cic.; **b**, **pōturus** -a -um, Prop.

pōtor -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 pei). **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.; vocem, 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.

praeacūo (-ūi) -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praeacūtus** -a -um, sharpened to a point, pointed; sudes, Sall.; stipites, Caes.

praealtus -a -um. **I**. very high; rupes, Liv. **II**. very deep; flumen, Liv.

praebeō -bū -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 telis hostium, Liv. **B**. to show, give; operam alicui, to serve, Liv., reflex., with or without se, to show oneself, prove oneself; with acc. of predicate, misericordem se praeibuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos se severum vehementemque, Cic.; utrisque 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; praeibit ipsa rapi, Ov.

praebibō -bibi, 3. to drink before, to drink to; ei cui venenum praeberat, Cic.

praebitor -ōris, m. (praebeo) = πάροχος, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessities, Cic.

praealīdus -a -um, very hot, Tac.

praeoānus -a -um, prematurely grey, Hor.

praeacāvēo -cāvī -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**. Transit., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; quod a me ita praecautum est, Cic.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praeceōdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I**. Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens consulis filius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv.; 2, transit., agmen, Verg. **II**. Transf., **A**. Of time, to go before, precede; fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. **B**. Of rank, etc., to surpass, be before; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.

prae cellens -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, Ter. genti, had the supremacy over, Tac.

praecelesus -a -um, *very high, very lofty*; rupes, Verg.

praeentio -ōnis, f. (praecino), *a musical prelude, playing before a sacrifice*, Cic.

praeceps -cipitis (prae and caput), *headlong, headforemost*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Of motion, **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, (**a**) aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic.; praiceps in terram datus, Liv.; (**β**) *in haste, hasty, quick*; praecipites columbae, Verg.; praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praiceps fertur, Cic.; **b.** transf., (**a**) of things, *hasty, precipitate*; profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; (**β**) of time, *declining*; praecipies dies, Liv.; praiceps aetas, Sall.; **2.** fig., **a.** of persons, *blind, rash, headlong*; agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praiceps, Cic.; praiceps ingenio in fram, *inclined to*, Liv.; **b.** of things, circumstances, etc., *dangerous*; libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praiceps, Cic. **B.** Of rest, **1.** adj., of places, *steep, precipitous*; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig., iter ad finitimum malum praiceps ac lubricum, Cic.; **2.** subst., **praiceps** -cipitis, n. *a steep place, precipice*; in praecipies deferri, Liv.; fig., *danger*; prope totam rempublicam in praecipies dederat, Liv. **II.** Adv., vim mortalium praecipies trahit, *drags headlong*, Tac.

praecipitio -ōnis, f. (praecipio), **1.** *a pre-conception*, Cic.; **2.** *a precept*; Stoicorum, Cic.

praceptor -ōris, m. (praecipio), *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*; vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praeceptrix -trix, f. (praecceptor), *she that teaches*; quā (sapientia) praeceptrice, Cic.

praecceptum -i, n. (praecipio), *a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction*; medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praeccepta dare, Cic.

praecorpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (prae and corpo), *to pluck prematurely, gather before the time*. **I.** Lit., messes, Ov. **II.** Fig., to lessen or take away; fructum officii 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; sibi reditum, Cic.; **3.** to refuse point blank; plane sine exceptione, Cic. **II.** to cut in pieces. **A.** Lit., canem, Liv.; cōtem novaculā, Cic. **B.** Fig., to break off suddenly; amicitias magis decore diluere quam repente praecidete, Cic.

praecinotus -a -um, partic. of praecingo.

praecingo -cinxī -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 -cēcīni and -cīnū -centum, 3. (prae and cano). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to sing or play before; **a.** of musical instruments (esp. the flute), epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, 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.

praecipēs -is = praiceps (q.v.).

praecipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), to take before, get before, receive in advance. **I.** Lit., pecuniam mutuam, Cic.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praeeperit aestus, *if the heat dries the milk beforehand*, Verg.; praecipitur sages, ripens in 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 parēre, Cic.; absol., ut erat praecceptum, Caes.; **b.** to teach; artem, Ov.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; praecipe cantus, Hor.; absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction; de eloquentia, Cic.

praecipitāntēr, adv. (praecipito), *headlong, headforemost, precipitately*, Lucr.

praecipito, 1. (praiceps). **I.** Transit., to cast down headlong. **A.** **1.** lit., sese Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; pass., praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall.; poet., lux praecipitatur aquis, *sinks beneath the waves*, Ov.; **2.** transf., partic., praecipitatus, drawing to a close, Ov.; nox praecipitata, Ov. **B.** Fig., **a.** to cast down; 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 iraque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; (**β**) to hasten; moras omnes, Verg.; (**γ**) to press on; with infin., dare tempus sociis humanis, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to fall down, to sink violently. **A.** **1.** lit., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic., in for am, 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.** praecipitantiem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitum, Cic.; respublica praecipitans, *hastening to its fall*, Cic.; **b.** to fall into; in amorem, to fall in love, Plaut.

praecipūō, adv. (praecipuus), *especially, chiefly, particularly, principally*, Cic.

praecipūus -a -um (prae and capio). **I.** peculiar, especial; mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter allos, Cic.; in communibus muneris praecipuo quodam dolore angī, Cic. Subst., **praecipūum** -i, n. *a special right, a prerogative*, Cic. **II.** excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; **a.** quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; natura ingenerat praecipuum quandam amorem, Cic.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg. Subst., **praecipūum** -i, n. *pre-eminence, superiority*; homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur., **praecipūa** -ōrum, n. = προσημένα, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good; **b.** especially suited for; praecipuus ad pericula, Tac.

praecisē, 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.

praeclarē, adv. (praeclarus). **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 praeclara, Verg.; situs (urbis), Cic.; indoles, Cic.; praeclassissimi conatus, Cic.; subst., **praeclarā** -ōrum, n.

valuable, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, notorious; sceleribus ferox atque praeciarus, Sall.

praeclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 8 (prae and elaudō). **I.** Lit., to close in front, to shut up, to close; praeccludere portas consuli, Caes. **II.** Transf., to close to any one, deprive of access to; sibi curiam, Cic.; maritimos cursus, Cic.; vocem alicui, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

praeo -ōnis, m. **I.** a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); per praekonem vendere aliquid, Cic.; fundum subicere praekonī, bring to the hammer, Liv. **II.** Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; virtutis, Cic.

praeogito, 1. to think meditate, consider carefully beforehand; multo ante facinus, Liv.

praeognosco (-cognōvi) -cognitum, 3 to learn beforehand; praecognito nostro adventu, ap. Cic.

praeolō -olūi -cultum, 3 to cultivate before, fig. **I.** animum praeculti rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. **II.** to honour highly, to revere; nova et ancipitia, Tac.

praecompōsitus -a -um (prae and compōno), composed beforehand, studied; os, mien, Ov.

praeconius -a -um, belonging to a praeco or crier. **I.** Adj., quaestus, Cic. **II.** Subst.,

praeconium -ii, n. **A.** the office or business of a public crier, praecomium facere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a public crying, publishing, making known; tibi praecomium deferam, Cic.; perago praecomia casus, Ov. 2, a public laudation, commendation; laborum suorum, Cic.

praeconsūmo -consumptus, 3 to consume, exhaust beforehand, Ov.

praecontracto, 1 to handle beforehand, Ov.

praeoquis -e and **praeo**quus -a -um = praecox (q v.).

praeordia -ōrum, n (prae and cor). **I.** the muscle separating the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, the diaphragm, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the bowels, stomach; anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus, Cic.; quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. **B.** the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions); redit in praecordia virtus, Verg.; spiritus remanet in praecordiis, Liv.

praeorrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to corrupt, bribe beforehand, me donis, Ov.

praeox -cōcis, **praeo**quis -e, and **praeo**quus -a -um (prae and coquo), ripe before the time, premature, Plin.

praeocultus -a -um, partic of praecolo.

praeocurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to run before, hasten before, praecurrit ante omnes, Caes.; ad aliquem, Caes.; aliquem equis albis, fig. = to excel, Hor. Partic. subst., **praeo**currentia -ium, n. what goes before, antecedents, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to go on before; eo fama jam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrrhachino; 2, of time, to precede; aliquem aetate, Cic.; with dat., ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent. **II.** Esp., to surpass, exceed; aliquem celeritate, Caes.

praeocurso -ōnis f (praecurro), a going before. **I.** Gen., sine praecursione visorum, Cic. **II.** In rhet., the previous preparation of the hearer, Cic.

praeocursor -ōris, m. (praecurro), a goer before, precursor. **I.** Lit., **A.** Milit. t. t., praecursores, the vanguard, advanced guard, Liv. **II.** Transf., a spy, scout; in omni calumnia praecursorum habere, Cic.

praeocutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (prae and

quatio), to shake before, brandish before; taedas, Ov.

praeda -ae, f (connected with praehendo), spoils of war, plunder, booty. **I.** Lit., praeda parva, Cic.; ingentes praedas facere, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey; cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. **B.** plunder, gain; maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic.

praedābundus -a -um (praedor), plundering, Sall.

praedamno, 1. **I.** to condemn before; aliquid **II.** to give up; spem, Liv.

praedatio -ōnis, f. (praedor), a plundering, pillaging, Tac.

praedator -ōris, m. (praedor). **I.** Lit., a plunderer, pillager, robber; vexatores ac praedatores, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a hunter; caporum, Ov. **B.** a gain-loving, greedy person, Tib.

praedatōrius -a -um (praedor), plundering, pillaging, predatory, classis, Liv.

praedēlasso, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, Ov.

praedestino, 1 to appoint, ordain beforehand, sibi similes triumphos, Liv.

praediātor -ōris, m. (praedium), a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates, Cic.

prediātōrius -a -um (praediator), of or relating to the sale of land by auction; jus, Cic.

praedicābilis -e (1. praedico), praiseworthy, Cic.

praedīcatio -ōnis, f (1. praedico). **I.** a making publicly known, the public announcement of the praeco, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a declaration, deposition; nefariae societatis, relating to, Cic.; 2, a praising, commending, praise, Cic.

praedīcator -ōris, m. (1. praedico), a praiser, commender, public eulogist, Cic.

1 **praedico**, 1. to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Lit., of the praeco, dimidias venire partes, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell; paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., praedicantem contumelliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall.; ea juventutis exercendae causa fieri praedicant, Caes.; praedicat 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 praedicant, Caes.

2 **praedico** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to say beforehand, speak before; praedicta cornua quaerunt, Ov.; esp. of writers and orators, haec mihi praedicenda 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 praetor), Tac.; b, to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Caes., Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictio -ōnis, f. (2. praedico), a prophesying, predicting, Cic.

praedictum -i, n. (2. praedico), a prophecy, prediction, Cic. **II.** an order, command, Liv. **III.** a concert, agreement, Liv.

praediōlum -i, n. (dim. of praedium), a small landed estate, little farm, Cic.

praedisco -didici, 3. to learn before; ea quae agenda sunt in foro, Cic.

praedispositus -a -um, arranged beforehand; nuntii, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae and do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl., *sensibus, Cic.*; *virtute, Cic.*; *amentia, Cic.*; *crudelitate, Cic.*

praedium -ii, n. (praes), *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 -dōmū, 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 Mamertinos, Cic.*; *ex alternis nascita, Cic.* **II.** Transit., **A.** *to plunder, pullage, rob*; *socios magis quam hostes, Tac.* **B.** 1. lit., *to carry off as prey, ovem unam, Ov.*; 2. transf., *amores alicuius, one's sweetheart, Ov.*; *singula de nobis annu praedantur, Hor.*

praedūco -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forward, carry forward*; *fossas vias, Caes.*; *murum, Caes.*

praedulcis -e. **I.** Lit., *very sweet, Plin.* **II.** Transf., *very pleasant, very delightful*; *decus, Verg.*

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*; *homo praedurus viribus, Verg.*; *corpora, Verg.*

praeminēo (praeminēo), 2. *to surpass, excel*; *ceteros peritū legum, Tac.*

praeeō -ivi an' -i -itum, 4. *to go before, precede.* **I.** Lit., *Laevinus Romam praevivit, 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.*; 2, *religious and legal t. t., to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; *verba praere, Liv.*; *carmen, Liv.*; *praere alicui, Cic.*; 3, *to order, command*, *omnia, ut decemviri praerent, 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.*; *vigilum, Tac.* **II.** Esp., 1, *the command of auxiliary troops, esp of cavalry, Suet.*; 2, *a subordinate provincial command*; *praefecturam petere, Cic.*; 3, *meton., an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture, Cic.*

1. **praefectus** -a -um, *partic. of praeficio.*

2. **praefectus** -i, m. (praeficio), *an overseer, superintendent.* **I.** In private life, *his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum 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.*

praefēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** **A.** *to bear, carry before or in front*; *ardentem faciem, Cic.*; *facies praetoribus, Cic.* **B.** Fig., 1, *gen., clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.*; 2, *esp., a, to bring to light, to show, manifest, display*; *avaritiam, Cic.*; *iudicium, express one's judgment, Liv.*; *haec eius dei praefertur opinio, Curs.*; 3, *to give the preference to, to prefer*; *aliquem sibi, Cic.*; *otium labori, Sall.*

II. *to carry by*; middle, *praeferrī = to hasten by, to rule by*; *praeter castra praelati, Liv.* **III.** *to anticipate*; *diem triumphi, Liv.*

praefērox -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 deficere praefestinent, Liv.* **II.** *to hasten by*; *sinum, Tac.*

praeficiō -feci -fectum, 3. (prae and facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, overseer, 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, fell. by quominus, Cic.*

praefloro, 1. *to pluck the blossom prematurely, fig., to diminish, lessen*; *gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.*

praeflūo, 3. *to flow past*; *intimā valle, Liv.*; with acc. of place, *Tibur fertile, Hor.*; *Noricam provinciam, Tac.*

praefoco, 1. (prae and foveo), *to choke, suffocate, viam animae, Ov.*

praefodio -fodi -fossam, 3. **I.** *to dig in front of*, *portas, Verg.* **II.** *to bury previously*; *aurum, Ov.*

praefor -fatus sum -fari, *to speak before.* **A.** a, *to utter beforehand*, *maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.*; *carmen, Liv.*; so with acc. of deity, *divos, Verg.*; 3, *to mention beforehand, to premise*, *quae de deorum 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*; *Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.*

praefrigidus -a -um, *very cold, Ov.*

praefringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (prae and frango), *to break off in front, break in pieces*; *hastas, Liv.*

praefulcō -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, conspicuous, distinguished, Tac.*

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*; *Alpes, Liv.*

praegestio, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; *praegestit animum videre, Cic.*

praegnans (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant.* **I.** Lit., *Cic.* **II.** Fig., *full of*; *fusus stamine, Juv.*

praegracilis -e, *very slim, slender, 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.

praegredior -gressus sum, 3. dep (prae and gradior). I. *to go before, precede; praegredientes annui*, Cic., with acc., *signa, agnien*, Liv.; *nutritio, famam, outstrip*, Liv. II. *to pass by, march by; ea (castra)*, Liv.

praegressio -ōnis, f. (praegredior), *a going before, precedence; causae*, Cic.

praegressus -ūs, m. (praegredior), *a going on before*, Cic.

praegustator -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.

praehibeo -ū -itum, 2 (prae and habeo), *to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish*, Plant.

praeiācio, 2. *to lie before; campus qui castra praecipet*, Tac.

praeiudicatus -a -um, v. praeiudico.

praeiudicium -ii, n. *a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings)*. I. Lit., *a, de quo non praerudicium sed plane iudicium iam pactum putatur*, Cic.; *apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus iam praerudicis damnatus esset*, Cic., b, transf., *a premature decision; neminem praerudicium tantae rei afferre*, Liv. II. Meton., *an example, precedent*, Pompeius vestri facti praerudicio demotus, *by your example*, Caes.

praeiudico, 1 *to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment.* a, legal t t, *re semel atque iterum praerudicātū*, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praeiudicatum** -i, n. = praerudicium, (I), b, transf., in partic., **praeiudicatus** -a -um, *previously decided; opinio praerudicata*, Cic.

praeiūvo -iūvi, 1. *to assist before*, Tac.

praelābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep *to glide before, flow, swim before or along, insula in quam Germani nando praelabelantur*, Tac., with acc., *praelabi flumina rotis*, Verg.

praelambo -lambi, 3. *to lick before, taste before*, Hor.

praelargus -a -um, *very abundant*, Juv.

praelēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3 *to sail past, coast along*, Campaniam, Tac.

praeligo, 1 I. *to bind in front; sarmenta praeligant 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.

praelūco -luxi, 2. *to carry a light before, lit., to light before.* I. Lit., Suet. II. Fig., 1, with acc. (*amicitia*) *bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope*, Cic.; 2, *to outshine, surpass; nullus sinus Bais praelucet*, Hor.

praelum = praelum (q.v.).

praelustris -e (prae and lustrum), *very illustrious; praelustri ab arce*, Ov.

praemando, 1. *to order beforehand; ut conquireretur*, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemandata** -ōrum, n. *a writ of arrest*, Cic.

praematūrus -a -um, *too early, premature; hiems*, Tac.; *canities*, Tac.

praemedicatus -a -um, *protected by medicine or charms*, Ov.

praemeditatio -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), *considering beforehand; futurorum in aliorum*, Cic.

praemēditor, 1. dep *to meditate upon, consider beforehand; praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *ad praemeditari ferendum modice esse*, Cic. partic. perf. pass., **praemeditatus** -a -um, *considered beforehand; mala*, Cic.

praemētūens -entis, p. adj (from praemetuo), *fearing beforehand*, Phaedr.

praemētūentēr, adv. (praemetuens), *apprehensively, anxiously*, Lucr.

praemētūo, 3. *to fear beforehand, be apprehensive.* I. Intransit., *alicui*, Caes. II. Trans., *to fear beforehand; deserti conjugis iras*, Verg.

praemitto -misi -misum, 3. *to send before, send on, despatch before.* I. Lit., (a) of persons, *aliquem*, Cic., *legiones in Hispaniam*, Caes.; without acc., *to send before; ad eos equites*, Caes.; (β) of things, *alicui odiosas literas*, Cic. II. Trans., *to send before; haec favorabili oratione praemisit*, Tac.

praemium -ii, n. (prae and emo), *that which is taken first.* I. Gen., *advantage, gain, profit; omnia praemia donaque fortunae*, Cic. II. Esp., *A. an honourable reward, recompense; praemia bene de republica meritorum*, Cic., *alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re*, Cic.; *praemium 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.

praemōlestia -ae, f. *trouble beforehand*, Cic.

praemōllor, 4 dep. *to prepare beforehand; rem*, Liv.

praemōnēo -ūi -itum, 2 *to warn, advise, admonish beforehand.* I. Gen., with acc., *conatus hostis, aganst hostile attempts*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., *me, ut inagnopere caverem, praemonebat*, Cic. II. *to foretell, presage, Ithon arsurum* Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), *a prediction, premonition*, Ov.

praemonstro, 1 I. *to show, point out before*, Lucr. II. *to prophesy, presage, predict, magnum aliquid populo Romano*, Cic.

praemordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. *to bite off; fig; to nuffer, aliquid ex aliquo*, Juv.

praemōrior -mortuus sum -mōri, 3 dep. *to die prematurely*, Ov.; transf., *praemortui jam est pudoris, his modesty is dead*, Liv.

praemūnio (praemoenio), 4. I. *to fortify in front, aditus duos magnis operibus*, Caes. II. Fig., *to fortify, secure, make safe, genus dicendi praemunium*, Cic.; *quae praemununtur sermoni, premised to meet objections*, Cic.

praemūnitio -ōnis, f. (praemunio), *a fortifying beforehand, rhet, fig., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers*, Cic.

praenāto, 1. *to swim before, swim past, flow by*, Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), *a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for the temple and oracle of Fortuna, now Palestrina.* Hence, **Praenestinus** -a -um, *belonging to Praeneste; sortes, the utterances of the oracle there*, Cic.

praenitēo -ūi, 2. *to shine forth; fig., cur tibi junior praeniteat, outshines thee*, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. *the name which stood before the gentile name, and distinguished the individual, the first name, the praenomen (e.g., Caius in C. J. Caesar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero)*, Cic.

praenosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. *to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow*; futura, Cic.

praenōtio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), *preconception, innate idea* (translation of πρᾶνῆσις), Cic.

praenūbilis -a -um, *very cloudy, very dark*, Ov.

praenunciā, etc. = praenuntia, etc. (q.v.).

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.

praenuntio, 1. *to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict*; futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, *foretelling*; subst. (m. f. and n.), *that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen*; stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.

praecoocūpātio -ōnis, f. (praecoocupo), *a taking possession of before*; locorum, Nep.

praecoocupo, 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 praecoocupaverat, Caes.; **2.** *to anticipate, to surprise*; ne adventu Caesaris praecoocuparetur, Caes.; with infin., legem ipsi praecoocupaverant ferre, Liv.

praepopto, 1. **I.** *to prefer, wish rather, desire more*; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praepoptet, 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.

praepāro, 1. *to make ready, provide, prepare*; naves, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.

praepēdio -ivi and -iī -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 lasitudine ac vulnera fugam praepedisissent, Liv., singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.; praepediri valetudine, *to be hindered by ill-health*, Tac.

praependēo -pendi, 2. intransit., *to hang before, hang in front*, Caes.

praepēs -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 praepēs, 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.

praepilātus -a -um, *having a ball or button in front* (applied to foils or blunt weapons); malisilia, 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 volant praeponderari honestate, Cic.

praepōno -pōsti -pōsitum, 3. *to put before, place before*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *pauca* (scribendo), Cic.; transf., *praepositae causae, antecedent*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to put over, set over as overruler, commander, etc.*; aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes. Partic. subst., **praepōsitus** -i, m. *a commander*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *to prefer*; salutem republicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., **praepōsitum** -i, n. (translation

of προσημέριον), *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.

praepōstillo -ōnis, f. (praepono), *a placing before*. **I.** 1, lit., *negations*, Cic.; **2.** meton., *grammat. t. t., a preposition*, Cic. **II.** *a preferring, preference*, Cic.

praepōsitus, 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.

praepostērus -a -um. **I.** *having the last first, inverted, perversely, distorted, absurd*; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of persons, perverse*, Cic.

praepōtēns -entis, *very powerful, very mighty*; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr., praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit., Jupiter omnium rerum praepotens, *ruling over*, Cic.; b, transf., *of things, philosophia*, Cic.

praepropērantēr, adv. *very quickly, very hastily*, Lucr.

praepropērē, adv. (praeproperus), *very hastily, too quickly*; festinare, Liv.; agere, Liv.

praepropērus -a -um, *exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate*. **I.** Lit., *festinatio*, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. **II.** Transf., *ingenium*, Liv.

praepūtium -li, n. *the foreskin*, Juv.

praequam, v. prae.

praequēror -questus sum -quēri, *to complain beforehand*, Ov.

praerādio, 1. *to outshine*, Ov.

praerāpidus -a -um, *very rapid*; gurgēs, Liv.

praerigesco -rigūi, 3. *to grow very stiff*, Tac.

praeripio -riptūi -reptum, 3. (prae and rapio), *to snatch away, pluck from, tear away, carry off*. **I.** Gen., *alicui arma*, Ov.; *alicui laudem destinatam*, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, *to carry off before the time*; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, *to anticipate, forestall*, hostium consilia, Cic.

praerōdo -rōdi -rōsum, *to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through*, Hor.

praerōgātivus -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., **praerōgātiva** -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.** **praerōgātiva** -ae, f. **A.** *a previous choice*, Liv. **B.** *a sure sign, indication, presage*; triumphī, 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. Piancus praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

praesaepes (praesaepis) -is, f., **praesaepe** -is, n., and **praesaepium** -ii, n.

(*praesaeptio*), an inclosure. **I.** a crib, manger, Ov., transf., certum praesaeptum, contemptuously = table, Hor. **II.** a stall, Verg., transf., praesaeptibus arcent, from the hives, Verg.; in praesaeptibus, in low houses, Cic.

praesaeptio -saepsi -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 -seivi, 3. to learn, find out beforehand, praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.

praescius -a -aun, knowing beforehand, praescient, corda, Verg.; with genit., periculum, 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., **A.** a prescribed limit, intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule, legum, Cic.

praesēco -sēcū -sēcūm 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, passid instantly, Liv.; **2.** immediately effracious, 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, plain, 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; vari, Ov.

praesentio -sensi -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 = praesaeptio (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, praeses belli, goddess of war (of Mineiva), Verg., praeside pendet ab uno, Ov.

praesidens -entis, m. (praesideo), a president, ruler, Tac.

praesidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (prae and sedeo). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., huic imperio, Cic., urbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc., Galliae litus, Tac. **B.** to preside over, manage, direct, govern; rebus urbanis, Caes., orbi terrarum, Cic.; with acc., exercitum, Tac.

praesidiarius -a -um (praesidium), serving as a guard or protection, milites, Liv.

praesidium -ii, n. (praeses), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lat., protection, defence, **a.** alicui esse praesidio, Cic., **b.** militi t. t., a guard, patrol, escort, legiones quae praesidio impeditis erant, Caes. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which defends, protection, help, **a.** classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; **b.** militi 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 praesidio esse, Cic., praesidium communire, Liv.; fig., de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. **C.** help, assistance, support; magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

praesignifico, 1. to signify, announce beforehand, hominibus futura, Cic.

praesignis -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable before others, Ov.

praesonō -sōnū, 1. to sound forth, resound, Ov.

praespargo, 3. to scatter, strew before, Lucr.

praestābills -e (praesto), distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilis me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorum, Cic.

praestans -antis, p. adj. (from praesto), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; **a.** of persons, gen. with abl., or in with the abl., homo prudentia praestans, Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et iugeno et diligentia, Cic.; virginibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic.; **b.** of things, praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

praestantia -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

praesterno, 3. to strew, spread before, Plaut.

praestēs -stītis, a. (2. praesto) = praeses, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, Ov.

praestigia -ae, f., usually plur., **praestigiae** -arum, f. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, Cic.

praestitūdo -stitūdi -stitūtum, 3. (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand; tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.

1. **praestō**, adv. (from praestus = praesitus, as repositus = repositus), present, at hand, here, ready; gen. with esse, to be at hand, to show oneself, to appear, with the notion of, to attend or to wait upon, to be at one's service; alicui, to appear to help one at a court of law, Cic.; quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutē tuae, Cic.

2. **praesto** -stiti -stitum and -stātum -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 used impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori milites praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. **II.** Transit., to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. **A.** Lit., Messallam Caesari, Cic.; damnum emptori, Cic.; a vi, from violence, Cic.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to perform, do, execute, fulfil; suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; b, to keep, hold, fidem, to keep one's word, Cic.; c, to preserve, socios salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; benevolentiam, Cic.; se, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic.; e, to give, evince, honorem debitum patri, to show proper respect, Cic.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

praestōlor, 1. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius adventum ad Clupeam, Cic.

praestringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind up, tie up; faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. **II.** to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

praestruō -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build in front, construct before, hence, to block up, render impassable; aditum montis, Ov. **II.** to prepare, make ready for anything; fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruit, procures for itself credibility in little things, Liv.

praesul -sulis, c. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

praesultātor -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

praesulto, 1. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

praesum -fūi -esse, to be before. **I.** to be over, be placed over, preside over; a, sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; b, to be placed over, to govern; populo, Cic.; magistratui, to preside as a magistrate, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., to command; exercitui, Caes.; in Brutis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; temeritatis T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

praesūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. **I.** remedia, Tac.; domi-dapes, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam 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.

praesūo -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praetempto = praetentiō (q.v.).

praetendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivae manu, Verg.; poet., nec conjugis umquam praetendi taedas, i.e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. **II.** to place before, hold, spread before. **A.** 1, lit., saepem segeti, Verg.; 2, transf., to place before; sermonem decreto, Liv.; hence, praetendi, of places, to lie before or in front; praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol., tenue praetentum litus esse, Liv. **B.** Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, allego in excusatione, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento (praetempto), 1. to feel, try, test beforehand. **A.** Lit., iter baculo, Ov. **B.** Fig., vires, Ov.

praetēpesco -tēpū, 3. to glow beforehand; fig., si praetepisset amor, Ov.

praeter (from prae and suffix -ter, like inter propter). **I.** Adv., **A.** With negatives, more than, except, with exception of; nil praeter canna fuit, Ov. **B.** more than; foll. by quam, praeter 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.

praetērāgo, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

praetērā (praeter and abl. eā). **I.** besides, beyond this, further, Cic. **II.** henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

praetērō -ivi and oftener -i -itum -ire. **I.** Intransit., to go by, pass by; unda praeterit, Ov.; of time, to pass, elapse; hora, Ov. **II.** Transit., to go by, pass by. **A.** Gen., 1, hortos, Cic.; of time, in pass. partic., **praetērītus** -a -um, past, Cic.; **praetērītā** -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 praeteruntur, 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.

praetērēquito, 1. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

praetērferō -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

praetērflūo, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia,

Liv; fig., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

praetergrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and gredior), *to pass by, go beyond*; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

praetērītus -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

praeterlābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to glide by, flow by*; tumultum, Verg.; tellurem, *to sail by*, Lucr. **II.** Fig., *to slip away*; ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermēō, 1. *to pass by, go by*, Lucr.

praetermissio -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). **I.** *a leaving out, omission*, sine ullius (foimae) 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. (praetervector), *a passing by, travelling past*; in praetervectioe omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -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.

praetervōlo, 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 praetexit amictus, Ov., toga or tunica purpurā praetexta, Liv., or simply toga praetexta, Cic.; or subst., **praetexta** -ae, f., *an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis*, Cic.; hence, meton., **praetexta** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), *a Roman national tragedy*, Hor., 2, transf., a, *to provide with a border, adorn, to provide, furnish with*, omnia lenioribus principis natura praetexit; 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 triumphi, Cic.

praetexta, v. praetexo.

praetextātus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** *clad in the praetexta*, Cic. **II.** *licentious*; mores, Juv.

praetextum -i, n. (praetexo), *a pretence, pretext*, Tac.

praetextus -ū, m. (praetexo). **I.** *outward appearance, consideration, consequence*, Tac. **II.** *a pretext*; sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetingo -tinctus, 3. *to dip in or moisten beforehand*, Ov.

praetor -ōris, m. (for praetor, from 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. στρατηγός, a commander of the army of a non-Roman nation, Cic.

praetōriānus -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*, Tac.; plu. subst., **praetōriāni** -ōrum, m. the praetorian guard, Tac.

praetōrium, v. praetorius.

praetōrius -a -um (praetor). **I.** Adj., **A.** *relating to the praetor, praetorian*; a, of the praetor at Rome, comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; 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., (β) (in imperial Rome) the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** **praetōrium** -ii, n. 1, the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province, Cic., hence, transf., a palace, Juv.; 2, the chief place in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the art, the augurate, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold a council of war, in 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** -ii, m. (sc. vir), a past praetor, Cic.

praetrepidō, 1. *to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient*, praetepidans, hasty, Cat.

praetūra -ae, f. (praetor) **I.** the office, dignity of a praetor at Rome, praetūrā se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατηγία, the dignity of a general in Greece, Cic.

Praetūtīl -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, in Picenum. Adj., **Praetūtīānus** -a -um, Praetutun, ager, Liv.

praeumbro, 1. *to overshadow, fig., to obscure*, Tac.

praevalēns -entis, partic. of praevaleo (q. v.)

praeuro -ussi -ustum, 3. *to burn at the end or tip*, hasta praesta, Liv., stipites ab summo praecauti et praestri, Caes.

praevalēō -valūi, 2. **I.** *to be physically strong*, praevalens juvenis Romanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail, to get the upper hand*; praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalet pugnā equestris, *to be stronger in*, Tac.

praevalīdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., *very strong, very powerful*, juvenis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, of persons, etc., Baesius, Tac.; vrbis, 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.

praevaricor, 1. dep. (varico). **I.** Lit., to go crooked, walk crookedly, Plin. **II.** Fig., to play a false or double part, esp. of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion, Cic.

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 praeventus erat, Liv.; with acc., hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.

praeverro, 3. to sweep or brush before, veste vias, Ov.

praevertō (praevertō) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and **praevertor** -verti, 3. dep. **I.** to undertake before; quod huic 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; praevertēre 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 Thessaliam, Liv.

praevidēo -vidi -visum, 2. to see before, foresee. **I.** Physically, ictum vementem, Veik. **II.** Transf., res publica 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 break fast, Cic.; with acc., to breakfast on, olus, luscinas, Hor.

prandium -ii, n. (conn. with Dor. πρᾶν = πρᾶν), a late breakfast or lunch, taken about noon, of bread, fish, cold meat, etc.; prandium (alicui) dare, Cic.; alicui ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um (prandeo), having lunched; curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.

pratensis -e (pratium), of or relating to a meadow, growing in a meadow; fungus, Hor.

pratulum -i, n. (dim. of pratium), a little meadow, Cic.

pratium -i, n. **I.** a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. **II.** Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

prave, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ill, wrongly, C.

pravitas -ātis, f. (pravus) **I.** crookedness, irregularity, deformity; membrum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** irregularity, impropriety, Cic. **B.** moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consulum, Liv.

pravus -a -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. **I.** Lit., membra, Cic. **II.** Transf., morally crooked, perverse, improper, wrong; affectio, Cic.; pravissima regula, Cic.

Praxitéles -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, especially famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cnidos and of Eros at Thespies. Hence, adj., **Praxitélius** -a -um, of Praxitéles.

prēcario, adv. (precarius), by entreaty; rogare, Cic.

prēcarius -a -um (precor), begged for, asked for, obtained by entreaty. **I.** libertas, Liv.; oratio precariam opem, Liv. **II.** Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious, formia, Ov., imperium, Tac.

prēcatio -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreating, request, prayer, illa sollemnis conitiorum precatio, Cic.

preces v. prex.

prēciae (prētiae) -arum, f. a kind of vine, Verg.

prēcōr (praecor), 1. dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic., (β) with acc. of thing, opem, Liv.; haec precatus sum, Cic., (γ) with ut ei ne, or ut ne or non precor, foll. by quominus and subj., precor ab eis ut, etc., Cic.; (δ) absol., eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things, devota 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.)

prēhendo, prēhendi, prēhensum, 3. and syncope, prendo, prendi, premsum (prae and HENDO, χαράσσω), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. **I.** alicquem manu, Cic., of the soil, tellus prehendit stirpes, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of, to catch, detain, in order to speak to a person; alicquem, Cic. **B.** to catch, detect in any act, in fuito, Plaut. **C.** to seize violently, to take hasty possession of; Pharum, Caes. **D.** Meton., to reach, oras Italiae, Verg.; quum ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prederit, observed, Cic.

prēhensio, and oftener **presso** (intens. of prehendo), 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.; genua, Tac.; veteranos, Liv. **B.** to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prensat Galba, Cic.

prēlum -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.; frenā 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; frenā manu, Ov.; c, locum, to be often in a place, frequent; forum, Cic.; so to press with the body, lie on; humum, Ov.; ebur, poet. = the curule chair of ivory, Ov.; d, to cover, conceal; canitiem galeā preminis, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; fig., (a) to bury, wrap; nie pressit alta quies, Verg.; (β) 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 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*; rein 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., (β) *to plant*; virgulta per agros, Verg.; (γ) *to strike to the ground*, tres famulos, Verg.; **b.** fig., (α) *to slander, depreciate*, aliquem, Liv., humana omnia, *to despise*, Cic., (β) *to surpass*; facta premannt annos, Ov., (γ) *to rule, keep within bounds*; populos ditone, Verg. **D.** *to press together*, **a.** alieni fauces, Ov., collum laqueo, Hor., **b.** *to draw in*, habenas, Verg., equos currentes, *to check*, Verg.; **c.** *to pare down, prune*, umbram falce, 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.)

prensatio -onis, f (prenso), *the canvassing for an office*, Cic.

preno = prehensio (q v.)

pressō, adv (pressus), **a.** of pronunciation, *not broadly, neatly*, presse et acquabiliter et leniter, Cic., **b.** of style, *briefly, concisely*, dicere, Cic.; **c.** *accurately, precisely*, pressius agere, Cic.

pressio -onis, f (premo), in plur., *props, stays*, Caes.

presso, I (intens. of premo), *to press*, manu biachia, Hor., ubera, *to milk*, Ov.

1 **pressus** -a -um, p. adj. (from premo) **I.** Lit., *slow, measured*, pressu 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.

prester -enis, m. (πρηστηρ), *a fiery whirlwind*, Lucr.

pretiosē, adv. (pretiosus), *in a costly manner*, splendidly, magnificently, vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

pretiosus -a -um (pretium) **I.** *costly, precious, of great value*, equus, Cic., fulvo pretiosiori 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, ΦΡΑΔ, φράζω), *worth, value, price*. **I.** Lit. and fig., **1.** lit., pretium constituere, *to fix the price*, Cic.; pretium habere, *to be worth something*, Cic., so esse in pretio, Liv.; parvi pretii esse, Cic., **2.** fig., operae eorum pretium facere, *to prize*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *money*; pretio emere, *for money*, Cic.; esp., *ransom-money, pactum pro capite* pretium, Cic. **B.** *wages, pay*; **a.** manus, Cic., fig., operae pretium est, *or videtur*, with infin., *it is worth the while*, Cic.; **b.** *price, 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.

prox, praeis, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., praeis, praecum, *a request, entreaty*. **I.** Gen., preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere or orare ut, etc., Caes., Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.** *prayer*; eorum preces ac vota, Cic.; **b.** *a curse, execration*; omnibus precibus detestari aliquem, Caes.; **c.** *a wish*; damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

Priāmus -i, m. (Πριάμος). **I.** *the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc.* Hence, **A. Priāmeis** -idis, f., *a daughter of Priam, Cassandra*, Ov. **B. Priāmidēs** -ae, m. *a son of Priam*, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Priāmēlus** -a -um, *belonging to Priam*; hospes, Paris, Ov.; conjux, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** *grandson of foregoing, son of Polites*.

Priāpus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πριάπος), *the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, orig. worshipped at Lampsacus*.

pridem, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pridie and -dem). **I.** *long ago, long since*; jam pridem, long ago, Cic.; non ita pridem, *not very long ago*, Cic. **II.** *formerly*, Cic.

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 diei, Cic.; pridie quam Athenas veni, Cic.

Priēnē -ēs, f. (Πριηνή), *a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samsum Kales*.

prīmaevus -a -um (primus and aevum), *young, youthful*, Helenoi, Verg.

prīmānus -a -um (primus), *belonging to the first legion*. Subst., **prīmāni** -ōrum, in *soldiers of the first legion*, Tac.

prīmārius -a -um (primus), *in the first rank, excellent, distinguished*, vii populi, Cic.

primigēnus -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), *original, primitive*, Varr. Subst., **Primigēnia** -ae, f. *a surname of the goddess Fortune*, Cic.

primigēnus -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), *original, primitive*, Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (primipilus), *the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii*.

primipilus, v pilus.

primitīae -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.

primitūs, adv *first, for the first time*, Lucr.

primō, adv (primus), *firstly, at first, in the beginning*, primo . . . dein or deinde, Cic.; primo . . . post, Liv., quum primo, *as soon as*, Liv.

prīmor -ōris (primus), *the first*. **I.** *the foremost part, tip end*, primori in acie venari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitulis duobus primoribus, *with the tips of the fingers*, Plaut.; aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *or gustare, to touch with the lips*, i.e., *to treat superficially*, Cic. Subst., **primores**, *the foremost* (mult. t.); quum primores caderent, Liv. **II.** Transf., *the first in rank, most distinguished*, juvenas, 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, finally, at first*, foll. by deinde, tum, etc., Cic. **II.** *for the first time*, quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. **III.** With ut, ubi, quam, *as soon as*, Cic.; quam primum, *as soon as possible*, Cic.

primus, v. prior.

princeps -eipis, c. (primus and capio), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., princeps est in agendo, Cic.; principes invenendi, *first to discover*, Cic.; princeps senatus, *the senator whose name stood first on the Censor's list*, Liv. **II.** *the chief, the most distinguished*. **A.** Gen., with genit., *pru-*

capite civitatis, Cic.; *principes conjurationis*, the heads, Cic.; *rerum publicarum principes*, Cic.; esp., *principes 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 *principes 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, *principes*, a, a *maniple of the principes*; *signum primi principis*, Liv.; b, a *centurion of the principes*; *principes prior*, Caes.

principālis -e (principes). **I.** *first, original; causae*, 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 -is, m. (principes), 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 -i, n. (principes), a beginning, origin. **I.** Lit., n. (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.; *Faucis curia fuit principium*, Liv.; 2, the beginner, *for, id est, 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 principis*, Cic.

prior -us, genit. -ōris, supe. l., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). **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.; subst., *priores* -um, m. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; *res nulla prior potiorque visa est*, Liv.; *nilhil prius nec potius est quam* (foll. by infin.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. **A.** Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., *Eburonum fines*, Caes.; *primis labris, with the tips of the lips*, Cic.; b, subst., *primi, the foremost*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order or in time; a, adj., *primae litterae*, Cic.; esp., (a) in poets, *primus for primum, vix prima inceperat aestas*, Verg.; (b) *partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night*, Caes.; b, subst., a *primo, from the beginning*, Cic.; in *primo, at first*, Cic.; plur., *prima, the beginning*, Liv.; the elements, Lucr.; in *primis, at the beginning*, Liv.; 2, of rank, station, etc., *first, most excellent, most distinguished*; *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.; *primae, the first prize*; *primas ferre, deferre*, Cic.; in *primis, especially*, Cic.

prisco, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; *agere*, Cic.

priscus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. πρῖν). **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; *Venus, Hor.* **B.** severe, stern, Cat.

pristinus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. πρῖν, as *crastinus* from *cras*), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., *dignitas*, Cic.; *suos*, Cic.; in *pristinum statum redire*, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; *diei pristini*, Caes.

pristis -is, f. and **pistris** -triciis, f. (πρίστis). **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, sc.*; neut. subst., in *privato, at home*, Liv.; *privato consilio, without the authority of the state, on one's own account*, Caes.; in *privatum vendere, for private use*, Liv.; *tributum ex privato conferre, from one's private property*, Liv.; b, of persons, as a private man, Cic.; *vir privatus*, Cic.; and subst., *privatus, a private person*, Cic.; *reges, augures, privati*, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

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. (fem. of privignus), a step-daughter, Cic.

privignus -i, m. (= privigenus, from privus and gigno, one begotten separately), a step-son, Cic.

privilegium -i, n. (privus and lex), a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law; *privilegium ferre, irogare*, 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, *bubus privis binisque tunicis donati*, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; *priva tiremis*, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of *prus -a -um, cp. prae, connected with πρῶ, before, far. **I.** Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout. **II.** Prep. with abl. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, before, in front of; a, in answer to the question, where? *sedens pro aede*, Cic.; b, in answer to question, whither? *Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit*; 2, before, on, in; *pro tribunali*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, for, in behalf of, in favour of; *hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est*, Cic.; *dimicare pro legibus*, Cic.; 2, a, in place of, for; *pro consule*, Cic.; *pro quaestore*, Cic.; b, as, as good as; *damnato esse, as good as condemned*, Cic.; se *pro cive gerere, to behave as a citizen*, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (*allicui*) *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.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro viui 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, according as; foll. by ac and atque, or quam, quantum, etc.; pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you; **5**, through; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

2. pro! (proh!), interj. *oh! ah!* pro diu immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Iuppiter, Cic.

prōagōrus -i, m. (πρωγόρος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, Cic.

prōāvitus -a -um (proavus), of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral, regna, Ov.

prōāvus -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, probabilius populo oratori, Cic.; vii ingenio sane probabili, Cic.

prōbābilitas -ātis, f. (probabilis), probability, credibility, captiosa, Cic.

prōbābilitēr, 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 probatioi primorum patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

prōbē, adv (probus), well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently, scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe diem, 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, transi, amicitias utilitate, Ov. **B.** to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable, (a) lit, domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic.; (B) transi, 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 libris 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 pass., 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.

prōbram -i, n. **I.** a shameful, infamous deed; 1, gen., alicui probrum obicere, Cic.; emergere ex patrum probis ac vitis, Cic.; **2**, esp., unchastity, probri insinulasti pudicissimam familiam, 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.

prōcācitas -ātis, f. (procax), shamelessness, impudence, Cic.

prōcācītēr, adv (procax), shamelessly, impudently, Liv.

prōcax -cācis (proco), shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent; a, of persons, in lacerando, Cic.; procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, of things, sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac., auster, blustering, Verg.

prōcedē -cessi -cessum, **3.** to go forth, go before, proceed. **I.** Lit and transf., **A.** Gen., 1, lit, a, e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, to go to meet, Cic.; b, milit t t, to advance; lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; c, to appear, show oneself, step forward; procedere in medium, Cic.; esp., to come forward to speak to an assembly; procedere in contione, 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 vecordiae ut, etc., he went to such a pitch of madness that, etc., Sall.; esp., to advance towards some good, go on, make progress, in philosophia, Cic.; b, to run on, continue, be counted up, stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, Liv.; hence, transf., to be of use to, do good to; beneficia mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, of time, dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diu 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, turbines, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, charge, primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; b, procellae insidiarum, Cic.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello, **3.** (pro and cello), to throw down, cast down, Plant.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), stormy, tempestuous, Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. an illustrious person; usually plur., **prōcēres** -um, in 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, 1, 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 **Prochytē** -ēs, f. (Προχύτη), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

procido -cidi (pro and cado), 3. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proam, Liv.

procinctus -us, m. (procingo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, on the battlefield, Cic.

proclamator -ōris, m. (proclamo), a bawler, vociferator (of a bad advocate), Cic.

proclamo, 1. to call out, cry out; absol., Cic.; with acc. and infin., se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

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 litora, Ov.; transf., proclinatā jam re, 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, proclivia, jucunda, Cic.; alicui 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). **I.** 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, intend, Cic.

proconsul -sulis, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

proconsularis -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

proconsulatus -us, 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; multiplies totus, Cic. **II.** Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreant, Cic.

procreso, 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. (Προκρούστης), a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and cutting off the limbs of those who were taller; killed by Theseus.

procūbo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

procūdo -cūsi -cūsum, 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 abripi, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetu hominum, Liv. **II.** Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; haud procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, haud procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

proculco, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon, 1, things, is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; 2, persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; alique, Tac.

Procūlcius -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

procumbo -cūbūli -cūbitum, 3. 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 nubribus procubuerant, were laid low, Caes. **B.** Fig., to sink, fall; res procubere meae, Ov.

procuratio -ōnis, f. (procurō), 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 sine plena procuratio fieret, Cic.

procurator -ōris, m. (procurō), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. **I.** Gen., regni, a viceroy, Caes.; with genit. of person, procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a land steward, land agent, Cic.; 2, in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue both in Rome and in the provinces; procurator Caesaris, Tac.; procurator Judaeae, Tac.

procuratrix -tricis, f. (procurator), 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 -cūcurri -cursum, 3. to run forward, rush forward, charge. **I.** Lit., of persons, ex castris, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes. **II.** Transf., of places, to project, put out, run forward; infelix saxis in procurentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

procursatio -ōnis, f. (procursō), a running forward, charge; velitum, Liv.

prōcursātor -ōris, m. (procursio), *one who runs forward*; milit t t., *procursatores, skirmishers*, Liv.

prōcurso, 1 (intens of procurre), *to run forward, spring forward*; as milit. t. t., *to skirmish*, Liv.

prōcursus -ūs, m. (procurre), *a running forward*, and esp., in military language, *an advance, charge*, *procursu militum*, Liv.

prōcurvus -a -um, *bent forward, curved forward*; falx, Verg., *litora*, winding, Verg.

prōcus -i, m. (proco), *a wooer, suitor, transf., impudent proci, candidates*, Cic.

Prōcyōn -ōnis, m. (Προκύων), *a constellation which rises before the Dog star*, Cic.

prōd = pro (q v)

prōdēo -i -itum, 4. *to go, come forth*. **I.** **A.** 1, lit., *obviam mihi est proditum*, Cic., *prodire ex porta*, Caes.; in publicum, *to appear in public*, Cic.; in proelium, Caes., 2, esp., *to appear in some character, to come forth*, e.g., as an actor, in scenam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, *to appear, show itself*, consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.; b, *to go forth = to become*, prodixit ex iudice Damaturus, 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.

prōdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** *to say before*, Cic. (?) **II.** *to fix for a later time, put off*, diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

prōdētātor -ōris, m. *one who acts as dictator*, Liv. (?)

Prōdicus -i, m. *a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates*

prōdige, adv. (prodigus), *prodigiously, extravagantly, vivere*, Cic.

prōdīgēntia -ae, f. (prodigo), *profusion, prodigality*, Tac.

prōdīgālītēr, adv. *strangely, wonderfully*, Hor.

prōdīgīōsus a -um (prodigium), *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*, Ov.

prōdīgium -i, n. (prod and agere), *a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign*. **I.** Lit., *multa prodigia eius vim decedant*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., a, a monstrosity, something unnatural*, prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic.; b, *a monster*, prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov., *fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicae* (of Clodius), Cic.

prōdīgo -ēgi -actum, 3 (prod and ago), **I.** *to drive forth*, sues, Varr. **II.** *Transf., to spend, waste*, aliena, Sall.

prōdīgus 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 nimius et tamquam prodigus*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., rich, abounding in*; locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

prōdītio -ōnis, f. (prodo), *a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason*; amicitiarum proditiōnis et rerum publicarum, Cic.

prōdītōr -ōnis, m. (prodo), *a betrayer, traitor*; consilia, Cic.; *transf., risus latentis puellae proditor*, Hor.

prōdo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, bring forth*. **A.** Gen., *to bring forth*; fumoso condita vima cado, Ov.; *suspensa pectore*, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, a, *to give, show, publish, decretum*, Cic.; exemplum, Liv.; b, *to proclaim elected, to appoint*; flammam, inferregem, Cic.; c, *to relate*;

quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; d, *to reveal, betray something secret, to betray*; consilia, Cic.; cimen 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.

prōdōcō, 2. *to teach, inculcate*, Hor.

prōdrōmus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), *a messenger, forerunner*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** *Transf., a north-north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star*, Cic.

prōducō -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forth*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, equos, iumenta, Caes.; 2, milit t t., *to lead forth troops*, copias pro castris, Caes.; 3, a, *polit t t., to bring before the public assembly or before a court of justice*; harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic.; b, *to bring out of prison*, aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; c, *to bring forward on the stage, on the arena, etc.*; aliquem, Cic.; 3, *to bring forth a corpse to the funeral pile*, aliquem funere, Verg.; 4, *to entice forth*, aliquem dolo in proelium, Nep. **B.** Fig., *to bring before some one, reveal*, occulta ad patres crimina, Juv. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, *to advance*; unam navem longius, Caes.; *to draw out, stretch out, extend*, a, *ferium incude*, Juv., b, in pronunciation, *to lengthen out, make long*, litteram, Cic., syllabam, Ov.; 2, a, *to beget, produce, fig., nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus*, Hor.; b, *to rear, bring up*; subolem, Hor.; *of plants, arborem*, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, *to advance, promote*, aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; 2, *to prolong* (in duration of time), a, *to continue, keep on*, sermonem longius in multam noctem, Cic.; b, *to put off, postpone*, rem in hiemem, Caes.; c, *to put off, delay*, conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, produci, Cic.

prōductē, adv. (productus), *in a lengthened manner, long* (of pronunciation), *producte dici*, Cic.

prōductio -ōnis, f. (produco), *an extending, lengthening*, a, *of a word by the addition of a syllable*, Cic.; b, *of a syllable in pronunciation*, Cic.; c, *of time, prolonging*; temporis, Cic.

prōductus a -um, p. adj. (from produco). **I.** Adj., *extended, lengthened, prolonged*, productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; *quinto productior actu fabula*, Hor.; *of words, nomen, lengthened by addition of a syllable*, Cic.; *of syllables, long* (in pronunciation); *(syllaba) producta atque longa*, Cic.; *of time, prolonged, drawn out*; dolores, Cic. **II.** Subst., **producta** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προσηγμένα), *preferable things* (in the Stoic philosophy, things which, while not absolutely good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health), Cic.

proeliātor -ōris, m. (proelior), *a warrior, combatant*, Tac.

proelior, 1. dep. (proelium), *to give battle, fight*, ad Syracusas, Cic.; *pedibus*, Caes.; *transf., vehementer proeliatum sum, striven*, Cic.

proellum -i, n. *a battle, fight*. **I.** a, lit., *proelium facere*, Cic.; *reintegrare*, Caes.; *inire*, Liv.; *proelio abstinere*, Caes.; b, *transf., of a fight in words, proelia mea causā sustinere*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *proelia = fighters, combatants*, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προῖτος), *king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*. Hence, **Proetis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Proetus*; plur., *Proetides, the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows*.

prōfāno, 1. (profanus), to profane, desecrate; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

prōfānus -a -um (pro and fanum, lit., lying before a temple, i.e., outside it), not sacred, not consecrated. **I.** Gen., common, profane; 1, lit., locus, Cic.; bubo, avis, of evil omen, Ov.; subst., **prōfānum** -i, n. that which is profane, unconsecrated, Tac.; 2, transf., profane, goddess, impious; verba, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, not initiated, uninitiated; procul este profani, Verg.; 2, transf., not initiated in the service of the Muses, profanum vulgus, Hor.

prōfectio -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), 1, a departure, Cic.; 2, transf., source, origin; pecuniae, Cic.

prōfecto, adv. (pro and factus) truly, really, indeed, Cic.

prōfero -tūh -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry forth, bring forth (from a place), 1, lit., a, nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alici, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to deliver up, bring forth; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; c, to raise a limb or part of the body; caput, Ov.; digitum, Cic.; d, to bring forth, show; proferre in conspectum liberos, Caes.; of writings, to publish, make known; orationem, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to bring to light, reveal; (a) aliquid in medium, Cic.; (β) as a discoverer, to bring to light, produce; aliquid proferre in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; proferre artem, Cic.; b, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; testes, Cic.; nominatum multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic. **II.** 1, to advance, move forward; a, milit. t. t., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, to move from thence, Liv.; b, to extend; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fig., fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic.; 2, fig., a, of duration of time, to extend, lengthen; beatam vitam usque ad rogum, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; diem auctionis, Cic.

prōfessio -ōnis, f. (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession. **I.** Gen., bonae voluntatis, ap. Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.; haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the register of persons and their property, Cic.; 2, an occupation, art, profession, bene dicendi, Cic.

prōfessōrius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tac.

prōfessus -a -um, partic. of profiteor (q.v.).

prōfestus -a -um, not kept as a festival, common; dies, work-days, ordinary days, Liv.

prōficio -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.

prōficiscor -fectus sum -fiscisci, 3. dep. (pro and facio, facesso, faciscor), to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey. **I.** Lit., ex portu, Caes.; Aegyptum, Cic.; ad or contra hostem, Caes.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** to go towards; ad reliqua, Cic. **B.** 1, to set out from, begin with; a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes.; 2, meton., to arise from, spring from, originate from; a natura, Cic.; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zeno's disciples, Cic.

prōfiteor -fessus sum, 2. dep. (pro and fateor), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow. **I.** Gen., fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin., profiteor me relaturum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to profess or declare oneself anything; a, with double acc. of pers., se grammaticum, Cic.; b,

with acc. and infin., me defensorem esse profiteor, Cic.; c, with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.; philosophiam, Cic.; jus, Cic. **B.** indicium, to turn king's evidence, Sall., Tac.; to offer, promise; operam, Cic.; proficitur se venturum, Cic. **C.** to make a public statement or return of property, etc.; jugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; nomen, Cic.; and simply profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall. (Partic., **prōfessus** -a -um, pass., known, acknowledged, avowed; culpa, Ov.)

prōfigātor -ōris, m. (profigo), a spend-thrift, prodigal, Tac.

prōfigātus -a -um, p. adj. (from profigo), 1, cast down, ruined, wretched, Cic.; 2, dissolute, profligate; tu omnium mortalium profigatissime, Cic.

prōfigo, 1. (pio and fligere), 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.

prōfio, 1. to blow forth, breathe forth; flammās, Ov.; fig., toto proflabat pectore somnum, Verg.

prōfluens -entis, p. adj. (from profluo), flowing. **I.** Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **prōfluens** -entis, 1, running water, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, flowing, fluent; genus sermonis, Cic.

prōfluentē, adv. (profluens), flowingly, easily, Cic.

prōflūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, flow forth. **I.** Lit., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., to flow forth, proceed; ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

prōflūvium -ii, n. (profluo), a flowing forth; sanguinis, Lucr.

prōfor -fatus sum, 1. dep. 1, to say, speak, Verg.; 2, to foretell, predict, Lucr.

prōfore, v. prosum.

prōfugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, escape, ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse pertinuit, profugit, Cic. **II.** to flee away from, agros, Hor.

prōfūgus -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive; a, gen., (a) of persons, populus, Tac.; poet., Scythiae, wandering, migratory, flying from one's native country, banished, Hor.; (β) of animals, taurus, Tac.; (γ) of things, currus, Ov.; b, of soldiers, flying from battle, Sall.; c, of exiles, with abl., patriā profugus, Liv.; ab Thebis, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv.; subst., **prōfūgus** -i, m. a fugitive, exile, Ov.

prōfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 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 frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profundunt, 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.** Transl., **A.** *high*; caelum, Verg. **B.** *deep, dense*; silvae, Lucr

profusē, adv (profusus). **I.** *in a disorderly manner*; profusē 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 expenditure, extravagant*, 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 -ei, f (progigno). **I.** *descent, race, lineage*, Cic **II.** Meton, *progeny, offspring, descendants*, veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic

progenitor -ōris, m. (progigno), *the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor*, Ov.

progigno -gēnū -gēnitum, 3 *to engender, bring forth, bear*, Cic

prognatus -a -um (partic of *prognoseor), *born, sprung from*, deo, Liv, ex Cimbris, Caes., ab Dite patre, Caes.

Prognē = Progne (q v.)

prognostica -ōrum, n (προγνωστικά), *signs of the weather*, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero, Cic

progrēdior -gressus sum -grēdi, 3 dep (pro and gradior). **I.** *to go forth, go out*, ex domo, Cic **II.** *to go forwards, to advance* **A.** Lit, of persons, *regredi quam progredi mallent*, Cic, milit t t, *to advance*, longius a castris, Caes **B.** Fig, *to proceed, advance*, **a**, *quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat*, Cic, **b**, in a speech, etc, *to proceed to, go on, ad reliqua*, Cic, **c**, of time, paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in years*, Cic

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 -ūs, m (progredior), *a going forwards, advance* **I.** Lit, *aliquem progressu arcere*, Cic. **II.** Fig, **a**, *beginning of a speech*, primo progressu, Cic, **b**, *progress, increase*, aetatis, Cic, tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, *progress in the Stoical philosophy*, Cic, progressus lacere in studis, Cic.

prohi = pro! (q v.).

prohibeo -bīi -bītum, 2. (pro and habeo). **I.** *to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder* **A.** Gen, praedones a Sicilia, Cic, *aliquem a familiaritate*, Cic; vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes, *se suosque ab injuria*, Caes, *exercitum itinere, to obstruct on the march*, Caes, with infin., *prohibeo aliquem exire domo*, Cic, with ne and the subj., *potuisti prohibere ne 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 alienum*, Cic. **B.** *to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit*; *lex recta imperans, prohibens contraria*, Cic. **II.** *to preserve, defend, protect*; *a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam*, Cic.

prohibitio -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), *a hindering, prohibition*; *tollendi*, Cic.

prolele = prolele (q v.).

proin = promde (q v.).

proindē, 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 -ūs, 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

proicio -iei -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, *propter, to project*, tectum projiceretur, Cic, **c**, *to throw or place a weapon before one*, clipeum prae se, Liv, **2**, *to push forth, drive forth*, **a**, *aliquem foras*, Cic, *aliquem ab urbe*, Ov., **b**, *to banish*; *aliquem in insulam*, Tac **II.** *to throw out, throw in front* **A.** Gen., crates, Caes., *se ad pedes aliquem*, Cic, *projecta vihor algā, cast upon the shore*, Verg **B.** Esp. **1**, *to throw away*, arma, Caes, fig, **a**, *se projicere, to lower one's self, to stoop to*, in muliebres fletus, Liv, **b**, *to reject, abandon*, libertatem, Cic; **c**, *to expose, betray*, ab aliquo propter et prodi, Cic, **2**, *to cast to the ground, effigies*, Tac., **3**, *to put off*, *aliquem ultra quinquennium*, Tac.

prolābor -lapsus sum -lābi, 3. **I.** *to glide forward, slide forward, slip along* **A.** Lit (elephanti) *clunibus subsistentes prolābebantur*, 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 Pergamur*, Verg **B.** Fig, **1**, *to fail, to err*, cupiditate, timore, Cic, **2**, *to fall, go to ruin, sink*, ita prolapsa est juvenus ut, etc, Cic

prolapsio -ōnis, f (prolabor), *a slipping, sliding*, Cic

prolātio -ōnis, f. (profero). **I.** *a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning, exemplum*, Cic **II.** **1**, *an extension*, huius, Liv, **2**, *a putting off, deferring*, iudicii, Cic

prolātō, 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

prolecto, 1 (intens. of proleio), *to entice, allure*, egentes spe largitionis, Cic

proles -is, f. (pro and *aleo, alesco). **I.** *offspring, descendants, posterity*, **a**, of gods and men, illa futurorum hominum, *future generations*, Cic.; Apollinea, *Aesculapius*, Ov; *Latonia, Apollo and Diana*, Ov, **b**, of animals, Verg; **c**, of plants, *fruit*, Verg **II.** Transf., *youth, young men*, equum peditumque, Cic

proletarius -i, m (proles), *a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children*, Cic

proleio, 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 prolixē respondere, Cic.

prolixus -a -um (pro and laxus), *widely extended, wide, broad, long*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.**

Fig., 1, willing, obliging; tua prolixa beneficiaque natura, Cic.; **2, prosperous, fortunate;** cetera spero prolixa esse competitoribus, Cic.

prōlōgus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, Ter.

prōlōquor -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum -lōqui, 3. dep. **to speak out, say out.** **I.** Gen., quod proloqui piget, Liv. **II.** Esp. **to prophesy, predict, Prop.**

prōlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. **to play beforehand, to prelude, to practise beforehand.** **I.** Lit., ad prgam, Ov. **II.** Fig., ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

prōlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. **I.** **to wash forth or out.** **A.** **to cast up, to wash out;** genus omne natantum litore in extrenio 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.**

prōlūsio -ōnis, f. (proludo), a prelude, preliminary exercise, essay, Cic.

prōlūvies -ōis, f. (proluo) **I.** an inundation, Lucr. **II.** excrement; ventris, Verg.

prōmerēo -mēi -itum, and **prōmerēor** -itus sum -ēri, 2. dep. **to deserve.** **I.** reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; suo beneficio promeruit, se ut ames, Cic.; partic. subst., **prōmeritum** -i, n. deserts, merit, vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. **II.** (Gen. in forin promereor), **to deserve (well) of;** promereri bene de multis, Cic.

Prōmētheus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the Forethinker), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus and father of Deucalion, the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire to animate his creation from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture devoured his liver. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Prōmētheus** -a -um, *Promethean;* juga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. **B.** Subst., **Prōmethēiades** -ae, m. son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

prōminens -entis (promineo), *jutting out, projecting;* subst., **prōminens** -entis, n. a projection; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prōminēo -minūi, 2. **to stand out, jut out, project.** **I.** Lit., collis prominens, Liv.; prominēt in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominens, Caes. **II.** Fig. (justitia) foras tota promineat, **to step forth, be prominent, Cic.;** maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominēt, extendit, Liv.

prōmiscō, adv. (promiscue) = promiscue, Cic.

prōmiscuē, adv. (promiscue), *promiscuously, without distinction, Caes.*

prōmiscuus = promiscuus (q.v.).

prōmiscūus -a -um, *mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous.* **I.** Lit., comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, **to make no distinction between, Sall.;** in promiscuo esse, **to be common, Liv. II.** Transf., *common, usual, general, Tac.*

prōmissio -ōnis, f. (promitto), a promise; auxilli, Cic.

prōmissor -ōris, m. (promitto), a promise, esp., one who promises boastingly, a boaster, Hor.

prōmissum -i, n. (promitto), a promise; promissum facere, **to make a promise, Hor.;** promissa servare or promissis stare, **to keep promises, Cic.;** praemiorum promissa, Cic.

prōmissus -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). **I.** long, hanging down; of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. **II.** producing much expectation; carmen, Hor.

prōmitto -misi -missum, 3. **to let go forward, send forth.** **I.** **to grow;** capillum et barbam, **to let grow, Liv. II.** **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 promittēbam, 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.

prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. (for prolo, from pro and emo), **to bring forth, bring out, produce.** **I.** Lit., **1, gen.,** medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.; **2, esp, a,** **to bring money out of us offer, to produce;** aurum ex aerario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, alicui pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; **b,** **to bring wine up out of the cellar;** vinā, Hor.; **c,** **to bring weapons out;** tela e pharetra, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1, gen.,** **to bring forth, draw forth;** animus eiuditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic., **2, to bring forward, utter, express, mention;** plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

prōmōnēo, 2. **to warn;** t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

prōmontōrium -ii, n. (promnēo). **I.** a mountain-peak, Liv. **II.** a prom dory, Cic.

prōmōta -ōrum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek προσηγμένα), *preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good, Cic*

prōmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. **to move forward, push onwards.** **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a,** of things, saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginē, 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 altum 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 vini promovet insitam, Hor.

prōptē, adv. (promptus). **I.** promptly, quickly, readily, Tac **II.** easily, Juv. **III.** frankly, freely; dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. promptus -a -um, p. adj. (from promio). **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), belli (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. promptus -ū, m. (promio) **I.** a being visible, visibility, only in the phrases in promptu esse, **to be visible, manifest, etc., Cic.;** in promptu ponere, **to make manifest, Cic.;** in promptu habere, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** readiness, only in the phrases: in promptu esse, **to be ready at hand, Cic.;** in promptu habere, **to have ready at hand, Cic. B.** easiness, only in phrases in promptu esse, **to be easy, Sall.**

prōmulgatio -ōnis, f. (promulgo), a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation (of a proposed law), Cic.

prōmulgo, 1. (pro and mulco), **to publish, promulgate.** **I.** Lit., legal t. t., **to publish a proposed law (on three market-days);** leges, Cic.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., **to publish, make known;** proelia, Cic.

prōmulsis -idis, f (pro and mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a whet.

prōmuntūrium = promontorium (q.v.).

prōmus -i, m. (promō), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Hor.

prōmūtūs -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Caes.

prōne, adv. (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone ac fastigate, Cic.

prōnēpos -pōtis, m. a great-grandson, Cic.

prōneptis -is, f. a great grand-daughter, Pers.

prōnis = pronus, (q.v.).

prōnoea -ae, f (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

prōnūba -ae, f. (pio 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.

prōnuntiatio -ōnis, f (pronuntio). **I.** making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. **II.** In logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a relater, rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum -i, n (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntio, 1. to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Gen., to proclaim, announce; pronuntiare quae gestasunt, Caes. **II.** **A.** Esp., polit and milit. t. t., to publish, proclaim, make known by proclamation. **a.**, in public gatherings, by the herald or crier at the command of the magistrate; te illo honore affici pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare aliquem praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp, pronuntiatum prima luce iturus, Caes.; so, publicly to promise something to the people, nummos in tribus, Cic.; **b.**, in the senate, of the consul, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer, Lentulus sententiam Calpurni pronuntiatum se negavit, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., **a.**, of judges, etc., (a) to express, graviorem sententiam, Caes.; (β) 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 multis uno spiritu, Cic.

prōnūrus -ūs, f a grandson's wife, Juv.

prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down. **I.** **A.** Adj., **a.**, of persons, pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; so of persons, swiftly running, Ov.; **b.**, of the position of parts of the body, motu prono, Cic.; **c.**, of things, annis, rushing down, Verg.; **d.**, transf., (a) of places, sloping; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; poet., precipitous, steep, via, Ov.; (β) of stars, setting; Orion, Hor.; (γ) of time, hastening away; menses, Hor. **B.** Subst., **prōnum** -i, n., nihil proni habere, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** inclined towards; 1, to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv.; 2, inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. **B.** Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronus ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

prōoemium -ii, n. (προοίμιον). **I.** a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. **II.** a beginning, Juv.

prōpāgatio -ōnis, f (1. propago). **I.** an extension, enlargement. **A.** In space, imperii nostri, Cic. **B.** In time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. **II.** planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

prōpāgātor -ōris, m (1. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

1 **prōpāgo**, 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 reipublicae, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. **II.** Esp., to propagate, plant, transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

2. **prōpāgo** -inis, f (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., clarorum virorum propagines, genealogues, Nep.

prōpālam, adv. publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

prōpātūlus -a -um, open, uncovered. **I.** Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōpātulum** -i, n an open place, unroofed space, hence, in propatulo; **a.**, openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; **b.**, esp., in propatulo aedium, in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

prōpē (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., propis) Compar., **prōpius**; superl., **proximē**. **I.** Adv., **A.** near, 1, of space, near, volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius, nearer, accedere, Cic.; proximē, next, proximē trans Padum, Caes.; 2, of time, near; hence, proximē, a short time ago, just now; quem proximē nominavi, Cic.; 3, of other relations; **a.**, of approximation to, (a) nearly, prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; (β) nearly, almost, annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesse, to be close at hand, Cic.; (γ) more closely, more accurately, propius res aspicere nostras, Verg.; (δ) of similarity, proximē atque (ac) ille, Cic.; **b.**, of order, near, proximē a Laeide, 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.; proximē hostem, next the enemy, Caes.; propius grammatico accessi, Cic.; 2, of time, near to, close on, prope calendas Sext., Cic.; 3, of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to, propius, nearer to, proximē, nearest to, very like to, prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proximē morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, Cic.

prōpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. **I.** Lit., 1, of things, **a.**, to drive away, push away, crates pro munitione obiectas, Caes.; **b.**, to hurl down, corpus alicuius ex 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, Livr.; **b.**, to drive forwards; orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.; **c.**, to drive, to compel, aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Liv.

prōpēmōdum, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

prōpendēo -pendi -pensum, 2. *to hang down*. **I.** Lit., tantum propendere illam boni lanceam ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendent, *to preponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, *to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

prōpensē, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensus, Liv.

prōpensio -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *an inclination towards, propensity*, Cic.

prōpensus -a -um, p. adj. (from propendeo), 1, *inclined to, disposed to*; ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; 2, *coming near to*; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

prōperantē, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

prōperantia -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

prōperatio -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*, Cic.

prōperatō, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

prōperō, 1. (properus). **I.** Intransit., *to hasten* (from a particular point); a, of persons, Roman, Cic.; with in and acc., in patriam, Caes.; with ad and acc., ad aliquem, Caes.; with adv., alio, Sall.; with infin., redire, Cic.; absol., properantes arma currunt, Sall.; b, of things, properans aqua per agros, Hor. **II.** Transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

Prōperitius -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49-15 B.C.).

prōperus -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty, bustling*; circumstant properi aurigae, Verg.

prōpexus -a -um (pro and pecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*; propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpinatio -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to one's health*, Sen.

prōpino, 1. (προπίνω). **I.** *to drink to any one*; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to give drink to any one*, Mart.

prōpinquē, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

prōpinquitas -ātis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*, loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transf., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

prōpinquo, 1. (propinquus). **I.** Intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, with dat., scopulo, Verg.; with acc., campos, Tac.; b, of things, ignis domui alicui propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transf., of time, *to draw near*; Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to bring near, hasten*; augurium, Verg.

prōpinquus -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subst. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, *to be near*, Liv.; oppido propinqua, *the neighbourhood of the town*, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *near, as regards time*; reditus, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, a, *similar*; quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.; b, *near in point of relationship, closely connected*; cognatio, Cic.; with dat., tibi genere propinqui, Sall.; subst., a *kinsman*, Cic.

prōprior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **proximus** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **prōprior**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subst., propiora, *the nearer re-*

gions, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, *nearer, more recent*; epistola, Cic., with dat., propior leto, Ov.; 2, a, of relationship, *nearer, more closely connected*; societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.; b, *nearer, more closely affecting*, sua sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea, Cic.; c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*; sceleri propiora, Cic.; propius est vero, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; d, *more suitable to*; portus propior huius aetati, Cic.; e, *more inclined towards*; propior Saturnia Turno, Ov. **II.** Superl., **proximus** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subst., 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.** Transf., 1, of time, a, of the future, *next, following*; nox, Caes., annus, Cic.; b, of the past, *nearest, most recent*, quid proximā nocte egeris, Cic.; proximus superioribus diebus, Caes.; 2, of succession, *next, following next*; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximum est, with infin., non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (the next best thing) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., the next thing is to, etc.; proximum est ut doceam, Cic.; 3, *next in succession, in rank, in worth*, proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; 4, *nearest akin, most nearly related*; proximus cognatione, Cic.; subst., **proximi** -ōrum, m. *near relations*, Cic.; 5, *nearest in resemblance, most like*; deo proximum, Cic.

prōpitio, 1 (propitius), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*; Venerem, Plaut.

prōpitius -a -um (pio and peto, Gr προπετής), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dii, Cic., hunc propitium sperant, Cic.

prōpius, comp. of prope (q v)

Prōpoetides -um, f. *maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone*.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπόλης), *a forestaller, retailer, huckster*, Cic.

prōpollūo, 3 *to pollute greatly*, Tac.

prōpono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display*. **A.** Lit., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *expose for sale*, Cic.; oculis and ante oculos, *to place before the eyes*, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, *to place before, set before*; aliquem sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; 2, *to bring forward*; proposita sententia, Cic.; 3, *to propose*, proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.; 4, *to report, relate, tell*; rem gestam, Caes.; 5, *to make known*, epistolam in publico, Cic.; hence, a, *to propose, promise, offer as a reward*; praemia alicui, Cic.; b, *to threaten, menace*; poenam improbis, Cic.; 6, *to propose a question for answer*, quaestionem, Nep.; 7, *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuissim ut comminerem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** *to state the premises of a syllogism*, Cic.

Prōpontis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντίς), *the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora*; hence, **Prōpontiacus** -a -um, *of or relating to the Propontis*.

prōporrō, adv. *further, moreover*, Lucr.

prōportio -ōnis, f. *proportion, relation, analogy, similarity*, Cic.

prôpôsitio -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; **1.** the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something; animi, Cic., vitae, Cic.; **2.** the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

prôpôsitum -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.

prôpraeter -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**, a proprætor, a Roman who, after having been prætor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

prôprië, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvâ parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiarly, characteristically, personally, quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic., b, specially, expressly; cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie suscepit, Cic., c, accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

prôpriëtas -âtis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum propriëtes, Liv.

prôprium (proprius), properly, peculiarly, Lucr.

prôprius -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., propius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic., b, one's own, as opp. to alienus, assumpto aliunde uti bono, non proprio, non suo, Cic. **II.** Transf., A, peculiar to a person or thing; a, characteristic of, proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic., proprium est alicuius, with acc. and infin., it is the distinguishing mark of, it is peculiar to; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; b, special, exclusive, nulla est in republica causa mea propria, Cic., c, of words, proper, peculiar; discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. B, Esp., lasting, permanent, munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consiliis perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

proptër (for propter from prope), adv. **I.** near, hard by; quum duo reges cum maximis copis 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.).

proptërëä, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; foll. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut oi ne and the subj., Cic.

prôpudiosus -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plaut.

prôpudium -ii, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentam L. Antonius, Cic.

prôpugnaculum -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., moenium, Tac.; propugnaculum Scilliae, of the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; b, grounds of defence; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prôpugnatio -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

prôpugnator -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.

prôpugno, 1. to skirmish to the front. **I.** Intransit., to fight in defence, to defend oneself; a, lit., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic.; partic. subst., propugnantes, the defenders, Caes.; b, transf., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro fama alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

prôpulsio, 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.

prôpýlaeon -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance, plur., **Prôpýlaea** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

prô-quaestore, a proquaestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

prôquam, conj. according as, Lucr.

prôra -ae, f. (πρῶρα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prorae tutela = prorota, Ov. **II.** Meton = a ship, Verg., Ov.

prôrepto -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

prôrëta -ae, m. (προρῆτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plaut.

Prôrëus -ëi, m. (Πρωρεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

prôrëpio -rîpi -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 portâ foras, Caes.; quo proripis (se. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

prôrëgatio -ōnis, f. (prorogo), 1, a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; 2, a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

prôrëgo, 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, Plaut.; b, straightforward, straight on, Plaut. **II.** Transf., at all, Plaut., Ter.

prorsus, adv. (pro and versus), turned forwards, forwards. **I.** prorsus ibat res, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely; ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; prorsus assentior, Cic.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, not at all; nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic.; b, in a word, to sum up, Sall.

prôrumpo -rûpi -rûptum, 3. **I.** Transit., to cause to break forth, thrust forth, send forth; 1, lit., nubem atram, Verg.; mare prorumpit, 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.

prôrûto -rûi -rûtum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to rush forth; qua proruebat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to overthrow, throw down, cast to the ground, destroy; munitiones, Caes.; vallum, Liv.; Albam a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profligare ac proruere, Tac.

prosapia -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.

proscinde -scīdi -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, satirise, Ov.

proscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to make publicly known, publish, Cic.; with acc. and infin., auctionem in Gallia Narbone se facturum esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise; insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. **B.** to confiscate the property of any one; possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by Pompey, Cic. **C.** to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list); aliquem, Cic.; **proscripti** -orum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

proscriptio -ōnis, f. (proscribo), **1.** an advertisement of sale; bonorum, Cic.; **2.** a proscription, outlawry, Cic.

proscripturio, 4. (desider. of proscribo), to desire to declare any one an outlaw, Cic.

proseco -seclī -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.

prosemino, 1. to sow. **I.** Lit., vel in tegulis proseminare ostreas, Cic. **II.** Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

prosequor -cūtas (-quītus) 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.; misericordiā, Cic.; **b.** of a discourse, to go on with, continue; quod non longius prosequar, Cic. **II.** In a hostile sense, to attack, pursue; hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.

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. (προσευχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

prosillo -īli (-īvi or -īi), 4. (pro and salio). **I.** to spring, leap forth. **A.** **1.** lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; inibus suis, Verg.; **2.** of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. **B.** Fig., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. **II.** to spring forward to a place; in contionem, Liv.

prosocer -eri, m. a wife's grandmother, Ov.

prospecto, 1. (intens. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon. **I.** **A.** Lit., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntein, Verg.; ex tectis 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.; to 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.** Transit., 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.; subst., **prospera** -ōrum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. **II.** Transit., 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 -spexi -spectrum, ° (pro and specio). **I.** Intransit., to look forward, look into the distance. **A.** Lit., **1.** ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic.; **2.** to look out, be upon the watch, Nep. **B.** Fig., to exercise foresight, to take precaution; with dat., consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Caes. **II.** Transit., to see, behold, gaze upon from afar. **A.** Lit., **1.** Italiani 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 -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. **A.** Lit., **a.** circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes inclutus, 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 abicere et prosternare, to debase oneself, Cic.; **2.** to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furorē, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infin. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.).

prostitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (pro and statuo), to prostitute; vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stiti, 1. to stand before; hence, **I.** to stand forward, project, Lucr. **II.** Of goods, to be exposed for sale; liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; to sell one's person, prostitute oneself; transf., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prosubigo, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

prosum, profūi, prodesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec alibi nec alteri prosunt, dicere quod causae prosit, Cic.; with infin., multum prodest ea quae metumtur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi angere prodest? Ov.

Protagoras -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

prôtêgo -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederâ, Caes.; allicum scuto, protect, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, protect; jacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

prôtêlo, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, Ter.

prôtêlum -i, n. (proendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

prôtendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protensus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prôtênús (**prôtínús**), adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ago capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergere, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightway, on the spot; Laodiceam protenus ire, Cic.; ut is ad te protenus mittat, Cic. **B.** of unbroken extent, continuously; quum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Verg. **C.** Of unbroken succession in time, **1.** constantly, continuously; quem (morem) protenus urbes Albanae coluere sacrum, Verg.; **2.** immediately, at once; **a.** protenus Carthagine iuros, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; **b.** immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus perficiens auditorem benevolum, Cic.

prôtêro -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; Poenos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise, allicum, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prôtêrrêo -terrû -territum, 2. to frighten away, scare away, Themistoclem patriâ pulsum atque proteritum, Cic.; allicum verbis gravissimis, Cic.

prôtêrvê, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

prôtêrvitas -âtis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

prôtêrvus -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.

Prôtêsilâus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek who landed before Troy in the Trojan war, and the first of the Greeks to be slain. Adj., **Prôtêsilâeus** -a -um, belonging to Protesilaus

Prôtêús -êi and -êos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a god of the sea, the herdsman of Poseidon's sea-calves, a prophet who would not answer those who consulted him except when bound in chains, and who had the power of changing himself into different shapes; Protel columnae, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appellat, a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

prôtinam (**prôtênám**), adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plaut.

prôtínus = protenus (q.v.).

Prôtêgênês -is, m. (Πρωτογένης), a famous Greek painter of Caunos on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

prôtello, 3. **I.** to put forth, stretch forth, Plaut. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plaut.

prôtêrâo -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., allicum hinc in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to draw forth; **a.** aliquid in lucem, Lucr.; **b.** to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.; **2.** to compel, force; allicum ad

indicium, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, protract, defer, Suet.

prôtêrûo -trûsi -trûsum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; comitia in Januarii mensem, Cic.

prôturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; **a.** of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes tellis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; **b.** of things, pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov.

prôtû, conj. according as; prout res potulat, Cic.

prôvectus -a -um (p. adj. from proveho), advanced in age; longius aetate provectus, Cic.

prôvêho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., aer a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr. **B.** Fig., **1.** to carry away, carry too far, lead on; pass., provehi = to be carried away, to allow oneself to be carried away; vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me), Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; **2.** to bring forwards, to advance, raise, promote; allicum ad summos honores, Liv. **II.** Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to go forward, rule forward, rule, drive, sail to a place. **A.** Lit., of persons, esp. of persons in a ship or of the ship itself, Nasidius cum classe flecto 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.

prôvênio -vêni -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 siccitates angustius 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.

prôventus -ûs, m. (provemo). **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., growth, product, crop; proventus oneret sulcos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superioris, Caes.

prôverbium -i, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

prôvidens -entis, p. adj. (from providere), provident, prudent, Cic.; quod est providentius, Cic.

prôvidentêr, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime consistere aliquid, Cic.

prôvidentia -ae, f. (providere). **I.** foresight, foreknowledge; providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; deorum, Cic.

prôvidêo -vidi -visum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., allicum 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.; (**â.**) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (**ÿ.**) with dat., salutis hominum, Cic.; (**ð.**) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (**e.**) absol., actum de te est, nisi 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 VIO, root of vices). **I.** *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*; illam officiosam 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 Volsco, Aquilio Hernie (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.** of non-Roman magistrates, Hannibis cis Ibero provincia erat, had the command, Liv. **B.** the government of a province, a country outside the limits of Italy; and meton., the province itself; primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; dare alicui provinciam, Cic.; administrare provinciam, Cic.; hence, provincia, the province, esp., either **a.** the east part of Gallia Narbonensis, Caes., or **b.** the Roman province of Asia, Caes.

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, n. inhabitants of the provinces, provincials, Cic.

prōvisio -ōnis, f. (provideo), 1, **a.** *foreseeing, a foreknowledge*; animi, Cic.; **b.** *foresight*; animi, Cic.; 2, *a providing, provision*; **a.** *for something*; temporis posterius, Cic.; **b.** *against something*; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

1. **prōvisio**, 3. to look out for, go to see, Ter.

2. **prōvisō**, adv. with forethought, circumspectly, 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 -vixisse, 3. 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 provocazione, 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 ore diem (of Aurora), Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke; 1, munificentia nostra 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.

prōvolvo -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.; provolvi ad genua alicuius, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.** multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac.; **b.** middle = to abase 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 proxima), very lately, Cic.

proximus -a -um, superl. of propior (q. v.).

prūdēns -entis (contr. from providens), *foreseeing*. **I.** Partic. = *knowing, with intention*; quos prudens praetereo, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic. **II.** Adj., **A.** *versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything*; rei militaris, Nep.; locorum, Liv.; with infin., prudens dissipare, Hor. **B.** *prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious*; vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; transf., of things, consilium, Cic.; with gent., ceterarum rerum prudens, in all other matters, Cic.; with do and the abl., in jure civili, Cic.; in existimando admodum prudens, Cic.

prudentēr, adv. (prudens), *prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely*; facere, Cic.; intelligere, Cic.

prudentia -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** *knowledge of any subject*; juris publici, Cic.; physico-rum, Cic. **II.** *prudence, 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., pruinae, meton., **a.** = *winter*, Verg.; **b.** = *snow*, Verg.

prūnōsus -a -um (pruina), *full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost*; nox, Ov.; axis (Aurorae) prunosus = matutinus, Ov.

prūna -ae, f. a live coal, Hor.

prūnicōsus -a -um, of plum-tree wood, Ov.

prūnum -i, n. a plum, Hor.

prūnus -i, f. (προυνή), a plum-tree, Plin.

prūrigo -inis, f. (prurio), the itch, Mart.

prūrio, 4. to itch, Juv.

Prūsias -ae, m. king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytāneum -i, n. (πρυτανεῖον), 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. (πρύτανις), 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 psalttery, Cic.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), a female player on, or singer to the cithara, Cic.

Psalmathē -ēs, f. **I.** daughter of the Argive king Crotopus, Ov. **II.** a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.

1. **psēcas** -ādīs, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair, Juv.

2. **Psēcas** -ādīs, f. name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψήφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks, Cic.

Pseudocato -ōnis, m. a sham Cato, Cic.

Pseudodamasippus -i, m. a sham Damasippus, Cic.

Pseudolus -i, m. *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

pseudōmenos -i, m. (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

Pseudophilippus -i, m. (Ψευδοφίλιππος), a sham Philip, i.e., Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pseudōthŷrum -i, n. (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; ilg, per pseudothŷrum revertantur (nunmi), in a secret way, Cic.

psithius (psŷthius) -a -um, psithian, name of a kind of Greek wine; vitis, Verg.; subst., **psithia** -ae, f. (sc. vitis), Verg.

psittacus -i, m. (ψίτακος), a parrot; loquax, Ov.

Psōphis -idis, f. (Ψωφίς), a town in Arcadia.

psōra -ae, f. (ψώρα), the mange, itch, Plin.

psychōmantium -ii, n. (ψυχομαντείον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practised, Cic.

psŷthius = psithius (q v).

-ptē, enclit. partic. appended to pers. and poss. pronouns in the abl., *self*, *our*, *suopte* *pondere*, Cic.; *suapte* *manu*, Cic.

Ptēlōn (-um) -i, n. (Πτελέον), a town in Thessaly, over against Euboea, now *Itelia*, Liv.

ptisānārium -ii, n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

Ptōlōmaeus (Ptōlōmaeus) -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 Ptolemaeus. Hence, **1**, **Ptōlōmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian, **2**, **Ptōlōmaïs** -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, Veig.

pūber -bēris = 2. pubes (q v)

pūbertas -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. **I**. Lit., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. **II**. Meton., **A**. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. **B**. virility, Tac.

1. pūbes -is, f. **I**. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. **II**. Meton., **A**. the pudenda, Verg. **B**. a, the youth, adult population; omnis Italiae pubes, Verg.; **b**, transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. pūbes -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. **I**. Lit., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūbēres** -um, m. the men, the adult population, Caes. **II**. Transf., downy, ripe, folia, Verg.

pūbesco -būi, 3 (Inchoat. of pubeo). **I**. 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 pubescunt, Cic. **II**. Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prata pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subst., **publicānus** -i, m. a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

publicatio -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation; bonorum, Cic.

publico, adv. (publicus). **I**. publicly (opp. privatim); **a**, in the name or at the command of

the state; dicere, Cic.; venire, Cic.; **b**, in the interest of the state, to the good of the state, for the state; publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Caes.; publice scribere or litteras mittere, Cic.; **c**, at the cost of the state, venci, Liv. **II**. generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

publicitŷs, adv. (publicus). **I**, at the public expense, in the public service, Plant. **II**. Transf., publicly, before all the world, Plant.

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). **I**. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. **II**. to give over to the public use. **A**. Gen., *Aventinum*, Liv. **B**. Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

Publicola -ae, m. (also written *Poplicola* and *Poplicula*, from *populus* (= *populus*) and *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. **I**. of or belonging to the commonwealth, in the name of or on account of the people, at the public expense. **A**. Adj., loca, Cic.; sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonweal, Liv. **B**. Subst., **publicum** -i, n., **a**, the property of the state, public territory, Campanum, Cic.; **b**, the public revenue, the treasury, convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; dum in eo publico essent, farming of the taxes, Liv.; plur., societates publicorum, companies of the farmers of the taxes, Cic.; **c**, the public stores, in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; **d**, publici, *ae*, open place, the open street, prode in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; legem proponere in publicum or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. **II**. universal, common, general, ordinary. **a**, lit., verba, Cic.; lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura juvenum prodis, general object of the care of, etc., Hor.; **b**, poet., common, bad, ordinary; structura carminis, Ov.

Publius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were Publia, the second wife of Cicero; Publius, her father, and Publius Publius Lochius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the *Publian* gens, Liv.

Publius -ii, in a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

pūdendus -a -um (partic. of pudeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Veig.

pūdēns -entis, p. adj. (from pudeo), modest, shamefaced; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudentiorē fuisse, Cic.; femina pudētissima, Cic.

pūdētēr, adv. (pudens), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudētius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.; pudētissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

pūdēō -īi -itum, 2. **I**. to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subst., pudentes, modest persons, Caes. **II**. to cause shame, fill with shame. **A**. Pers., me autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. **B**. Impera., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; ceteros

pudeat, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; *te huius templi pudet*, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque, it is a disgrace before God and men*, Liv.; with infin., *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *puditum est, nonne esset puditum si, etc. ? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc. ?* Cic.

pudibundus -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*; *matrona*, Hor.

pudice, adv. (pudicus), *modestly, virtuously, chastely*, Cat.

pudicitia -ae, f. (pudicus), *bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue*, Cic.; *Pudicitia*, personif. as a goddess (patrician and plebeian), Liv.

pudicus -a -um (pudeo), *modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous*; **a**, of persons, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, mores, preces, Ov.

pudor -ōris, 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*; *famosus*, Ov.

puella -ae, f. (puellus), *a girl, maiden*. **I**. Lit., **A** Gen., *a maiden*, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, *a sweetheart*, Ov.; **2**, *a daughter*; *Danae puellae*, Hor. **II** Transf., *a young woman, a young wife*, used of Penelope, Ov.; of Lucretia, Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea*, Ov.; *Lesbia, Sappho*, Ov.; *Lyda, Omphale*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaedra*, Ov.

puellaris -e (puella), *of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly*, Ov.

puellula -ae, f. (dim. of puella), *a little girl*, Cat.

puellus -i, m. (dim. of puer, for puerulus), *a little boy*, Lucr.

puer -i, m. (root PU, whence Laconian *παῖς* = *país*). **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.; *Latonae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledaee pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor. **B** Transf., **1**, (like *país*), *a waiter, serving-lad, a servant, slave*; *tuus, 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 puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

pueriliter, adv. (puerilis). **I**, *boyishly, like a boy*; *blandiri*, Liv. **II** Transf., *childishly, foolishly*; *facere*, Cic.

pueritia -ae, f. (puer), *boyhood*; *a pueritia, from boyhood*, Cic.

puerperus -a -um (puer and pario), *relating to child-birth*; *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov.

puerperium -ii, n. (puerperus), *a lying-in, labour, confinement*, Tac.

puertia = pueritia (q.v.)

puerulus -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*, Cic.

pūga (pūga) -ae, f. (πύγῃ), *the rump, buttocks*, Hor.

pūgil -ilis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist*, Cic.

pūgilatio -ōnis, f. (pūgil), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

pūgilatus -ūs, m. (pūgil), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

pūgillaris -e (pūgillus), *that can be grasped with the fist*, Juv.; subst., **pūgillares** -ium, m. (sc. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets, waxen tablets*, Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of pugnus), *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.

pūgiunculus -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*, Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with pugnus), *a fight, either of one man against another, or of several (proelium, a fight between armies, cf. diurnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant, Caes.)*. **I**. **A** Lit., **a**, gen., *equestria, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnam committere*, Cic., *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna decertare*, Caes.; **b**, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, *the line or array of battle*; *pugnam median tui*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *contest, contention*; *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.

pugnacitas -ātis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugnacity*, Tac.

pugnaciter (pugnax), *pugnaciously, obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugnator -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 pugnaciore*, 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 summā contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers.*, *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; *partic. subst.*, *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes. **II** Transf., **A**, *to struggle, to contend, fight*; *pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; transf., of things, *pugnat diu sententia secum*, Ov. **B**. Esp., **a**, *to contradict*; *in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnare*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by ut or ne or quominus with the subj., *illud pugna et enitere ut, etc.*, Cic.

pugnus -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence πύγῃ, the fist; pugnum facere, Cic.; aliquem pugnare 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 **pulcer** -cra -crum (connected with pol-ire, parere, etc.), *beautiful, fair, lovely*. **I**. Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *quid aspectu pulchrius?* Cic.; *urbs pulcherrima*, Caes. **II** Transf., **a**, *excellent, admirable, fine, glorious*; *exemplum*, Caes.; *facinus*, Sall.; *factum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est, it is noble, glorious, fine*; with acc. and infin., *illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam trudere*, 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 Bona.

pulchrē (pulcrē), adv. (pulcher), beautifully, admirably, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic.; hostia litatur pulcherrime, very favourably, Cic.; pulchra est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

pulchritudo (pulcritudo) -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

pulējum (pulējium) -i, n. *sea-bone*, pennyroyal, Cic., fig., ad cuius rutam pulėjo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

pūlex -icis, m. a *flea*, Plaut.

pullārius -i, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

pullātus -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, bourgeois with, Verg. **B.** Fig., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, luxuriose, 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 πῦλλος, 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 stamina (of the threads of the Parcae), sad, gloomy, Ov.; subst., **pullum** -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

pulmentārium -i, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread, pulmentaria quære sudando, get an appetite by hard work, Hor.

pulmentum -i, n. (= pulpamentum, from pulpa), a relish, Hor.; in general, food, victuals, nullum in singula pulmenta minuire, into small portions, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (from πνεύμων = πνεύμων), the lung; usually pl., pulmōnes, the lungs, Cic.

pulmōneus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

pulpa -ae, f. flesh; a, lit., Mart.; b, meton., pulpa scelerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

pulpāmentum -i, n. (pulpa). **I.** flesh, esp. of fish, Plin. **II.** a relish; mihi est pulpa-mentum fama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune for public readings, debates, etc., Hor.; for actors, "the boards" of a theatre, Ov.

puls, pultis, f. (πῦλος), a porridge or pottage 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, storms, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbrī, 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 externa et adventicia visio pulsari, Cic.; b, to alarm, agitate; pavor pulsans, Verg. **II.** to drive away; sagittam, Verg.; divi pulsati, Verg.

pulsus -us, m. (pello), a pushing, beating, striking, blow, push, stroke. **I.** Gen., remorrum, Cic.; pedum, a footstep, Verg.; lyrae, a playing on the lyre, Ov.; pulsus venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. **II.** influence, impulse; externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pulto, 1. (= pulso), to knock, beat, strike; januam, Plaut.

pulvērēus -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., raising dust; palla (Horeae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; praemia multae, Ov.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

pulvinar -āris, n. (pulvinus). **I.** a couch covered with cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium (q.v.), a cushioned seat; pulvinar suscipere, Liv., dedicate, Cic.; meton., ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

pulvinārium -i, n. (pulvinus), a cushioned seat for the gods, Liv.

pulvīus -i, m. a pillow, cushion, Cic.

pulvis -ēris, m. and rarely f. dust. **I.** Lit., **A.** multus erat in calcis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; numquam eruditum illum pulverem attigisti, 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, dominant in pulvere currus, Verg.; and fig., scene of action, doctrinam in soleni atque pulvere produxit, into public, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, without effort, Hor. **II.** Transf., the earth, Prop.

pūmex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), pumice-stone. **I.** Lit., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc., Cat., Ov. **II.** Transf., any kind of soft, porous stone; pumices cavi, Verg.

pūmicōus -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

pūmico, 1. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

pūmilio -ōnis, c. a dwarf, Lucr.

punctim, adv. (pungo), by stabbing, by thrusting (opp. caesim); petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. (pungo). **I.** a little hole, small puncture. Mart. **II.** 1, lit., a, a point, and meton., a division of a discourse, a short clause, section; puncta argumentorum, Cic.; b, in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as often as one of the candidates was voted for, hence a vote; quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne 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 somnum mihi ademerit*, Cic.; *si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit*, Cic.

Pūnloŭs, v. Poeni.

Pūnicus, Panice, v. Poeni.

pūnio (**poenio**) -ivi and -li -itum -ire, and dep. **pūnior** (**poenior**) -itus sum -iri (poena). **I.** *to punish; sotes*, Cic.; *maleficia*, Cic.; *aliquem supplicio*, Cic.; dep., *peccatum*, Cic. **II.** *to avenge; dolorem*, Cic.; dep., *necem*, Cic.

pūnitor -ōris, m. (pūnio), *a punisher, avenger; doloris*, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus). **I.** *a little girl*, Mart. **II.** *a doll*, Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). **I.** *an orphan girl, ward, minor*, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like Gr. κερν), *the pupil of the eye*, Cic.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), *of or relating to a ward; pecuniae*, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), *an orphan, ward*, Cic.

Pupinia -ae, f. the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; hence, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; adj., lex 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 -i, m. (dim. of pupus), *a little boy*, Cat.

pūpus -i, m. *a boy, child*, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

pūrē and poet. **pūritēr**, adv. (purus). **I.** **A.** Lit., **a**, *purely, cleanly; pure lauta corpora*, Liv.; **b**, *brightly; splendens Pario marmore purius*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *clearly, naturally; pure apparere*, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1. gen., **a**, *uprightly, purely; pure et eleganter acta vita*, Cic.; *pure et caste deos venerari*, Cic.; **b**, *of style, purely, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui*, Cic.; 2. esp., *finely, perfectly, entirely; quid pure tranquillet*, Hor.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). **I.** *filth, dirt, sweepings; Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta*, Ov. **II.** *a means of purgation or expiation; mali*, Ov.; *caedis*, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), *that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, filth; urbis*, Liv.

purgātiō -ōnis, f. (purgo), *a cleaning out, cleansing.* **I.** 1. lit., *alvi, purging*, Cic.; 2. meton., plur., *purgationes, purgatives*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *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 ligonibus*, Ov.; 2. *to purge the body; purgor bilem, I free myself from gall*, For.; *purgatum te illius morbi*,

healed, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1. *to purge, cleanse, purify; educe 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. (πορφύρα). **I.** the purple-fish, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** the purple dye, purple, Verg. **B.** any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, Cic.

purpūrasco, 3. *to become purple or dark*, Cic.

purpūrātus -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.

purpūrēus -a -um (πορφύρεος). **I.** purple, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** clad in purple; rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor.; transf., *adorned with purple; torus*, Ov.; *purpureis pennis, with purple plumes*, Verg. **B.** bright, beautiful; olores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

pūrus -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; vestis, Verg.; toga, Phaedr.; **c**, clear, unmixed, unadulterated; nardum, Tib.; **d**, clear (gain, profit); quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1. spotless; **a**, holy, upright; purus et integer, Cic.; **b**, free from crime, esp., murder; pura manus, Verg.; with genit., sceleris, Hor.; **c**, free from sensuality, chaste, pure; animam puram conservare, Cic.; **d**, of discourse, pure, faultless; pura et incorrupta consuetudo, Cic.; 2. **a**, religious t. t., (a) unconsecrated, Cic.; (β) untrodde, undefiled; locus, Liv.; (γ) free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites); familia, Cic.; (δ) act., purifying; arbor, Ov.; **b**, rhet. t. t., unadorned, natural, simple; purum genus dicendi, Cic.; **c**, legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional; iudicium, Cic.

pūs, pūris, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

pūsilus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I.** Lit., testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. Subst., pūsilum -i, n. a trifle, a little, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of ability, very insignificant; ingenium, Mart.; **b**, of courage, animus, timid, Hor.; **c**, petty, mean; animus, Cic.; **d**, little, insignificant; causa, Ov.

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.

putēālis -e (puteus), of or relating to a well ; undae, Ov. ; lymphae, Lucr.

putēārius -ī, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

putēo, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence πύθω, πύθομαι), to stink, Cic.

Puteoli (Pūtēōli) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favourite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo. Hence, **Pūtēōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Pūtēōlānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli ; b, **Pūtēōlāni** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

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.

putesco (pūtisco) -tūi, 3. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

putēs -ī, m. (root PUT, connected with BOΘ, whence βόθος), a pit ; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg. ; b, a well, spring, Cic.

putidē, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectedly, disgustingly, dicere, Cic. ; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

putidiuscūlus -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, addidit, 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, πύθω, πύθομαι), to reckon. **I.** Gen., a, 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, se solum beatum, Cic. ; b, to consider, hold, believe, suppose ; with acc., putare deos, to believe in the gods, Cic. ; with acc and infin., noli putare me maluisse, Cic. ; absol., non putaram, Cic. ; parenthet., puto or ut puto, I suppose, Cic. **II.** a, to count over, rationes cum publicanis, settle accounts with, Cic. ; b, to weigh, reflect ; debes putare comitis studium esse populi, non iudicium, Cic.

putor -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

putrefactio -fāci -factum, 3., pass., **putrefactio** -factus sum -fieri (putreo and facio). **I.** to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay ; nudatum tectum putere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. **II.** to make pliable, to soften ; ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

putresco -trūi, 3. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

putridus -a -um (putreo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid ; dentes, Cic. ; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

putror -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

putus -a -um (root PU, whence puro, purus), pure, unmixed, unadulterated ; usually found in connexion with purus, Plaut. ; without purus, meae putissimae orationes, brilliant, Cic.

pyeta (-es) ae, m. (πύκτης) 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.

pŷga = puga (q.v.).

pŷgargus -ī, m. (πύγargος), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin. ; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa and to engage in war with cranes. Hence, adj.,

Pygmaeus -a -um, Pygmaean ; quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane, Ov.

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.

Pylades -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes ; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj.,

Pyladeus -a -um, Pyladean ; amicitia, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

pŷlae -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. **I.** Gen., Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Esp., Pylae = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pylaeus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae ; concilium, convention, congress held at Thermopylae, Liv.

Pylaemenes -is, m. an old king of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

Pŷlus, Pylus.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Alt-Navarino ; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea, Ov. ; hence, adj., **Pŷlius** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus ; subst., **Pŷlius** -īi, m. the Pylus, i.e., Nestor ; b, poet. = of Nestor ; dies, Ov.

pŷra -ae, f. (πυρά). **I.** a funeral pyre, Verg. **II.** As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

Pŷracmon -ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

Pŷracmōs -ī, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

pŷramidātus -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

pŷramis -īdis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. **Pŷramus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. **Pŷramus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Gehun.

Pŷrene -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebrus, beloved by Hercules, hurried in the mountain called after her ; hence, **Pŷrenaenus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene ; Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain ; so simply, **Pŷrenaenus** -ī, m., Liv. (Pŷrēnē, in Tib.).

pŷrethrum -ī, n. (πύρεθρον), 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 -ōis, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

Pŷriphlēgēthōn -ōntis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world ; gen. simply Phlegethon.

Pŷrōis (-eis) -entos, m. (πυρόεις), fiery, one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.

pŷrōpus -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.** **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

Pyrrho (Pyrro) -ōnis, m. (Πύρρων). a Greek philosopher of Elys, founder of the so-called Sceptical School, contemporary of Alexander the Great. Hence, **Pyrrhōnei** -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.

Pythagorās -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 Phocia 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, n. (πίσισμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

pytisso, l. (πυτίσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πυξίς), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; veneni, Cic.

Q.

Q, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque πέντε, equus ἵππος, sequi ἕξω. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, adv. (from qui, quae, quod). **I.** on which side, where; ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; corresp., ea . . . qua, Caes. **II.** Transit., **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.

quācumque, adv. (sc. parte, from quicumque). **I.** wherever, wheresoever; quācumque iter fecit, Cic. **II.** by all means, in every manner, Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in the tmesis, est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

Quādi -ōrum, m. a people in the south-east of Germany in modern Moravia.

quādra, v. quadrus.

quādrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadrāginta), forty each, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus -a -um (quadrāginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quādrāgēsīma** -ae, f. the fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

quādrāgēs, adv. forty times, Cic.

quādrāginta, forty, Cic.

quādrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. **I.** heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the property, Suet. **II.** As a coin, the fourth part of an as, three unciae, Liv.; the ordinary price of a bath; dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congii, Plaut.

quādrantārius -a -um (quadrans), pertaining to a quarter. **I.** Gen., tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. **II.** Esp., costing a quarter of an as, Cic.

quādrātus -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quādrātum** -i, n.; **a**, a square, Cic.; **b**, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

quādrīdūm (quātrīdūm, quat- trīdūm) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

quādrīennīum -ii, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

quādrīfāriam, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

quādrīfidus -a -um (quatuor and fido), split into four portions, Verg.

quādrigae -arum, f. (= quadrijugae, 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 poeticiis, Cic.

quādrīgārius -ii, m. (quadriga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

quādrīgātus -a -um (quadriga), stamped with the figure of a quadriga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

quādrīgūlae -arum, f. (dim. of quadriga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

quādrījūgis -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.

quādrīgēnārius -a -um (quadringenti), of four hundred each, Cic.

quādrīgēni -ae -a (quadringenti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīgēntēni -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīgētēsīmus -a -um (quadringenti), the four hundredth, Liv.

quādrīgēnti -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

quādrīgēntīlēs, four hundred times, Cic.

quādrīpartītō, in four parts, Co.

quādrīpartītus (quādrīpartītus) -a -um (quatuor and partior), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

quādrīrēmīs -e (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadriremis navis, and

subst., **quadrirēmis** -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.

quādrum, 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 fourfooted animal, quadrupel, (a) masc., saucius quadrupes, Verg.; (β) fem., quadrupes nulla, Verg.

quadrūplātor -onis, m. (quadruplor), an informer who received a fourth part of the penalty, Cic.

quadrūplēx -plēis (quatuor and plico), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

quadrūplor, 1 dep to be an informer, Plant. (cf. quadruplator)

quadrūplus -a -um (quatuor and plus = πλοῦς = τετραπλοῦς), fourfold. Subst., **quadrūplum** -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

quādrus -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., **A.** **quādra** -ae, f. a square, 1, a square dining-table; hence, a piece of bread used as a plate, Verg.; alienā vivere quādra, to live at another person's table, Juv.; 2, a square piece or morsel, Hor. **B.** **quādrum** -i, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quaerito, 1. (intens. of quaero) **I.** to seek eagerly, Plaut. **II.** to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3 **I.** to seek, search for, 1, lit., (a) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, to decide suum dextera quaerit, Verg.; 2, transf., (a) to seek to obtain, strive to get; alicui sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; (β) to prepare, make ready for, fugam ex Italia, Cic.; (γ) to seek with longing, to miss, vult; Caesarem, Hor.; eas balneas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quaens ut suseipiam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omisso veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (e) with infin., to seek to, wish to, abrumperē lucem, Verg.; 3, to investigate, make an examination of; reliquorum sententiam, Cic.; with de and the abl., de vita et de moribus, Cic.; 4, to wish to know, to ask, to inquire; aliquem a janua, to ask after some one at the door of his house, Cic.; aliquid ex or de aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quaesivisti si (whether) incolunis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. the question, Ov.; 5, to ask judicially, hold a judicial investigation, inquire into; de morte alioquis, 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 quaesivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. and plur., **quaesita** -orum, 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 maiestatem, Liv.

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

quaesitor -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

quaesitum, v. quaero.

quaesitus -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). **I.** sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quaesitoris (opp. simplices), Tac. **II.** unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

quaeso -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). **I.** to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. **II.** to beg, beseech, entreat, with acc., ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

quaesticiūlus -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

quaestio -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. **A.** an asking, questioning; captivorum, Caes. **B. 1.** an inquiring, investigating, inquiry; tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in quaestionem vocare, to investigate, Cic. **2.** meton., a, the subject of inquiry, de natura deorum, Cic.; b, esp., rhet. t t, (a) the subject of debate in a speech, Cic., (β) the main point, the issue, Cic. **C. 1.** a public judicial inquiry, investigation, often with torture, hae quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; quaestionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; quaestionem habere de servis in filium, Liv.; quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, on an assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice at Rome for the investigation of crime (instituted 149 B.C.); 2, meton., record (of such a court), fictam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

quaestiuicūla -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question, ponere alicui quaestiuiculam, Cic.

quaestor -ōnis, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores paricidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestors, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestors accompanied the consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters; the number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

quaestōrius -a -um (quaestor), belonging or relating to a quaestor. **I.** Gen., **A.** Adj., comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by a quaestor, or investigated by a quaestor, Cic.; porta, gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **B.** Subst., **quaestorium** -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., **quaestorius** -ii, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

quaestuosus -a -um (quaestus), gainful, profitable. **I.** mercatura, Cic. **II.** Of persons, 1, fond of gain, eager after profit; homo, Cic.; 2, having gained much, rich, Tac.

quaestura -ae f. (quaestor), the office or dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

quaestus -ūs, 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 reipublicam, to make the administra-

tion of the state an occasion of profit, Cic.; *furtis* quaestum facere, Cic.; quaestu iudiciario pasci, to live on the pay of a judge, Cic.

quālibet (**quālibet**), adv. (abl. of quilibet). **I.** *wherever you like, everywhere*, Plaut. **II.** *in any way you please*, Cat.

quālis -e (from quam, as talis from tam) = *voice, of what sort, what kind of*. **I.** Interrog., *qualis est istorum oratio?* Cic. **II.** Rel., with corresponding talis, as: *without talis, of such a kind, such as*; *qualem te praeuisti, talem te impertias*, Cic.; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitas sint, habendae videantur*, Cic.; *in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as*, Caes.; *doce me quales sint*, Cic. **III.** Indef. subst., *quale, having some quality or other*; *illa quae appellant qualia*, Cic.

quālisquē, **quālecūquē**. **I.** Rel., *of whatever kind, of whatever sort*; *homines qualescumque sunt*, Cic. **II.** Indef., *any, without exception, any whatever*; *sin qualescumque locum sequimur*, Cic.

quālibet, **quālibet**, *of what sort you will*; *formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet*, Cic.

quālitās -ātis, f. (qualis), *a quality, property*, Cic.

quālitēr, adv. (qualis), *as, just as*, Ov.

quālus -i, m. and **quālum** -i, n. *a wicker-basket*, Verg.

quam (acc. of quae, analogous to tam), *how, in what way*; and emphatic, *how much*. **I.** In correlation. **A.** In comparison, **a**, with tam, v. tam; with tam left out, homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv.; quam si = tamquam si, as if, Cic.; often with superl., quam maximā possum voce dico, *with as loud a voice as possible*, Cic.; quam celerrime potuit, Caes.; elliptically, without possum, *as much as possible, very*; with adj. and adv. in posit. and superl., quam magnis itineribus, Caes.; quam plurimū vendere, *as dear as possible*, Cic.; quam saepissime, *as often as possible*, Cic.; quam primum, *as soon as possible*, Cic.; nocte quam longa est, *the whole long night through*, Verg.; **b**, with tantus, v. tantus; **c**, with sic, Verg.; **d**, with comparative or words implying comparison, *than, as*; nihil est magis timendum quam, etc., Cic.; major sum quam cui possit, etc., *too great to be*, etc., Ov.; with a second comparative following, longior quam latior, *more long than wide*, Cic.; with a superl., to express an emphatic comparative, cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo, Liv.; with verbs implying a comparison, such as malle, potius malle, praestat, etc., Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, as aequē, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus, etc.; quam pro, foll. by abl., after a comparison; proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur, *fiercer than you would expect from the number of the combatants*, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, *after that, that*; postero die or posttridie quam, Cic. **II.** To express degree, *how, how great, how little*; **a**, in indirect speech, (**a**) with adv. and adj., memoriā 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.

quāmdū, *so long as, as long as, until*; *quāmdū potuit tacuit*, Caes.; *disces quāmdū voles*, Cic.

quāmlibet, adv. **I.** *as you please, as you wish*, Lucr. **II.** *howsoever, ever so much*; *maius quāmlibet infirmus*, Ov.

quāmbrem (**quam ob rem**), *on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why*. **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., *si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur*, Cic.

quāprimum, adv. *as soon as possible, forthwith*, Cic.

quāquam, conj. *although, though, and sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and yet, yet*; gen. with indic., only in classical prose with subj. when the thought would require the subj. even without quamquam; *medici quamquam intelligunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt*, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, *quamquam quis ignorat*, Cic.; with a partic., *omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expetenda, summo bono continerentur*, Cic.

quāvis, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., *as you will, as much as you please, ever so much*; *quāvis multos nominatim proferre*, Cic.; et praeter eos quāvis enumeres multos licet, Cic. **B.** *as much as possible, very much, exceedingly*; *quāvis copiose*, Cic. **II.** Conj. *however much, although, albeit*, gen. with subj.; *quāvis prudens sis, tamen, etc.*, Cic.; with an adj. or partic. without a verb, *quāvis iniqua passi*, Cic.

quānam (abl. of quānam), *where indeed, where*, Liv.

quādo, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., *when*. **A.** *when = at what time*; **a**, interrog., *quando enim me ista curasse arbitramini?* Cic.; **b**, rel., non intelligitur, *quando obrepit senectus*, Cic.; **c**, indef., *at any time, ever*; *quaestio nūm quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi*, Cic. **B.** *when = in what circumstances*, Cic. **II.** Conj., **a**, temporal *= when*; *tūn quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic.; **b**, causal, *since, because*; *quando ad majores quaedam nati sumus*, Cic.

quādocūquē, adv. **I.** Rel., *whenever, as often as*; *quādocūquē trahunt invisa negotia Romam*, Hor. **II.** Indef., *at some time or other*; *quādocūquē mihi poenas dabis*, Ov.

quādoquē, adv. **I.** Rel., *whenever, as often as*, Cic. **II.** Indef., *at some time or other*, Cic.

quādoquidē, conj. *since, because*, Cic.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of quantulus), *how little! how small! how insignificant!* Plaut.

quanto, v. quantus.

quāto pēre (**quanto opēre**), 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.

quantulus -a -um (dim. of quantus), *how little, how small, how unimportant*; *quantulus sol nobis videtur!* Cic.; *quantulum iudicare possemus*, Cic.

quāntulūscūquē -ācumquē -ūcumquē, *how little soever, however small*; *de hac mea, quāntulūcumque est, facultate*, Cic.; neut. subst., *how little soever*; *quāntulūcumque dicebamus*, Cic.

quantum, v. quantus.

quantūvis. **I.** Adv. *as much as you please, ever so much, very much*, Suet. **II.** Conj. *although*; *ille catus, quantūvis rusticus*, Hor.

quantus -a -um (from quam and adj. ending tus), *of what size, how great*. **I.** Rel. = *soo*. **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 quantam velent, 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 absol., 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., a, *as far as*; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret, Liv.; b, = quam, to strengthen a superl., quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.; c, parenthet., ea, quantum potui, feci, *to the best of my power*, Cic. **II.** Interrog. = πόσος, *how great*? **A.** Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions, in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis? Cic.; (β) in direct speech, quum ipsa pecunia numero et summa sua, quanta fuerit, ostendat, Cic.; 2, neut. subst., genit. quanti, *at what a price? how dear?* in indirect questions, cum scias, quanti 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.; (β) in indirect speech, quantum tu speres percipio, Cic.; b, genit., quanti est ista hominum gloria quae, etc., Cic.

quantumcumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē **I.** *how great soever*; bona, quantumcumque erant, Cic.; emphat., quantumcumque victoria, Cic. **II.** *as much soever as*; quantumcumque possum, Cic.

quantuslibet -tālibet -tumlibet, *as great as you will, however great, however much*; ordo, Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

quantusvis -āvis -umvis, *as great as you please, how great or how much soever*; quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv.

quāpropter, *on which account, wherefore*, Cic.

quāquā (abl. of quisquis), *wherever, whithersoever*, Plaut.

quārē, adv. (qui and res). **I.** *by which means, whereby*; permulta sunt quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. **II.** *wherefore, on which account*. **A.** Interrog., quare negasti, etc., Cic. **B.** Rel., utendum est excusatione, quare id necesse fuerit, Cic.

quartadecimāni -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 sectarius*, Liv.

quarto, v. quartus.

quartum v. quartus.

quartus -a -um *the fourth*. **I.** Adj., pars, Caes. **II.** Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc. libri), *the fourth book*; in quarto accusationis, Cic.; (β) (sc. lapidis), *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, and idem, with subj., sensu amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino, Cic.; with partic., quas ni avide arripui quasi sitim explere cupiens, Cic.; b, without any corresponding partic. in the subj., quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit, Cic.; often ironical, *as if, just as if*; medico tria millia jugerum (dedisti) quasi te sanasset, Cic.; with partic., hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi partā 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.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n. (dim. of qualus), *a little wicker-basket, esp. for holding wool*, Cic.

quassatio -ōnis, f. (quasso), *a shaking*, Liv.

quasso, 1. (intens. of quatio). **I.** Transf., *to shake violently*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, esp., *to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces*; classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves quassatae, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to shake, shatter*; rempublicam, Cic. **II.** Reflex., *to shake oneself, shake*; siliquā quassante, Verg.

quassus -a -um, partic. of quatio.

quātēnūs, adv. *how far*. **I.** Lit., quatenus progredi debeat, Cic.; ut nulla in re statuere possumus quatenus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, *how long*. **B.** Of other relations, 1, *in so far as*, Cic.; 2, *since, seeing that*, Hor.

quātēr, adv. numer. (quatuor), *four times*, Verg.; ter et quater, *again and again, often*, Hor., Verg.

quātērnī -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor), *four each*; quaternae centesimae, *interest at four per cent. monthly*, Cic.

quātio, quassi, quassum, 3. *to shake*. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas, Verg.; hastam, *to brandish*, Verg.; 2, esp., a, o convulse; risu populum, *make their sides shake with laughing*, Hor.; b, *to strike, beat, cymbal*, 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.

quātriduum = quadriduum (q.v.)

quātūr (quattūr), adj. num. (τέσσαρες or τέτταρες), *four*, Cic.

quātūrdēcim, 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.

quātūrvirātus -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), *the office of the quatuorviri*; ap. Cic.

quātūrvīrī -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. re) (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), *and*; teque hortor, Cic.; que . . . que, *both . . . and, and . . . and*; quique Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv.; special uses of que, a, *and above all*; largitiones

temeritatique invitamenta, Liv.; **b**, and indeed, Caes.; **c**, and accordingly, Cic.; **d**, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.; **e**, also, moreover; Trebatiusque 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, quillum, 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.

queroctum -i, n. (quercus), an oak-wood, Hor.

quercus -a -um (quercus), oaken; coronae, of oakleaves, Tac.

quercus -ūs, f. **I.** the oak, Cic. **II.** Poet., meton., 1, that which is made of oak; quercus civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; 2, an acorn, Juv.

querēla (querella) -ae, f. (queror), a complaint. **I.** as an expression of pain; a, wailing, cry; maestas implere juga querella, Ov.; b, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. **II.** as an expression of sadness, complaint, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

queribundus -a -um (queror), complaining, plaintive; vox, Cic.

querimonia -ae, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

queritor, 1. dep. (intens. of queror), to complain excessively, Tac.

querneus -a -um (for querceneus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

querneus = querceneus (q.v.).

queror, questus sum, 3. dep. to complain, bewail. **I.** Gen., a, of birds, Hor.; b, of musical instruments, flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **II.** to lament or bewail something; 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.

querquetulanus -a -um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome, Tac.

querquetum = quercetum (q.v.).

querulus -a -um (queror). **I.** complaining, plaintive; cicada, Verg.; vox, Ov. **II.** complaining, querulous; senex, Hor.

questus -ūs, m. (queror), a complaining, complaint, lament; a, of human beings, qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; b, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

1. qui, 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 subst. as an attribute, ab Romanis cui uni fidebant 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 revocet, quas aut tulerit 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. subst. in its own clause, agrum, quae postea sunt Mucia 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 indie. when a simple statement is made, mors quae naturā debita est, Cic.; 2, by the subj. a, to express purpose, that; eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; b, to express reason, as; recte Socrates execerari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset, Cic.; c, with such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, tam and with adj., aptus, idoneus, dignus, ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, the kind of man to, etc., Cic.; and with verbs such as habere, reperire, esse, and in the phrase, nemo est qui, nullus est qui, quotusquisque est qui, etc., qui est qui dicere audeat, Cic.; also after a comparative, Liv. **II.** Pron. interrog., who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of?

A. In direct speech, a, adj., qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest? Cic.; b, subst., qui primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic. **B.** In indirect speech, a, adj., scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; b, subst., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. **III.** Pron. indef., qui, quae and qua, quod; a, adj., any, some; nisi qui deus subvenit, Cic.; b, subst., any one; si qui Romae esset demortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with eum, 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? denm nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. **B.** In indirect questions, Plaut.

quis, 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, ei, etc., Cic.; quicumque 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 vides, the whole, Verg. **II.** = qualiscumque, of whatever kind; quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.; separated, quā re eumque possemus, Cic.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subat., quiddam, a certain person or thing. **I.** Lit., a, quaedam vox, Cic.: quoddam tempore, at a certain

quis; subst., quidam de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with genit., quiddam mali, Cic.; **q**, quidam or quasi quidam, tanquam 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.

quidni? *why not?* Cic.

quies -ētis, f. rest. **I** Gen., *repose, quiet*; **1**, lit., mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, *to enjoy*, Caes.; quies ab armis, Liv.; plur. somno et quietibus ceteris, *kinds of rest*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *a place of rest*, Lucr. **II** Esp., **A** *rest at night, sleep*; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., ire ad quietem, *to go to sleep*, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg.; **b**, *the sleep of death*; dura quies, Verg.; **2**, meton., **a**, *dream*, Tac.; **b**, *time of sleep, night*, Verg. **B** *silence*, Tac. **C** *keeping quiet*; **1**, lit., **a**, *peace*, Sall.; **b**, *neutrality*, Tac.; **c**, *quiet of the mind*, Ov.; **2**, *transf.*, of things, *calm*, Verg.

quiesco -ēvi -ētum, **3**. (quies), *to rest, repose*. **I** Gen., *to rest from work*, etc.; **a**, of living beings, ipse dux (gruum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; **b**, *transf.*, of things, pratio gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. **II** Esp., **A** *to rest, to lie down*, Cic. **B** *to rest = to sleep*, **a**, of the living, cenatus quiescebat, Cic.; **b**, of the dead, *to rest in the grave*; placidā compostus pace quiescit, Verg. **C** *to keep quiet*; **1**, lit., **a**, *to be silent*; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; **b**, *to remain quiet, to do nothing*; esp. in politics, (a) *to be inactive*; quiescere viginti dies, Cic.; (b) *to undertake no war, etc.*, *to be at peace*; urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; (y) *not to mix in politics, to hold aloof, to be neutral*; quiescere in republica, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, of things; **a**, *to be still, calm*; alta quierunt 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. (syncope form, quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiessem, quiesce).

quiescō, adv. (quietus), *quietly, peaceably*; vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

quietus -a -um (quies), *quiet, peaceful*. **I** Lit., *resting from activity*. **A** Gen., *aer*, Verg. **B** Esp., **1**, *resting, sleeping*, Tac.; **2**, *resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.*; **a**, *quiet, inactive*; (a) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, Liv.; (b) of places, *free from tumult, quiet, at peace*; quieta Gallia, Caes.; with ab and the abl., *a seditione et bello quietis rebus*, Liv.; neut. plur. subst., *quieta movere*, Sall.; **b**, *neutral, quiet*, Liv.; **3**, *keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace*; (a) of persons, major cura efficiendi rempublicam gerentibus quam quietis, Cic.; (b) of situations, vita privata et quieta, Cic. **II** *Transf.*, of character, **1**, *quiet, peaceful, mild*; homo quietissimus, Cic.; **a**, *animus quietus et solutus*, Cic.; **2**, *deliberate, slow*, in a bad sense (opp. acer); quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet and subst., quilibet, *any you will, any one, anything*. **I** Gen., quaelibet minima res, *any the least thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv.;

subst., quilibet, *anything and everything*, Hor. **II** Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, *the first that comes, any*; certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.

quin (for quine, from qui and ne). **I** In dependent sentence with a preceding negative. **A** *that not, so that not, without*; numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facere et commodum dicant, Cic.; esp., with phrases nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; non quin ipse dissentiam, *not as if I did not disagree*, Cic. **B** **a**, with verbs of hindering, neglecting, etc., to be translated into English by *without* and the present participle, nullum adhuc intermissi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sum miserissimus, 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 consendimus equos, Liv. **B** To add emphasis, *rather, you rather*; quin contra si, etc., Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.

quinam, quanam, quod im, pron. interrog., *who, which, what then?* **I** In direct questions, sed quanam est ille epilogus, Cic. **II** In indirect questions, quaevisit quanam formasas virgines haberet, Cic.

Quinctius (Quintus) -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 Macedonians 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.

quindécimprini -orum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium*, Caes.

quindécimviri -i, m. and **quindécimviri** -orum and (gen.) -um, *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 preces virorum curet, Hor.

quindécimviriālis -e, of or relating to the quindécimviri, Tac.

quingēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingenti), *five hundred each*, Cic.

quingentissimus -a -um (quingenti), *the five hundredth*, Cic.

quingenti -ae -a, num. (quinque and centum), *five hundred*, Cic.

quingenties, adv. (quingenti), *five hundred times*, Cic.

quini -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque). **I** *five each*, Cic. **II** *five*, Liv.

quinidēni -ae -a, num. distrib. *fifteen each*, Liv.

quinivicesni -ae -a, num. distrib. *twenty-five each*, Liv.

quingagēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingaginta), *fifty each*, Cic.

quingagēsimus -a -um, num. (quingaginta), the *fiftieth*, Cic.; subst., **quingagēsima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), a *fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

quingagies, adv. *fifty times*, Plin.

quingaginta, num. (πεντήκοντα), *fifty*, Cic.

quingātrus -um, f. and **quingātria** -um, n. a *festival of Minerva*; maiores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minusculae (on the 13th of July), Cic.

quingō, num. (πέντε), *five*, Cic.

Quingēgentiāni -ōrum, m. a *people in Cyrenaica* (Pentapolitani).

quingennālis -e (quingennis). **I.** *happening every five years, quinquennial*; *celebritas ludorum*, Cic. **II.** *lasting for five years*; *cen-sura*, Liv.

quingennis -e (quinque and annus). **I.** *five years old*; *vinum*, Hor. **II.** *Transf. poet. celebrated every five years*; *Olympias, the Olympic games*, Ov.

quingennium -ii, n. (quinque and annus), a *period of five years*; *quingennii imperium*, Cic.; *filii quingennio major, more than five years old*, Liv.

quingēpertitus (quingēpartitus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*, Cic.

quingēprīmi -ōrum, m. the *five chief senators in a municipium*, Cic.

quingērēmis -e (quinque and remus), *having five banks of oars*; *navis*, Liv.; oftener is subst., **quingērēmis** -is, f. a *ship with five banks of oars, a quinqueme*, Cic.

quingēvir -i, m., plur. quingeviri, 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.

quingēvirātus -ūs, m. the *office or dignity of a quingevir*, Cic.

quingies, adv. *five times*, Cic.

quingiplico, 1. *to make fivefold*, Tac.

quintādecimāni -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 manipule and the fifth turma from the sixth*, Liv. **II.** *belonging to the fifth legion*; subst., **quintāni** -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

Quintiliānus -i, 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 (Quinotilis) -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.; *quintus, quinto*, for the *fifth time*, Liv.

2. **Quintus**, fem., **Quinta**, a *common Roman praenomen*, the masc. usually abbreviated Q.

quintadecimus -a -um, the *fifteenth*, Liv.

quippe, conj. (quia-pe, as nempe from nam-pe), *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.

quippini (quippēni), adv. *why not?* Plaut.

Quirinus -i, m. (from Sabine curis, a *spear, the wielder of the spear, the warlike one*). **I.** the name of *Romulus* after his apotheosis; *populus Quirini, the Romans*, Hor.; *geminii Quirini, Romulus and Remus*, Juv. **II.** *Janus*, Suet. **III.** *Augustus*, Verg. **IV.** *Antonius*, Prop.; hence, **A. Quirinus** -a -um, of or relating to *Romulus*; *collis, the Quirinal*, Ov. **B. Quirinālis** -e, relating to *Quirinus* or *Romulus*; *trabea*, Verg.; *collis, the Quirinal Hill* (now Monte Cavallo), Cic.; sub., **Quirinālia** -ium, n. a *festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*, Cic.

1. **Quiris**, v. Quirites.

2. **quiris** -is, f. (curis) (a Sabine word), a *spear*, Ov.

quiritatio -ōnis, f. (quirito), a *shriek, scream, cry of distress*, Liv.

Quirites -ium and -um, m. (Cures), the *inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures*, Verg.; after the union of the Romans and Sabines the name Quirites was used of the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character, *Romani* of them in their political and military character: found in the expressions, *Populus Romanus Quiritium*, *Populus Romanus Quiritesque*, *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., **Quiris** -itis, m. a *Roman citizen*, Cic.; plur., **Quirites**, poet., *transf.*, of the bees in a hive, Verg.

quirito, 1. and **quiritor** -āri, 1. dep. (Quirites), orig., *to call the Quirites to help*, hence, gen., *to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*; *vox quiritantium*, Liv.

1. **quis**, quid, pron. interrog. **I.** In direct questions, *who? what? quis clarior Themistocle?* Cic.; *quis tu?* Cic.; esp., *quid, a*, subst., *what? quid tum? what follows?* Cic.; *quid igitur est? how stands it, then?* Cic.; with genit. = *how much? how many?* *quid pictarum tabularum*, Cic.; **b**, adv., *a* to express surprise, *quid! what! how!* *quid eundem nonne destitui?* 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 fraude se dicatur*, Cic. **B.** Adj., *rogitat, quis vir esset*, Liv.

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef., *any one, anybody, anything*; *potest quis errare aliquando*, Cic.

3. **quis** = quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quidnam, pron. interrog. *who then? what then?* *quisnam igitur tuebitor P. Scipionis memoriam mortui?* Cic.; frequently joined with num, *num quidnam novi* (sc. accidit)? Cic.; sometimes separated with nam placed first or afterwards, *quid se nam facturum arbitraturs est?* Cic.; *nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos?* Verg.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam and subst., *quidpiam* or *quippiam*. **I.** *any, any one, any thing, some one, something*; *quaequam cohors* *Caes.*; *si cuiuspiam pecuniam ademit*, Cic. **II.** *many a one*; *innocens est quispiam*, Cic.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), *any person, anybody, any one, anything* *used chiefly in negative sentences, or in quae-*

tions; esne quisquam qui, etc.? Cic.; nec quisquam, and no one, Cic.; with genit., vestrūm quisquam, Liv.

quisquē, quaequē, quidquē and adj., quodquē, each, every, every one, everybody, everything; often used with the plur. of verbs; pro se quisque nostrūm debemus, Cic.; generally used with 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.; (β) 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, quaequis, 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 amior Afris, Hor.; (β) neut., deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who, etc., Cic.; etc., 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 whatsoever you will, Lucr.

quō, adv. (orig. qui, dat and abl. of neut. of rel. pron., qui). **I.** Indef., **A.** any whither; si quo erat 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 audiret, 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, it means simply from, Liv.; stetit per Trebonium quominus, etc., it was owing to Trebonius that not, Cic. **C.** how, Ov.

quōdā, adv. **I.** Of space, how far, as far as; videte nunc quoad fecerit iter, Cic.; quoad 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.; (β) with subj., quoad te videam, Cic. (quoad one syllable, in Hor.)

quōcirā, conj. therefore, on that account Cic.; in tmesis, quo, bone, circe, Hor.

quōcumque, adv. whithersoever, Cic.; in tmesis, num eam rationem, quo ea me eumque 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 again 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.

quōdāmodō, adv. in a certain way, in a certain measure, Cic.

quōlibet, adv. (orig. quolibet, dat. of quilibet), whithersoever you please, Ov.

quōmīnus, v. quo.

quōmōdō, adv. in what manner, how. **I.** Interrog., **a**, in questions, quomodo? Cic.; **b**, in exclamations, quomodo mortem filii tulit! Cic. **II.** Rel., haec negotia quomodo se habeant ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo, Cic.; corresponding with sic or ita, Cic.

quōmōdōcumque, adv. in what way soever, howsoever, Cic.

quōmōdōnam, adv. how then? Cic.

quōnam, whither then, whither pray, Cic.; quoniam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? what end tend they to? Caes.

quondam, adv. (= quumdam). **I.** at a certain time, **a**, once, Cic.; **b**, at times, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, of past time, once, Cic.; **b**, of the future, at some future time, sometime, Verg.

quoniam, conj. (quom = quum and jam), since, seeing that, whereas, because, Cic.

quōquam, adv. to any place, any whither, Lucr.

1. **quōquē**, adv. (never at the beginning of a clause, but placed after the word to which it immediately refers), also, Cic.; ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, Liv.

2. **quōquē**, **a**, from quisque (q.v.); **b** = et quo, Liv.

quōquō, 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.

quōtannis, v. quot.

quōtūcumque, as many as, how many soever, Cic.

quōtēni -ae -a (quot), how many each, Cic.

quōtidianus (cotidianus, cottidianus) -a -um (quotidie). **I.** every day, daily; aspectus, Cic.; exercitatio, Caes.; vita, Cic.; adv., quotidiano, daily, Cic. **II.** Transf., every-day, common, ordinary; verba, Cic.; vis, Cic.

quōtidie (cotidie, cottidie), adv. daily, every day, Cic.

quōties (quōtiens), 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.

quotiescumquē, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

quotidōt, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

quotus -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many?* quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; *hora quota est? what o'clock is it?* Hor.; *tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, how many guests you would like to be invited with you*, Hor.; *quotusquisque, how many, ironically = how few; quotus enim quisque disertus*, Cic.

quotuscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

quotusquisque, v. quotus.

quōusquē, adv. *until when, how long, how far*; *quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patellēia 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 deferabatur*, Cic.; **3.** *since*; *multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est*, Cic. **B.** **1.** *used in a relative sense after a subst., when, at which*; *fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur*, Cic.; with the subj., *fuit quum arbitraretur*, Cic.; **2.** *used in a causal sense, when*; *praeclare facis quum puerum diligis*, Cic.; *quum . . . tum, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*; *volvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum imprimis 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, quaesivit*, 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 (Ρ, 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; quaeso for quaero; hesternus, from heri, etc.; *r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive libellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which *R* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābīdō, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; *omnia appetere*, Cic.

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, 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*; *q̄, oca. Verg.*

rābīes -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness*. **I.** In a narrow sense, *as a disease*, Ov.; *contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros*, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage*; *a.*, of persons, animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; *ira et rabies Latinorum*, Liv.; **b.** *transf.*, of things, *fury, rage*; *fatalis temporis*, Liv.; *caeli marisque, Verg.* **B.** *Esp.*, of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

rābīo, 3. *to be mad*, Varr.

rābīōsē, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *somewhat 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.

rābo = arriabo (q.v.).

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling adroocate, pettifogger*, Cic.

rācēmīfērā -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 racemus*, 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. Raelius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero.

Rācīllia -ae, f. *wife of the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus*.

rādīātus (radius), *provided with rays, beaming*; *sol*, Cic.; *lumina*, Ov.

rādīcītus, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** *lit.*, Plin. **II.** *Fig.*, *roots and all, utterly*; *extrahere cupiditatem*, Cic.

rādīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*, Cic.

rādīo, 1. and **rādīor**, 1. dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate*; *argenti radiabant lumine valvae*, Ov.; *partic.*, *radians, gleaming*; *luna*, Verg.

rādīus -īi, m. *a staff, rod*. **I.** *Lat.*, **A.** Gen., *acuti atque alius per alium immixti 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 -īcis, f. (perh. connected with *ρίζα*), *a root*. **I.** Gen., **A.** **1.** *lit.*, *the root of a tree or plant*; *cortices et radices*, Cic.; *arbores ab radicibus subruere*, Caes.; **2.** *transf.*, **a.** *the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue)*, Ov.; *of a feather*, Ov.; **b.** *the foot of a mountain*; in *radicibus Caucasii natus*, Cic. **B.** *Fig.*, **a.** *origin, source*; *patientiae*, Cic.; *ex hisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natus, a native of the same place*, Cic.; **b.** *Arm. foundation*; *Pompejus, eo robore vir, his radicibus*, Cic. **II.** *Esp.*, *an edible root*; *a genus radice quod appellatur chrys.*, Caes.; **b.** *a radish*, Hor.

rādo, rāsi, rāsūm, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave. **I.** to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.; lapides palmā, Hor. **II.** to graze, brush along, touch; litōra, 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. Raetious** -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.** Transl., a bit, morsel, aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

rāmex -icis, m. **I.** a ruptore, Plin. **II.** rānices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

Ramnes -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. **I.** one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Ramnes, the Latin stem; Tatiā, 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 columbis, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig, Cic.

rāmus -i, m. **I.** a bough, branch, twig. **A.** Lit., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. **II.** Transf., 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, Sami 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.

rāncō, to stink, only in partic, **rāncens** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

rāncidūlus -a -um (dim. of rāncidus). **I.** somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. **II.** Transf., loathsome, Pers.

rāncidus -a -um (rāncō), stinking, rank. **I.** Lit., aper, Hor. **II.** Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

rānuncūlus -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.).

rāpēōida -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

rāpācitas -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate varior? Cic.

rāpax -ācis (rapio). **I.** seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furious, violent. **A.** Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. **B.** Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. **II.** plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib., Orcus, Hor.

rāphāninus -a -um (ραφάνιος), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

rāphānītis -idis, f. (ραφάνις), a sword-lily, Plaut.

rāphānus -i, m. and f. (ράφανος), a radish, Cat.

rāpīdē, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. **I.** Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. **II.** Transf., quod quum rapide fertur, Cic.

rāpīditas -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. **I.** a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. **II.** Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; 1, a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, annus, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; 2, transf., oratio, Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). **I.** Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. m. plur., Cic. **II.** Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

rāpio -rāpū -raptum, 3. (stem RAP, Gk. ῥάπν in ῥάπνω), to snatch. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex, se rapere hinc oculus, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad eadem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (a) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (β) to hasten through, densa ferarum tecta, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste occasionem de die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. **II.** to take or snatch away by force. **A.** Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic. c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (a) rapta -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (β) raptum -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; rapto gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vis rapuit 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; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rapi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rapisit, ap. Cic.)

raptim, adv. (raptus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi raptim, Cic.

raptio -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

rāpto, 1. (intens. of rapio). **I.** to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illuc vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, me Parnasi deserta per ardua raptat amor, Verg. **II.** to carry off from, drag away violently. **A.** Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptem in crimina divos, accuse, Prop. ; **b**, to hurry along with passion, Plaut.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio). **A.** Lit., **a**, a robber, plunderer, Tac. ; attrib., lupi raptore, ravenous, Verg. ; **b**, an abductor, ravisher, Ov. **B.** Transf., raptore alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, 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. (πάπυς), a turnip, Liv.

rārē, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plaut.

rārēficio -feci -factum 3. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarely, Lucr.

rāresco, 3. (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density ; humor aquai ab aestu, Lucr. ; ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen ; paulatim rarescent montes, Tac.

rārītas -ātis, f. (rarus). **I.** want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., fewness, rarity ; dictorum, Cic.

rārō, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely ; ita raro, Cic. ; quod si rarus fiet, Cic.

rārūs -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I.** Lit., retia, Verg. ; cribrum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, scattered, scanty, far apart ; vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic. ; **b**, milit. t. 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 rarior arte canendi, Ov.

rāsīlis -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished ; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

raster -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastri** -ōrum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I.** A. Lit., (a) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic. ; auri ratio constat, comes right, is correct, Cic. ; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic. ; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic. ; (β) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic. ; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account ; rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic. ; 2, a sum, number, Plaut. ; 3, a business transaction, matter, affair ; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. ; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic. ; fori iudicii rationem Messala suscepit, public and legal business, Cic. ; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage ; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuisse, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** an account, reckoning, calculation ; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic. ; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a, a relation with, reference to ; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic. ; quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat ? Cic. ; **b**, respect, consideration, regard for anything ; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic. ; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic. ; c, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way ; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic. ; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic. ; meae vitae rationes ab iuente aetate susceptae, Cic. ; rationes belli gerendi, principles, 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. ; (β) 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.

ratiocinatio -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

ratiocinativus -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

ratiocinator -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

ratiocinor, 1. dep. (ratio), 1, to compute, calculate, Cic. ; 2, to argue, infer, conclude, inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

ratiōnalis -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

ratiōnarium -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.

ratiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason ; huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B.** a petty syllogism ; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātūs -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I.** reckoned, calculated ; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II.** Transf., determined, fixed, settled ; **a**, rati astrorum ordines, Cic. ; **b**, valid, fixed, legal ; id iussum ratum ac firmum 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.

raucoitas -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Elin.

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. ; palumbes, 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.

raucus (rōdus, rūdus) -ūs, a, 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.

Rāvenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Rāvennas** -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 *recurso*; sometimes against, as in *relector*; sometimes again, as *restitutio* (orig. form *red*, which appears before vowels, e.g., *redeo*, sometimes lengthened, as *redi-vivus*).

1. **rēa**, v. reus.

2. **Rēa** = Rhea (q.v.).

reapse, adv. (re and eapse, i.e., eā and suff. -pse), 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, *Reatine*; subst., **Rēatini** -ōrum, m. the people of Reate.

rēatus -ūs, m. (reus), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

rēbellatio, = rebellio (q.v.).

rēbellatrix -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

rēbellio -ōnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellionem facere, Caes. Phur., Carthaginiensium rebellionem, 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.

rēbōo, 1. to echo, resound, Verg.

rēcaloitro, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards, fig., to deny access, Hor.

rēcalōfācio = recalcacio (q.v.).

rēcālōo, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

rēcālōesco -cālōdi, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalescit, Ov.

rēcalfācio (rēcālōfācio) -fēcī factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

rēcāndesco -cāndūi, 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, recant; 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 discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; Anchisae domus recessit, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from the view; provah-

imur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. B. Fig., 1, of persons, in otia tuta, Hor.; 2, of things, anni recedentes, Hor. II. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; recedit caput e cervice, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic., b, to vanish, disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebeis 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.

rēcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rēcens -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., caespes, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors, Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; injuriarum memoria, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to; Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praetura, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, Regini quidam eo venerunt, 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 (consulis), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

rēcensōo -censūi -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; fataque fortunaeque virūm, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

rēcensio -ōnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

rēcensus -ūs, m. (recenseo) = recensio, a reviewing, mustering; equitum reconsum habere, of the censor, Liv.

rēceptacūlum -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.

rēceptio -ōnis, f. (recipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

rēcepto, 1. (intens. of recipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire, Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. II. to receive frequently, mercatores, Liv.

rēceptor -ōris, m. (recipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

rēceptrix -triciis, f. (receptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

rēceptus -ūs, m. (recipio). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-

tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. II. A. a, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; b, esp., recourse to; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. Milit. t. t., a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani jussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.

recessim, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

recessus -ūs, m. (recedo). **I.** a going back, receding, retreating; **1**, lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritumorum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabant, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2**, fig., accessus 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.

recidivus -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuilt, Verg.

1. recido -cidi -cāsirus, **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 eiusque 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; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2**, to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

2. recido -cidi -cīsum, **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., barbaram falce, Ov.; **2**, transf., to cut away, lop off, abbreviate, re-rench; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

recingo -cīxi -cīnetum, **3.** to ungird; tunica, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, I ungird 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.** Transf., to cause to resound; a, of echo, cuius recinet jocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; b, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyrā Latonam, Hor.

recipio -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1**, lit., a, of things, ensam, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; b, of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat, milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2**, transf., a, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; b, business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; c, to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B.** to take back, receive again, receive; **1**, lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsequia, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2**, transf., to recover; antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II.** to receive, accept, take to oneself; **1**, lit., a, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosā, 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 tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (b) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (y) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (d) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (e) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (z) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (η) absol., qui receperant, Caes.; c, to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; d, to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; b, to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; c, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Siculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; d, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velletis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; e, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

reciprocatio -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

reciproco, **1.** (reciprocus). **I.** Transf., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; annuam, 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; fectum Euripi non septies duo temporibus status reciprocāt, ebbs and flows, Liv.

reciprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I.** Lit., mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II.** Fig., ars, alternating, Plin.

recisamentum -i, n. (recido), a chip, shaving, Plin.

recisio -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

recisus -a -um, partic. of recido.

recitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; a, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; b, of literary works, Plin.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; a, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; b, of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

recito, **1.** to read, read aloud, read publicly; a, legal t. t., (a) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (b) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeteriter 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 -ōnis, 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., (c)

absol., Cic.; (β) with dat. of pers., alicui, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (γ) 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.

reclīnis -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

reclino, 1. (re and *elino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I.** Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclinātus** -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 claudio), to uncloze, 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.; ense, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas operta recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

recōgito, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon, de re, Cic.

recognitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** recollection; scelerum suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining, agri Campani, Liv.

recognosco -nōvi -nītum, 3. **I.** A. to recognize, to know again; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to recall, to go over again; recognosce merum noctem illam, Cic. **II.** a, to inspect, examine, investigate, agros, Liv.; b, to examine critically, to reuse, authenticate, certify; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

recolligo -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.

recōlo -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, lingines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again, aliquem sacerdotiis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to reflect upon again, inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to recollect, think over again; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to call to mind, remember again, Ov.

recomminiscor, 3 dep. to recollect, Plaut.

recompōno (-pōnū) -pōsitum, 3. to re-adjust, re-arrange, comas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment, concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation, irridebatur haec illius reconciliationi, Cic.

reconciliator -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pacis, Liv.

reconcilio, 1. **I.** A. to make good again, restore, repair; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertia 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.

reconcinno, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus locis aedificio, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

reconditus -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), far removed, secret, concealed. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., a, abstruse, profound; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; b, of character, reserved, mysterious; naturā tristi ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

recondo -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, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.; b, of provisions, treasure, etc., to lay up in store, keep; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up in store, Cic. **B.** to conceal, hide; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic.; Ascanium curvā valle, Verg.; b, to thrust, etc.; ense in pulmone, Verg.; c, to devour; volucres avidā alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

recondūco -duxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

reconfio, 1. to rekindle, Lucr.

recoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smelt, forge again. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recoctus scribe ex quinqueviro, new-moulded, Hor.

recondatio -ōnis, f. (recorder), a recollection, remembrance, ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

recorder, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (β) with acc., majorum diligentiam, Cic.; (γ) with acc and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (δ) with rel sent., non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (ε) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (ζ) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recorder, Ov.

reorastino, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

recreatio -ōnis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

recrementum -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

recreo, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive, reflex, se recreare and middle, recreari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; a, physically, voculae recreandae causā, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulnibus, Liv. b, politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflictos annos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

recrepo, 1. to echo, resound, Cat

recreresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

reerūdesco -erūdū, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh, quae consenuisse videbantur, reerudescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig., to break out again; reerudescite Manlianā 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, duty, suitably. **A.** a, of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, judicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; b, of condition, well; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; c, of consequence, well, favourably, safely; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, recte ambulare, Cic.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), a ruling, governing; rectum 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 et iustum proelium, Liv.; (b) simple, natural, plain, straightforward; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (c) 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 -cubū, 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.

recupératio -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

recupérator -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.

recupératorius -a -um (recupero), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

recupéro, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, supremacy in the state, Cic.; b, of persons, obsides, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. **II.** Transf., to win again, recover again (a person's favour); voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

recūro, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

recūro -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 defectioibus 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 furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** to come back to, return to; ad easdem ditionis condiciones, Caes.

recūro, 1. (intens. of recuro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recurreat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recuro), 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 hederæ, winding, Ov.

recūsatio -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

recūso, 1. (re and causa), to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genus cursum recusant, Verg.; (b) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (c) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (d) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (f) absol., non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

recussus -ū, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

recūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and quatio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

recūtītus -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumcised; Judaei, Mart. **II.** smooth-shorn, Mart.

reda (rheda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels; vehi in reda, Cic.

redambūlo, 1 to walk back, Plaut.

redāmo, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

redardesco, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

redargūo -gūi -gūtum, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict; a, of persons, redargue me, si mentor, Cic.; b, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguant vires deorum, Cic.

redārius -ii, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

redauspico, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly = to return, Plaut.

redditio -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 fratrum, 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 jus, 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 pulmionibus, Cic.; sonum, to sing or play, Hor.; **b**, to repeat, recite, narrate, ea sine scripto verbis hisdem, Cic.; carmina, Hor.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo). **I**, a buying up; **a**, bribing, iudici, a corrupting by bribery, Cic.; **b**, a farming of taxes, Cic. **II**, ransoming, redemption; captivorum, Liv.

redempto, 1. (freq. of redimo), to ransom, redeem; captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes), Cic.; frumenti, Liv.

redemptura -ae, f. (redimo), a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.); redempturis auxisse patrimonialia, Liv.

redēo -ī (-īvi) -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 planitiem redibat, sloped down to, Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior rediit, Ov. **B**. Transf., 1, gen., **a**, of persons, in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in 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**, piliis 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, anima rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo, 1. to breathe out again, Lucr.

redhibeo -tū -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 pristinam belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, to a person's recollection (coll. by acc. and infin.), Cic. **II**, to bring or carry to. **A**. Lit., to draw in, call in, collect; quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis patris redigasset, 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; Heracili bona verbo redigere, re dis-

pare, Cic. **B**. Fig., **a**, to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such; Aeduos 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 difficilissimis 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 or fillet, frontlet, necklace, Cic.

redimio -ī -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., redumbat, 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 obsidibus, Caes. **B**. Esp., polit. and legal t. t., 1, to farm, hire, vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, 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; acerbitate a republica, Cic.; litem, to compromise, Cic.

redintegro, 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.

redipiscor, 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 -tis, 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.; subst., **redivivum** -i, n. and **rediviva** -ōrum, n. old building materials used again, Cic.

redolēo -tū, 2. to emit an odour, diffuse an odour. **I**, Lit., redolent murræ, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, smell of thyme, Verg.; with acc., vinum, to smell of wine, Cic. **II**, Fig., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

redōmitus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, Cic.

redōno, 1. **I**, to give back, Hor. **II**, to pardon; graves iras et inivsum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

redordior, 4. dep. to unravel, unravel, Plin.

redormio, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

redormitio -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

redūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to bring back, lead back. **A.** to draw back, to draw backwards, draw towards oneself; **1.** lit., **a.** gen., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; reinos ad pectora, Ov.; **b.** esp., (a) to draw in; auras naribus, Lucr.; (β) to extend a fortification; reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCC. reduxit, Caes.; **2.** fig., **a.**, to rescue; socios a morte reduxi, Verg.; **b.**, to keep back from; neque ipse reduco a contemptu 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 exsilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back; legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv.; **2.** fig., **a.**, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatenque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; **b.**, to re-introduce; legem majestatis, 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 urbem, 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 utrinque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.; applied to a painting, reductiora, the background, Quint.; subst., **reducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀποσυρμένα), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evils 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, copiose, diffuse, Cic.; **2.**, to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio desset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

redūvia (redīvīa) -ae, f. (from *reduo, as exuviae from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.

redux -ducis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; ne reducem esse voluistis, returned from exile, Cic. (abl. sing., reduci in poets, Ov.).

refectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), a repairing, restoration, Suet.

refector -ōris, m. (reficio), a repatrer, restorer, Suet.

refello -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; refellere et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

refero -fersi -fertum, 4. (re and farcio), 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 Ciasus peranguste refersit in oratione sua, Cic.

refério, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, Ov.

reféro -tāli -lātum -erre. **I.** to carry back, bring back, bear back. **A.** **1.** to a place, **a.**, to bring back, carry back; caudelabrum, 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 judicia, Cic.; **c.**, to give back from oneself; (a) to spit out; cum sanguine mixta vina, Verg.; (β) to cause to sound back, to cause to echo; in pass. = to echo, to resound, theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referant, 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 Jupiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animumque 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 judicatam, Cic.; (εε) to refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard; omnia ad voluptatem, Cic.; omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.; (β) of retreat, to move back; castra, Liv.; esp., referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield; esp. as milit. t. t., paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; (γ) naut. t. t., to drive back; auster aliquem in Italiam refert, Cic.; **2.**, to bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discovery; **a.**, tabulas repertas 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 Volscum 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 jubet, Caes.; polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., **a.**, to pay off; octonis idibus aera, Hor.; **b.**, to offer as a sacrifice; sollemnia ludis, Verg.; **c.**, to proclude, 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., **I.** referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; **2.** to register, record, enter; iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptiones, 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 rellatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

refert, rēfērit, rēferre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest; with meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, cuijā; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; **a.** with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referrebat, Cic. **b.** non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.; **b.** without possess. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum, with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? Cic.; **c.** with dat., quid referat intra naturae hinc viventi, iugera centum an mille ariet? Hor.; **d.** with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall.; **e.** absol., tanquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

refertus -a -um, p. adj. (from refercio), stuffed, crammed, filled, full, (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (β) with genit., mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., cui de prociis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (δ) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.

refervēo, 2 to boil over; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

refervesco, 3 (referveo), to boil up, bubble up, sanguis refervescit, Cic.

reficio -feci -fectum, 3 (re and facio). **I.** to make again. **A.** to make afresh, prepare again, arma, Sall., ea quae sunt omissa, Cic. **B.** to choose again; tribunos, Cic. **II.** to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition, salutem, Cic.; esp., **a.** to build again, pontem, Caes.; tana, Cic.; **b.** to repair, 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; Tirosi reficiendi spes, Cic.; **f.** to restore (physically, politically, mentally), to refresh, revive; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viā 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.

refigo -fixi -fixum, 3, to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten. **I.** Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. **II.** Meton., 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; ceres regna, Verg. **reflagito**, 1, to ask back, demand again, Cat.

reflātus -ū, 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, etsi etesiae valde reflant, Cic. **II.** Trans., to blow out, breathe out, Lucr.

reflōresce -flōrū, 3 to begin to bloom again, Plin.

refluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3, to flow back, to overflow; Nilus refluit campis, Verg.

refluus -a -um (refluo), flowing back; mare, Ov.

refodio -fodi -fossus, 3, to dig out, dig up, Plin.

reformator -ōris, m. (reformo), one who forms again, a reviver, improver, Plin.

reformidatio -ōnis, 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.; (β) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (γ) with rel. sent., nec, quid occurat, reformidat, Cic.; (δ) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; **b.** of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.

reformo, 1 to form again, mould anew, alter in form, locus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.

refovēo -fovi -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.

refractariolus -a -um (dim. of refractarius), somewhat contentious, stubborn; hoc iudiciale dicendi genus, Cic.

refractarius -a -um (refragor), stubborn, refractory, contentious, Sen.

refragor, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), to oppose, withstand, thwart, petenti, Cic.; honoris, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, is opposed to, Cic.

refreno, 1 to hold back, rein in; transf. to hold back, restrain, curb; fluxus, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., annum, Cic., juventutem, Cic.; adol-
escentes a gloria, Cic.

refricio -fricui -fricāturus, 1 to rub again, scratch again, gall. **I.** Lit., alienum vulnere, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. **II.** Transf., to excite again, renew, pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tunc sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata reficabas, Cic., dolorem, Cic., crebro refriquitur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.

refrigeratio -ōnis, 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.

refrigero, 1, to make cool. **I.** Lit., **a.** physi-
cally, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; **b.** of animal heat, membra undā, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aquisve, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence, pass., to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid; refrigerata accusatio, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.

refrigesco -frixi, 3, to grow cold, cool down, become cool. **I.** Lit., cor corpore enim toto refrixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; vereor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persons, Scavrus refrixerat, Cic.

refringo -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 fortunas, Liv.

refugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to flee away, take to flight, escape.* **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusans, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., *a, to turn away from, avoid*; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; *b, of places, to retire from, recede from*; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; *c, to take refuge with, have recourse to*; ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to fly from, avoid, run away from.* **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., *to avoid, shun*; iudicem, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

refugium -ii, 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., *refugi, fugitives*, Tac. **II.** Poet., *transf., receding, recolling*; 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 -fūdi -fūsum, 3. **I.** *to pour back*; vapores eadem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refusus 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, confutation, 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 perjuriam testimonis, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! *may fate avert!* Verg.

regālōlus -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.

regālīter, adv. (regalis), *royally, regally*; *a, in good sense, centum hostilis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere*, Liv.; *b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically*; precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

regēlo, 1. *to thaw, warm*, Mart.

regēnero, 1. *to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce*, Plin.

regerminatio -ōnis, f. (regermino), *a budding again, putting forth of buds again*, Plin.

regermino, 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 regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

regificus -a -um (rex and facio), *royal, princely, splendid*; luxus, Verg.

regigno, 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 **Regillānus** -a -um, *belonging to Regillus.* **II.** *a small lake in Lattium on the via Lavinia, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C.* Hence, **Regillensis** -o, *surname of the dictator 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, *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.; (β) with dat., *esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *a boundary line, boundary*; 1. gen., *a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definitur*, Cic.; *b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet*, Cic.; 2. esp., *a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight*; per litum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; *b, a region of the heavens or earth*; regio aequilonia, australis, Cic.; *c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae*, Cic. **B.** 1. *a region, country, territory, district*; *a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber*, Cic.; *b, fig., sphere, department, territory*; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2. esp., *a, an administrative division, province, district*; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, Caes.; *b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome*, Tac.

regiōnātīm, adv. (regio), *according to districts, provinces*; tribus describere, Liv.

Regium -ii, n. **I.** *a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio.* Hence, **Regienses** -um, *m. the inhabitants of Regium.* **II.** *a town of the Bruttii, 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., *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.** *regiōrum*, 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,*

Cic.; so atrium regium, Liv.; o, meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; 2, = basilica, a public hall, Suet.

reglūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Cat.

regnātor -ōris, m. (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg., Asiae, Verg.

regnātrix -trix, f. (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

regno, 1. (regnum) **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; impers., post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnum, 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, Gracii iam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; b, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, rages, Ov.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transit., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I.** A. Lit., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forense, 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.

rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3. to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., A. equum, Liv.; regit 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; reipublicam, 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.

rēgrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., a, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

rēgressio -ōnis, f. (regredior), a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

rēgressus -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.

rēgula -ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, lath, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., A. Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; juris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

1. **rēgulus** -i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

2. **Rēgulus**, 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.

rēgusto, 1. to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pers. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; laudationem Lollii, Cic.

rēicio = rejicio (q. v.)

rejectionēus -a -um (reicio), to be rejected; subst., **rejectionēa** -ōrum, transl. of the Stoic ἀπορρηγμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

rejectionio -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 judex, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

rejectiono, 1. (intens. of reicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

rēicio -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; se 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, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (b) to throw back, cause to echo; geh., 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 proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic. (b) to refer to; aliquem ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv., (δ) to put off, totam rem in mensem Januariam, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

rēlābor -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.

rēlanguesco -langui, 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 regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

rēlatio -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.

rēlātor -ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

rēlātus -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; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unfasten. **A.** Lit., claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit., continuationem verborum modo relaxat, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxi relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (s) reflex. and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (a) transit., animum, Cic.; (s) reflex. and middle, se istā occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

relegatio -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 dicor (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; Trojani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; suos sermone labores, Ov.

relescesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

relēvo, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviorem pellatione, Cic.; relevari longā catenā, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum miserecordiā 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.

relictus and **relicus** = reliquus (q.v.)

religatio -ōnis, f. (religio), 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 nullus officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject, genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quominus, etc., a man is not prevented by conscience from, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inclita iustitia religioque Numae Pompili, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit, Liv.; 2, meton., that which is holy or sacred; a, gen., (a) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (s) 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 iurjurandi, Cic.; (s) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fani, sacra, Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, external religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a status), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (in poets the first syllable is long, hence written religio).

religiōse (religiōse), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

religiōsus (religiōsus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** A. religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Allensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (a) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (s) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

relīgo, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite equos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudential) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

relīno -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

relīnquo -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento 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, alicui ne paleas quidera ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic., Caes.; urbem direptioni ac incendis, Cic.; relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes.; 3, to leave behind in a certain state, to let lie, leave, a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integram, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquosque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetero, Cic.; (s) to leave unfinished; artem invenendi totam, Cic.; (y) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

relīquiae (relīquiae) -arum, f. (reliquus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjunctions, Cic.; Troes

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) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (had not left Antonius alive), Cic.; **b**, the remains of some one dead, carcass; humanorum corporum, Tac.; **c**, the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre; Marii, Cic. **II. Fig.**, pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic. (in poets, to lengthen the first syllable, also written reliquiae).

reliquus (relious) -a -um (relinquo), that which is left behind, remaining, left. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, spes, Cic.; subst., (**a**) plur., **reliqui** -orum, *n. in the rest*; with gent., reliqui peditum, Liv.; (**β**) **reliquum** -i, *n. and reliqua* -orum, *n. the rest, the remainder*; de reliquo, Cic.; reliqua belli perficere, Liv., esp., reliquum est ut, foll. by subj. only, it remains that, Cic.; reliquum est with infin., Cic., nihil est reliqui, nothing remains, Cic.; reliquum facere, to leave remaining; nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti, thou hast left no duty unperformed, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1**, t. t. of business language, outstanding (of a debt), remaining, pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic.; subst., **reliquum** -i, *n. and plur.*, **reliqua** -orum, *n. what is outstanding, remaining*; quum tanta reliqua sunt, Cic.; **2**, of time, remaining, future; gloria, Cic., in reliquum tempus, Cic. **II. Transf.**, that which is left of a whole when the part is taken away, remaining, reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, all the rest, Cic.

religio, religiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q.v.).

reliquiae = reliquiae (q.v.).

reluēo -luxi, **2**, to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

relucesco -luxi, **3** (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again, imago solis reluxit, Ov.

reluctor, **1**. dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

remācoresco -crui, **3**, to grow thin again, Suet.

remālēdico, **3**, to revile again, Suet.

remando, **3**, to chew the cud, ruminate, Plin.

remāneo -mansi -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 remaneant post mortem, Cic.; **2**, to remain in a certain condition, pars integra remanebat, Cic.

remāno, **1**, to flow back, Lucr.

remansio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

remēdium -ii, *n.* (re and medeor). **I. a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine, remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. II. Transf.**, a means of assistance or relief, a remedy; injuriae tuae, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

remēo, **1**, to go back, come back, return; remeat victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; seivum peractum, to live over again, Hor.

remētor -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.

rēmex -migis, *m.* (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

Rēmi (Rhēmi) -ōrum, *m.* a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aisne (Aisne), whence modern Rheims; sing., Iccius Remus, Caes.

remigatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing, Cic.

remigium -ii, *n.* (remex). **I. rowing.** **A. Lit.**, Ov. **II. Meton.**, **A.** the oars; **a**, lit., Verg.; **b**, transf., of the oar-like motion of wings, remigio alarum, Verg. **B. the crew of rowers, the oarsmen**, Liv.

rēmigo, **1**, (remex), to row, Cic.

rēmigro, **1**, to wander back, come back, return. **I. Lit.**, in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic. **II. Fig.**, ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic.

remīniscor, **3** dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember, absol., de quaestoribus reminiscenitem recordari, Cic.; with gent., veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes., with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

remiscō -miscui -mistum (-mixtum), **2**, to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydis remixtum carmen tibis, Hor.

remissō, adv. (remissus). **I. loosely**; orationem non asticte, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II. gently, mildly**; remissius disputare, Cic.

remissio -ōnis, f. (remitto). **I. sending back**; obsidium 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; tributi in triennium, Tac., **3**, remissio animi; **a**, relaxation, recreation, Cic.; **b**, quiet, tranquillity, in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic., **c**, mudness, Cic.

remissus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from remitto), relaxed, lenient. **I. Lit.**, corpora, Cic. **II. Fig.**, **A.** In a bad sense, negligent, remiss, inactive; animus, Cic.; to 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 Romae, Cic.; obsides aliquid, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; so **1**, to throw back, pila, Caes.; **2**, to give back, return; aliquid beneficium, Caes.; **3**, to give back from oneself; **a**, vocem nemora remittunt, echo, Verg.; **b**, to cause, produce; atramenta remittunt labein, Hor. **II. to let go back, relax**; habenas, Cic.; frena 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; vero remissus ager, freed from ice and snow, Ov.; **c**, to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; se remittere, to leave off work, refresh oneself, Nep.; cantus remittunt animum, relieve, soothe 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.

remōrior, 4. dep. to press back, push back, move back; pondera terrae, Ov.

remollesco, 8. to become soft again. **I.** Lit., eera remollescit sole, Ov. **II.** Fig., **a**, to be moved by; precibus, Ov.; **b**, to become effeminate; eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

remollio, 4. to make soft again; fig., to make effeminate, to weaken; artus, Ov.

remōra -ae, f. a delay, hindrance, Plaut.

remōrāmen -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, touter; in Italia, Liv. **II.** Transit., to delay, obstruct, hinder; aliquem, Cic.; iter alicuius, Sall.

remōtā, adv. (remotus), afar off, at a distance; aliae (stellae) propius a tervis, aliae remotius eadem spatia conficiunt, 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 sententia remotiora, Cic.; **b**, disinclined to, averse from; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; **c**, subst., **remōta** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορηγμένα, of the Stoics, things to be rejected, Cic.

remōvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away; pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid ex oratione, Cic.; aliqua 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 assensus nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

remulcō -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to stroke back; caudam, Verg.

remulcūm -i, n. (ῥυμουλκῆα, for ῥυμὸν ἔλκω), a tow-rope, towing cable; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

remūlus -i, m. **I.** a king in Alba, Ov. **II.** the name of a hero, Verg.

remunerātio -ōnis, f. (remuneror), a recompense, repaying, return; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

remuneror, 1. dep. to recompense, repay, reward; (a) with acc. of pers., aliquem simillimo munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes. (b) with acc. of thing, beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; (γ) 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. (ῥέμυς), an oar. **I.** A. Lit., navigium remis incitare, Caes.; prov., remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, by all means in our power; res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic. **B.** Fig., orationem dialecticorum remis propellere, Cic. **II.** Transf., remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming, Ov.; of the wings of a bird, alarum remis, Ov.

2. 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 -natus sum, 8. dep. to be born again, arise, grow again. **I.** Lit., pinnae renascuntur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of concr., 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.

renĕo, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

renes -um and -ium, m. the kidneys, Cic.

renidĕo, 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.; adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguus renidet, Hor.

renīdesco, 3. (renideo), to glitter, Lucr.

renītor, 3. dep. to oppose, withstand, resist, Liv.

1. reno, 1. to swim back, Hor.

2. reno (rhēno) -ōnis, m. an animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer, Caes.

renōdo, 1. to unwind, untie; comam, Hor.

renōvāmen -inis, n. (renovo), a renewal, new condition, Ov.

renōvatio -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.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to renew; scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic., bellum, Caes.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, 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.

renūmĕro, 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., L. Murenam consullem, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Climachias renuntiatum est, Cic. **II.** to disclaim, refuse, renounce; amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

renūntius -ii, m. one who brings back word, a reporter, Plaut.

rēnō -ndī, 3. *to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject*; renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., huic deceni nullum crimini, *to deny*, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, *to decline*, Cic.

rēnō, 1. (intens. of renuo), *to refuse, deny, decline*, Lucr.

rēnūtus, 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, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (B) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse iucundior, Cic.

repāgula -ōrum, 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, *restrains, limits*, Cic.

repandus -a -um, *bent backwards, turned up*, Calceoli, Cic.

repāribilis -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., pendere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vines, 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 Syriā 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) -pulsum, 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 scull away from*, Ov.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, *to spurn (of a star rising from the sea)*, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, *criminationes, to refute*, Cic.; 2, *to spurn, scorn, repel*; connubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt ii, quos, etc., Cic.

repēdo -pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** *to weigh back again*; pensa, *to return an equal weight of*, Ov. **II.** *to weigh against*. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, *to ransom*, milles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to repay, recompense, requite*; gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pietum vitae, Prop.; damna fornae ingenio, *make up for*, Ov.

repens -entis (pērw, i.e., vergo). **I.** *sudden, unexpected*; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiator clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), *new, fresh, recent*; perfidia, Tac.

repēso, 1. (intens. of rependo), *to repay, requite, recompense, make up for*, Sen.

repēntē, adv. (repens), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

repēntinus -a -um (repens), *sudden, unlooked for, unexpected*; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, *quick-working*, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, *upstarts*, Cic. Hence adv., **repēntino**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

repercussio -ōnis, f. (repercutio), *a rebounding*, Sen.

repercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), *a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection*, quo plenior et gravior vox percussu intumescat, Tac.

repercutio -cussi -cussum, 3. *to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound (of sound, etc.)*; discus repercussus in aera, 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-io, cf. compenio), 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 repertiuntur, Cic.; improbus reperirebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = *to find out*, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulis reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperit, 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.

repertor -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. (γ)

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 -ōnis, m. (repeto), *one who reclaims or demands back again*; nuptae ademptae, Cic.

repēto -ivi and -i -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.; Salamini Homerum repetunt, *claim as their countrymen*, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., a, res repetere, *to demand satisfaction of an enemy (used of the Fetiales)*, Cic.; b, *to demand back again*; res, *to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal*, Cic.; pecunias repetundae, or simply repetundae, *money extorted from the provinces by their governors*; meton., *extortion*; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, *de pecunias repetundis, law against extortion*, Cic.; 3, *to demand as one's right*; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** *to fetch back*; 1, a, *to fetch afresh*; alii (elephanti) repetiti ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, *to renew, begin again*; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes., partic., repetitum, poet., as an adv. = *anew, afresh*; repetita robora caedit, Ov.; o, *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.

repleo -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 scientiā juris, Cic.; hence, **replētus** a -um, *filled, full*; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** *to infect*; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

replētus -a -um, partic. of repleo (q.v.).

replicatio -ōnis, f. (replico), *a rolling again, rolling round*; ut replicacione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

replico, 1. *to fold back, unroll*; fig., *to unfold, unroll, turn over*; memoriam temporum, Cic.; memoriam annalium, Cic.; temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.

repo, repsi, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΠΙ-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.

repōno -pōsui -pōsitum (-postum), 3. **I.** *to place back, put behind*; **1.** cervicem, *to bend back*, Lucr.; **2.** *to lay up in store, lay by, preserve*; pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; fig., haec sensibus imis reponas, *impress deep in*, Verg.; **3.** *to lay aside, put on one side*; tela, Ov.; faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, *make unnecessary*, Verg.; transf., *to give up*; caestum arteunque, 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.; lapideum 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 aseptra, Verg.; **4.** *to bring on the boards again, represent again*; fabulam, Hor. **III.** *to place one thing against another, in the place of another*; **1.** *to put in the place of*; te meas epistolas delare, 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.

reporto, 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*; alicui 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.

repositōrium -ii, n. (repono), *a tray, waiter, stand*, Plin.

repositus (repositus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** F. adj., *remote, distant*; terrae repositae, Verg.

repositor -ōris, m. (repono), *a restorer*; templorum, Ov.

repōtia -ōrum, n. (re and poto), *a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment*, Hor.

repraesentatio -ōnis, f. (repraesento). **I.** *a representation, a lively description*, Plin. **II.** *payment in cash*, Cic.

repraesento, 1. **I.** *to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest*; **a.** quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; **b.** *to express, imitate*; virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. **II.** *to perform immediately, hasten*; **a.** se repraesentatum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, use directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; **b.** esp. t. t. of commercial language, *to pay cash, pay ready money*; pecuniam, Cic.

reprēhendo -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **repredo** -prendi -prensum, 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, aliquid*, Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; **2.** rhet. t. t., *to refute*, Cic.

reprēhensio -ōnis, f. (reprēhendo). **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.

reprēhenso, 1. (freq. of reprēhendo), *to hold back eagerly, to hold fast*; singulos, Liv.

reprēhensor -ōris, m. (reprēhendo). **I.** *a censurer, reprover*, Cic. **II.** *an improver, reformer*; comitorum, Cic.

repressor -ōris, m. (reprimō), *a represser, restrainer*; caedis 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 iam 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 alicuius, Cic.; **b.** of persons as objects, se, *to restrain oneself*, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

reprōbo, 1. *to disapprove*, Cic. (?)

reprōmissio -ōnis, f. (reprōmitto), *a counter-promise, Cic.*

reprōmitto -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.

repudio, 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.

repudiū -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* q. Plaut.; repudium dicere, Tac.

rep̄ūarascō, 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.

repugnantē, 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; similitudo amicitiae repugnat inaxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

repullūlo, 1 to sprout out again, Plin.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello) **I.** a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection; repulsa consularis, Cic.; aedilicia, Cic., a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a denial, refusal, amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

repulso, 1. (intens. of repello), to beat back **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** to repel again and again, vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

1. **repulsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), removed; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsus, Lucr.

2. **repulsus** -ūs, m. (repello), a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound, durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

repumicatio -ōnis, f. (re and punico), a rubbing down again, repolishing, Plin.

repungo, 3. to prick again, goad again; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

repurgo, 1. to cleanse again. **I.** **A.** Lit., iter, Liv.; humum saxis, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., to clear away, purge out, quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

repūtatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering, Tac.

repūto, 1. **I.** to reckon, count, compute; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to think over, consider, ponder, horum nihil unquam, Cic. with acc. and infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

requies -ētis, f. rest, repose. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., a resting-place, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

requiesco -quievi -quiescunt, 3. to rest, repose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus republicae, Cic.; 2, of things, vixitum requiesce aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to rest, to sleep; lecto, Prop.; 2, to rest in the grave; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to repose, and rest; animus ex multis miseris atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (syncop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.).

requiescētus -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), rested, refreshed; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

requirito, 1. (intens. of requiro), to inquire after, Plaut.

requiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quaero). **I.** to seek, search for again. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to miss, need, feel the want of; inajorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic., 2, to demand, to desire, consulere necessarii; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello viuitates multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** to ask for, inquire after. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatino requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog., illud quoque requirit, quae ratione fecerit, Cic. **B.** to investigate, rationes, Cic.

requisitum -i, n. (requiro), need, necessity, Sall.

rēs, rēi, f. (connected with PE -w, whence *ῥῆμα*), a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, ficta rerum, Hor.; abditā rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulabit, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nullā re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality; 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, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** a matter of business, an affair; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alicui) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** a lawsuit, cause, action; utrum rem an 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.

resācro, 1. to free from a curse, Nep.

resaevio, 4. to rage again, Ov.

resālūtatio -ōnis, f. (resaluto), a greeting in return, Suet.

resālūto, 1. to salute again, return a greeting to; aliquem, Cic.

resānesco -sānui, 3. to become sound again, to heal again, Ov.

resarolo -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 salibus, 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 praeturam, Cic.

rescisco -solvi -soli -scitum, 3. to find out, ascertain; quum id rescierit, Cic.

rescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing; 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** -i, n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III. a.** in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; 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.

rescōo -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.

rescōro, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plaut. (another form rescro, q.v.).

rescōdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

rescōgmina -um, n. (resco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

rescōmīno, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

rescōquor -scōtus (-scōquus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **rescōro** -scōi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **rescōro**, 1. to unclose, 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.

rescōro, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in alud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. **II. a.** to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

reses -sidis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

resēdō -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; demicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

resēdo -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 residunt, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

resēdūus -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecunia, Cic.; subst., **resēdūum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest, Cic.

resigno, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., litteras, 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 -siliū -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 grando a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resillire 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. (ῥσιν), resin, Plin. *

resināceus -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., Athen., 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 -stīti, 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 resistit 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 inmotae 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, qui obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; qui nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secus and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervenit Cato, Cic.

resolūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

resolvō -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** **A.** vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; item lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te placula nulla resolvunt, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plaut., Cic.

resonābilis -s (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

resono -sonūi and -sonāvi, 1. **I.** Intransit.

A. to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonat, 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.; umbras resonant triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidiibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

resonus -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.

resorbēo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

respecto, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, 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 lugere, Liv.; incendiorum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu majestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

respergo -spersi -spersum, 3. (re and spargo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; ille, servili probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling, pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

respersus, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

respicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspectiens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon, tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen 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 nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum meum, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; rempublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, full 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; aquarum, Cic.

respiratus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

respiro, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. impers., ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ŕi, 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 haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cui," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de jure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non respondurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinioni hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amoris 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 (= ἀποκρίσις), Cic.

responsio, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

responso, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque resonans circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., respondere cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

responsor -ōris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

responsum -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicum, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

respublica, v. res.

respūo -ŕi, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

restagnatio -ōnis, f. (restagno), an overflowing; Euphratis, Plin.

restagne, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnans mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, 1. (re and *stauro, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

restitūla -ae, f. (dim. of restia), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

restillo, 1. to drop back again; fig., quas (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled, Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking quenching; sitis, Cic.

restinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alienae, Cic.

b, to *extinguish, destroy, put an end to*; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), a *rope-maker* Suet.; in jest, *one who is scourged with ropes*, Plaut.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipular), a *counter-engagement*, Cic.

restipulor, 1. to *promise, engage in return*, Cic.

restis -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a *rope, cord*; per manus reste datā, in a *kind of dance* where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

restito, 1. (freq. of resto), to *remain behind, loiter, linger*, Liv.

restitrix -triciis, f. (resisto or resto), she that *remains behind*, Plaut.

restitutio -ūi -ūtum, 3. (re and statuo). **I.** to *put in its former place, replace, restore*. **A.** Gen., statum, Cic. **B. a**, to *bring back again, restore*; causa restituendi mei, Cic.; **b**, to *give back, give up again, restore*; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig., se alicui, to *become friends again*, Cic. **II.** to *restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition*; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinam 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. (restituo). **I.** 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. (restituo), a *restorer*; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

resto -stiti, 1. **I.** to *remain behind, remain standing, stand still*. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to *resist, oppose, withstand*, Liv.; pass. impers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the *least resistance is*, Liv. **II.** to *remain, remain over*. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelago et flammis restantia, *saved from*, Verg.; restat it, 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.; (b) to *remain alive*; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to *remain for, await*; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, *for the future*, Cic.; hoc Latio restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restrictō, adv. (restrictus). **I.** *sparingly*; tam restricte facere id, Cic. **II.** *accurately, strictly*; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

restrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** *close, tight*; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, *close, stingy*; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior, Cic.; 2, *strict, severe*; imperium, Tac.

restringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to *bind back, bind fast, bind tight*; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to *draw back, confine, restrict, restrain*, Tac.; 2, to *draw back, to open*; dentes, Plaut.

résulto, 1. (intens. of resilio), to *spring back, rebound*. **I.** tela resultant galeā, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to *echo, resound*; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to *resound*; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

résūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to *take again, take back*. **I.** Lit., tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to *renew, repeat*; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to *obtain again, to recover*; vires, Ov.

resūpino, 1. **I.** to *bend, turn backwards*; assurgentem umbone, to *strike back to the ground*, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to *bend back*; resupinati Galli, *prostrate from intoxication*, Juv. **II.** Meton., to *break open*; valvas, Prop.

resūpinus -a -um, bent backwards. **I.** A. Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, to *lay low on the ground*, Ov. **B.** Esp., *lying on one's back*; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., *throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air* (of the proud), Ov.

resurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to *rise up again, appear again*. **I.** A. Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to *rise up again*; in ultionem, Tac.; 2, to *come up again, reappear*; amor, re-awakens, Verg.; 3, to *come forth again*; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to *stand up again* = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

resuscito, 1. to *revive, resuscitate*; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

resūtus -a -um, *ripped open*, Suet.

retardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a *retarding, protracting, delay*, Cic.

retardo, 1. to *delay, protract, retard, impede, detain*. **I.** Lit., 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 aliae quasi rete textunt, Cic.

retēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to *uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open*. **I.** Lit. **A.** thecam numariam, Cic.; homo reiectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to *make visible, to illuminate*; orbem radiis, Verg.; jam rebus luce reiectis, 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*. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a *withholding*; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to *hold firmly back, hold fast*. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to *keep apart*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to *preserve, maintain*; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retento** (rētempto), 1. (re and tento), to *try, attempt again*; fila lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

retentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

retēxo -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to *unweave, unravel*. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to *dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse*; praeturae, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to *revise, correct*, Hor. **II.** to *weave again*; poet., transf., to *renew, repeat*; properata retexite fata, Ov.

reteliarius -ii, m. (reto), a *fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary*, Suet.

reticentia -ae, f. (reticeo), a *keeping silent, silence* (opp. locutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt,

neque reticentiā posteriorum 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. ἀροσώμενος), Cic.

reticēo -ēdi, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence: (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod il, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisset, Cic.

reticulātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

reticulūs -i, m. and **reticulūm** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plaut.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Cic.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

retinaculūm -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

retinens -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything, sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

retinentia -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

retinēo -tīnū -tentum, 3. (re and teneo) **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi jam perfecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov., 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, 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 quum, aegre suum retenti, quum oppidum irrumperet, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiā, rem paramonīā 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 annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

retinnio, 4. to resound, to ring again, in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

rētis -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

retondēo -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

retōno, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

retorquēo -torsi -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; ideum σύνταγμα misi ad te 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; diota, 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, iit, 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 occulere aut retrahere aliquid auspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B.** to drag forth again, draw forth again, Tiberios in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium iudicis, 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, alieni 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 fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, in times past, formerly, back, et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

retrōāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

retrōēo, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

retrōgrādior -gressus sum, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

retrōgrādus -a -um (retrogradior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

retorsum and **retorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I.** Lit., retorsum vela dare, Hor. **II.** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

retorsus = retorsum (q.v.).

retroversus -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

retrūdo -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plant. Partic., **retrūsus** -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure, simulacra deorum iacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

retrundo, retrūdi (retrūdi) -tūsūm (-tunsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I.** **A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum alicuius, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stilli, Cic.

retūsus (retunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retrundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

Reudigni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

reūs -i, 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 reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; plur., rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; 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 revecta, 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 revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

revello -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consultatum ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; humum dente curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

revēlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

revēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

revēra, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

reverberō, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

reverendus -a -um, p. adj. (from reveror), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

reverens -entis, p. adj. (from reveror), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

reverēnter, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

reverēntia -ae, f. (reveror), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif. **Reverēntia** -ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

reverŏr -vērītus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to reverse, reverence, respect, to fear; suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

revertor, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

reversio (rēvorsio) -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 reversio, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

revertō (rēvorto) -verti (-vortī) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **revertor** (rēvortor) -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vortī), 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 eum 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).

revīdeo, 2. to see again, Plaut.

revīndo -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.

revīnco -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., revictam conjurationem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

revīresco -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.** Transf., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

revīvīso -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

revōcābilis -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

revōcāmen -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

revōcātio -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., advocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

revōco, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to encore; quum saepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, 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 revocatus 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.; (β) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (γ) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; c, to judge according to; omnia ad gloriam, Cic.

revōlo, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux gruum revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

revōlūbilis -e (revolvō), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

revōlvo -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, measure back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex. and middle, draco revolvens seors, 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 revolvar, 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.

rēvōmo -vōmūi, 3, *to vomit up, disgorge*; fluctus, Verg.

rēvorsio = reversio (q.v.).

rēvorsus, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

rēvulsio -ōnis, f. (revello), *a tearing away*, Plin.

rex, rēgis, m. (rego), ruler, prince. **I.** Lit., rex Dejotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, 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 excitos, Liv.; *the royal family*; direptis bonis regum, Liv.; **3.**, during the republic at Rome, rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant; rex populi Romani, i.e., *Caesar*, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, 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.

rhācōma (rhēcōma) -ae, f. *a root*, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

Rhādāmanthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθς), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

Rhaeti = Raeti (q.v.).

rhāgādes -um, f. and **rhāgādīa** -ōrium, n. (ραγάδες, ραγάδια) *a kind of sores or ulcers*, Plin.

rhāgion -ii, n. (ράγιον), *a kind of small spider*, Plin.

Rhamnes = Ramnes (q.v.).

rhamnos -i, f. (ράμνος), 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** -idis, f. *Nemesis*, Ov.

Rhamses -sesis, m. *an old king of Egypt*.

rhapsōdia -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.).

rhēdārius = 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., **Rhēnanus** -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. **rhētoricōe**, adv. (rhetoricus), *rhetorically, oratorically*, Cic.

rhētoricūs -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** -drum, n. *rhetoric*, Cic.

rheumatismus -i, m. (ρευματισμός), rheum, catarrh, Plin.

rhīna -ae, f. (ρίνη), *a kind of shark*, Plin.

rhīnocēros -ōtis, m. (ρίνοκερως). **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.

Rhīnēcōlūra -ae, f. (Ρινεκόλουρα), *a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arish)*.

Rhīntōn -ōnis, m. (Ρίντων), *a tragic poet of Tarentum*.

Rhīōn (-um) -ii, n. (Ριόν), *a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium*.

Rhiphaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

Rhīzōn -ōnis, m. (Ρίζων), *a town in Illyria, now Risan*; hence, **Rhīzōnitae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Rhizon*.

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. (Ροδάνς), *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.

Rhōdīus, v. Rhodius.

rhōdōdaphnē -ēs, f. (ροδοδάφνη), *the oleander*, Plin.

rhōdōdendrōs -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ροδοδένδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

Rhōdōpē -ēs, f. (Ροδόπη), *a mountain in Thrace, now Despoti or Despoti Dag*; meton. = Thrace, Verg., hence, adj., **Rhōdōpēus** -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., **Rhōdīus** -a -um, *Rhodian*; plur. subst., **Rhōdīi** -ōrum, m. *the Rhodians*, Cic.

Rhoetēum (Ροτειον), *a promontory in the Troad*; hence, **Rhoetēus** -a -um, *Rhoetean*, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, n. *the sea near Rhoeteum*, Ov.; b, poet., transf. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus) -i, m. (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.

Rhœus (-œ) -i, f. (Ῥῶος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhœiæus** -a -um, *Rhœsian*; vasa, Cic.

Rhoxolani (**Roxolani**) -orum, 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.

rhÿtium -ii, n. (ῥύτιον), 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.

riectum = rictus (q. v.).

rictus -us, m. and **riectum** -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 Cerberæ, Ov.

ridéo, risi, risum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to laugh. **A.** Gen., ridere convivæ, cachinnare ipse Apponius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impers., ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alicui or ad aliquem, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transit., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc ridet, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (ß) to please; ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; muneribus aenuili, Hor. **II.** Transit., to laugh at. **A.** Gen., joca tua de haeretic Vestoriana risisse me, Cic.; hæc ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. **B.** Esp., to ridicule; aliquem, Cic.; pass., Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut. **ridiculârius** -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculâria** -orum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

ridiculê, adv. (ridiculus). **I.** In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

ridiculôsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

ridiculûs (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, **ridiculûs** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridiculûm** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insaniam quæ ridicula alis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigéo, 2. (root RIG, Gr. ΠΙΓ, connected with FRIG-éo), to be stiff, to stiffen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi rigent, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido comæ terroris rigebant, Ov. **II.** Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

rigesco, rigui (inchoat. of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. **I.** Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. **II.** Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidê, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid. **I.** **A.** Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreæ rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; stiles, Ov.; ensis, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

rigo, 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, fletibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

Rigodûlum -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

rigor -oris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. **A.** 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.

rigûs -a -um (rigo). **I.** Act., watering, irrigating; annes, Verg. **II.** Pass., well-watered, irrigated, hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; naves 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., quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

ripa -ae, f. a bank. **I.** Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; plur., ripae, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. **II.** Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

Ripæus = Rhipæus (q. v.).

ripârius -a -um (ripa), frequenting river-banks; hirundo, Plin.

Rîphaeus (**Rhîphaeus**, **Rhîpaëus**, **Rîpaëus**) -a -um (Ῥίπαιος), name of a country in Sarmatia or Scythia; arces, the Rîphaean mountains; pruina, Verg.

ripûla -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

riscus -i, m. (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

risio -onis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

risor -oris, m. (rideo), a laughter, mocker, Hor.

risus -us, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. **I.** Lit., hominum de te, Cic.; risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errore tuo, Cic.; mîros risus edere,

Ōc.; 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.

ritē, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prep. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg.; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, Verg.; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domes, Hor.

rituālis -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, Cic.

ritus -ūs, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, Cic. **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyelopum, Ov., esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, Liv., pecudum ritu, latronum 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 rivali, to have no rival to fear, Cic.

rivalitas -ātis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., Cic.

rivus -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence πέσσαι), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., **a.** a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.; **b.** an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivus ducere, Ov.; **2.** transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vina, Verg. **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, Hor.

rixa -ae, f. (connected with ῥίσις, ῥίσις), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (α) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic.; (β) between animals, Ov.

rixator -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

rixor, 1 dep. (rixa), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amicalia, Cic.

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plaut.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, Mart.

1. **robigo** (**rūbigo**) -inis, f (1 robur, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigine pila, Verg.; ferrum robigine roditur, Ov.; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, Ov. **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longā robigine laesum torpet, Ov.

2. **Rūbigo** (**Rūbigo**) -inis, f. and **Rōbīgus** (**Rūbīgus**) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Rōbīgālla** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

rōbōr = robur (q.v.).

rōbōreus -a -um (robur), oaken, Ov.

rōbōro, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, Lucr. **II.** Fig., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

robur (**rōbus**, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ΡΟ-ρῡρῡ, ΡΟ-ρῡ), 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

horse, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, a lance, Verg.; **b.** esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, Liv. **B.** hardness, strength, firmness, **1.** **a.** of physical strength, robur juventae, Liv.; **b.** of political power, neque his ipsis tantum umquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; **c.** of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; **2.** coner., the strength, pith of anything; **a.** versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; **b.** of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interit, Caes.

1. **rōbus** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, Juv.

2. **rōbus** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

rōbustus -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** s' ong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si essee usu atque aetate robustior, Cic.; **2.** intellectually strong, powerful; animus, Cic., in alium fit robustus, Cic.

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., **1.** vivos ungues, Hor.; **2.** fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absenteum amicum, Hor.; absol., in convivis rodunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigine roditur, Cic.

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

rōdusculum = raudusculum (q.v.).

rōgālis -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, Ov.

rōgātio -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, Cic. **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; **a.** as a figure of speech, Cic.; **b.** polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people, Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic., rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; rogationem ferre, Cic. **II.** a request, entreaty, Cic.

rōgātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, Cic. **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, Cic.

rōgātor -ōnis, 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.

rōgātus -ū, m (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgītatio -ōnis, f (rogito), a proposition, project of law, Plaut.

rōgito, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogitantes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.

rōgo, 1. (root ROG, Gr. ΟΡ-εῖν, ὀρέσθαι), 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.; (β) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, Cic.; rogare plebem, Cic.; rogare legem, Cic.; (γ) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes. **B.** to ask,

entreat, beseech, request; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; b, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; c, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consolaturs rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.; d, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic. subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile; rogi exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogi imponere, Cic.; poet., armina 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., Liv.; subst., a, **Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (s) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; b, **Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

Rōmulus -i, m. son of Ilta 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.**, **Rōmūlus** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmulus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; ficus = Rumnalis, Ov.; b, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlides** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidae** -arum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

rōrārī -rum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

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 Tithonia conjux coepert, vr. **B.** Transf., to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg. **II.** Transf., to bedew, cover with dew. **A.** Lit., roratae rosae, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; roratae aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōrulentus -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 pluviū, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; 2, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

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.

rōsaceus -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsaceum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

roscidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I.** Lit., mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., moistened, watered; Hernica saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, R. C.

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; imitatio, Cic.; 3, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscius** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

Rōsēa (Rōsā) -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 = roscidus (q.v.).

rōsio -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

rosmārinus, v. ros.

rostellum -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

rostra -drum, n., v. rostrum.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I.** Lit., in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., a, the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, poet., the prow of a ship, Verg.; 2, **rostra** -drum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiatres, 388 B.C.); escendere 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 fustis 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 ureus exit? Hor.; 3, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, the wheel of a chariot; meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III.** Fig., 1, fortunae rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; 2, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto, 1. (rota). **I.** Transit., 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.** Intransit., 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.

rūbescō -feci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), to redder, 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 toad 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.

rūbigō = robigo (q.v.).

Rūigus, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), redness. I. a, red paint, rouge; fucati medicamenta candori, et ruboris, Cic.; b, purple; Tyrii rubores, Verg. II. As a quality, 1, lasting, a, gen., Ov.; b, the red tint of the skin, glow; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, momentary, a, redness of the skin; flammae latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, glow of the eyes in anger; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, reddening from shame, blush; Masiniasse rubor suffusus, Liv.; alicui non rubor est, with infl., one need not blush that, etc., Ov.; hence, meton., (a) modesty, Cic.; (β) the cause of shame, disgrace, Cic.

Rūbra Saxa, v. ruber.

rūbrica -ae, f. I. red earth, and esp., red ochre, Hor. II. Meton., the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric; and hence, the law itself, Pers.

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 -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), belching, eructation, Cic.

rūdēns -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), a strong rope, cable; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

rūdēra -um, n., v. 1. rudus.

Rūdiāe -ārum, f. a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotighano or Ruge. Hence, **Rūdinus** -a -um, of Rudiae; Rudinus homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

rūdiārius -ii, m. (2. rudis), a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator, Suet.

rūdicūla -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 adolescentiae ponere, Liv.

Rūdinus, v. Rudiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated. I. Lit, a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.; b, post., of living creatures, young, fresh, Cat. II. Transf., rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced; (a) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (β) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (γ) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestra bella gens, Ov.; (δ) with genit., Graecarum literarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. a small stick. I. a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking, Plin. II. a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, transf., rude donari, to be discharged, Ov.

rūdo, 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.).

rūfesco, 3. (rufus), to grow reddish, Plin.

rūfo, 1. (rufus), to make reddish, Plin.

Rufrae -ārum, f. a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium.

Rufrium -ii, n. a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus). I. reddish, somewhat red, Plaut. II. Rufuli, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitiales), Liv.

rūfu -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rutulus), red, ruddy, reddish, Plaut., Ter.

rūga -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face. **I.** Lit., Hor.; sulcare rugis cutem, Ov.; as a sign of age, non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristitia abijt, Ov.; of anger, a frown; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque deceptit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, nitiditas rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar, Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

Rūgi -ōrum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rugen.

rūgo, 1. (ruga). **I.** Transsit., to fold, wrinkle, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to be wrinkled, Plaut.

rūgōsus -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled; genae, Ov.; cortex, Ov.; rugosus frigore pag. s, 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; turre, Caes.; eā ruinā oppressum interire, Cic.; ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tūarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, death, Hor. **II.** Meton., A. that which falls down; 1, caeli ruina, a rain-storm, Verg.; 2, the ruins of a building, rubbish; gen. in plur., ruinae templorum, Liv. **B.** Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, bane; reipublicae, Cic.; ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinius, Cic.

rūinōsus -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.

rūmiflōo, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

Rūmina -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Rūminālis** ficus, Liv., also called Rūmina ficus, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

rūminatō -ōnis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B.** a repetition, return, Plin. **II.** turning over in the mind, ruminating upon, Cic.

rūmino, 1. and **rūminor**, 1. dep. (rumen), to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again; pallentes herbas, Verg.

rūmis -is, f. and **rūma** -ae, f. the breast, teat, Plin.

rūmor -ōris, m. a dull noise. **I.** Gen., a, of things, the noise of the oars, Verg.; b, murmuring, murmur, confused cry; rumore secundo = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. **II.** A. a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay; rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingit, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, uno rumore periculi, Cic.; with de and the abl., graves de te rumores, Cic.; rumor est, with acc. and 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 quassitum, Cic.

rumpo, rūpi, raptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. **I.** Lit., A.

Gen., 1, vincula, Cic.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; pass., rumpi = to be burst; inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; jecur, Juv.; pass., rumpi, as middle = to burst; ut licentiā audacium, quā ante rumpebar (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 Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. **B.** 1, to break through, to force, make open; ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv.; 2, to cause to break forth; a, fontem, Ov.; often reflex., se rumpere, and middle, rumpi, to break forth; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg.; b, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; questus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annul, make void; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; imperitorum hominum rumuscūlos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart or javelin, Cic. (?)

rūncino, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

rūnco, 1. to weed, thin out, Plin.

rūo, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūtūrus, 3. (connected with pēo, to flow), to run, to rush, to hasten. **I.** Intransit., A. Gen., 1, lit., a, of persons, (Pompejum) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.; in aquam caeli 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 haec non eodem labefacta motu non conciderant, 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 focis, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; unde divitiarum acrique ruam acervos, 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 volvuntque ruuntque, Verg.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

rūpicāpra -ae, f. (rupes and capra), a chamois, Plin.

rūptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator; foederis, Liv.

rūricōla -ae, c. (rus and colo), inhabiting cultivating the country; boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. Subst., **rūricōla** -ae, m. a countryman, a tiller of the field; poet., of an ox, Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus and gigno), born in the country, rustic. Subst., **rūrigēna** -ae -ārum, 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 sevocanda videatur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

rūs, rūris, n. the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, villa, farm. **I.** Lit., habes rus amoenum, Cic.; acc., rus, to the country, Plaut.; plur., in sua rura venire, Cic.; abl., rure, and locat., ruri, in the country; ruri vivere, Cic. **II.** Meton., manent vestigia ruris, traces of boorish nature, Hor.

Ruscino -ōnis, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Roussillon.

ruseum -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., **Rusellanus** -a -um, belonging to Rusellae.

russus -a -um, red, russet, Cat.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), of or relating to the country, rustic; vita rusticana, Cic.; homines rusticani, Cic.

rusticatio -ōnis, f. (rusticor). **I.** a living in the country, Cic. **II.** agriculture, Cic.

rustice, adv. (rusticus). **I.** like a rustic, in a countryfied 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 (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit., A. Adj., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic., homo, a countryman, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a countryman, a rustic, Cic. **II.** Meton., country-like. **A.** In a good sense, plain, simple, homely; mores, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, clownish, countryfied, 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. (ρῦτή), the herb rue. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., bitterness, unpleasantness, Cic.

2. **rūta** caesa, v. ruo.

rūtābulum -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel, Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (1. ruta), flavoured with rue, Mart.

Rūtēni (Rūthēni) -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rovergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodéz.

rūtilesco, 3. (rutilo), to become reddish, Plin.

Rūtillus -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

rūtīlo, 1. (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma rutilare vident, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make reddish, to dye red; comae rutilatae, Liv.

rūtīlus -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rūtrum -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), 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., **Rūtūlus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, Turnus, Verg.

Rūtūplae -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, bet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., *sex* = *ἐξ*, *sal* = *ἀλς*, *serpo* = *ἐρπω*, *super* = *σῦπερ*. It is occasionally interchanged with *t* (as *mersare*, *pulsare*, *metare*, *pulture*), and *r* (as *honor* and *honos*). The poets of the older period often elided *s* before a consonant, e.g., *vita illa dignu' locoque*; by assimilation, *s* before *f* becomes *ff*, as *difficilis*; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as *jubeo*, *jussi* (for *jubsi*), *cedo*, *cessi* (for *cedsi*), *premo*, *pressi* (for *premsi*), *pando*, *passum* (for *pandsum*). For abbreviations in which *S* is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβη), a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), Sabaeen; poet. = Arabian Subst., **a, Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); **b, Sābaei** -ōrum, m. the Sabaeans.

Sābatē -ēs, f. a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābatinus** -a -um, of or relating to Sabate; tribus, Liv.

Sābāsius (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus) -īi, m. (Σαβᾶσιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābasia** -ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sabbāta -ōrum, n. (Σάββατα), the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October), or else the new moon, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātarius** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sabbātarii** -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, acc. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

sābūleta -ōrum, n. (sabalum), sandy places, Plin.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. grave, sand, Plin.

sābūleus -a -um (sabalum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, f. sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, m. a general of king Juda.

sāburro, 1. (sabbura) **I.** to load with bal-
last, 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.

saccolperium -ii, n. (saccus and pera), a
pocket or fob for a purse, Plaut.

sacco, 1. (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 strain-
ing wine through), Plin.

sacellum -i, n. (dim. of sacrum), a small
shrine or chapel, Cic.

sacer -cra -crum (root SA, whence sancio,
sanus, Gr. *σάος*), sacred, holy, consecrated. **I.**
Adj., **A.** Gen., **a**, with dat. and genit., sacrum
deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum
sacra putatur, Cic.; **b**, absol., sacra aedes, Cic.;
vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities
themselves, Vesta, Prop.; name of certain
places, as sacer mons, the holy hill, a hill in
the Sabine country, three Roman miles from Rome,
on the right bank of the Anio, Liv.; sacra via,
the holy street, a street in Rome beginning at
the 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 cuicumq. nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.;
b, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is inest-
abilis 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 observance, a festival, sacrifice;
a, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco
Herculi, Liv.; so of the private religious rites
peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilicia,
Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.;
eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; **b**, transf., a secret, mys-
tery, Ov.

sacerdos -dōtis, c. (sacer), a priest, priestess;
sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition,
regina sacerdos, Rhea, a vestal, Verg.

sacerdotialis -e (sacerdos), of or relating
to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

sacerdotium -ii, n. (sacerdos), the office or
dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdotium in-
ire, Cic.

sacropanium -ii, n. (σαρόπῆνον), the rum 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 capitals by the
parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost;
multae sacramenta, Cic.; meton., a kind of
legal challenge or wager, a civil suit, process;
iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic.
II. Milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by
newly-enlisted soldiers, the military oath of alle-
giance; **1**, **a**, lit., aliquem militiae sacra-
mento obligare, Cic.; milites sacramento rogare,
Caes., Liv., or adigere, Liv.; dicere sacra-
mentum, Caes., or sacramento, Liv.; alicui
sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear
allegiance to, Caes.; **b**, meton., military service,
Tac.; **2**, transf., an oath; perfidum sacra-
mentum dicere, Hor.

Sācrāni -ōrum, m. a people in Latium;
hence, **Sācrānus** -a -um, of the Sacrant; acies,
Verg.

sacrarium -ii, n. (sacrum). **I.** a place
where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a
temple, Ov.; Caere sacrum populi Romani
(as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to
have once been taken to Caere), Liv. **II.** a place
of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.;
the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacratio, Cic.

sacratus -a -um, p. adj. (from sacro), sacred,
holy, consecrated; templum, Verg.; used esp.
of the Roman emperor, whose genius was wor-
shipped, dux (i. e., Augustus), Ov.

sacriōla -ae c. (sacrum and colo), a sacri-
ficing priest or priestess, Tac.

sacrifer -fera -ferum (sacrum and fero),
carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

sacrificālis (sacrificiālis) -e (sacrifi-
cium), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

sacrificatio -ōnis, f. (sacrifico), a sacrific-
ing, Cic.

sacrificium -ii, n. (sacrifico), a sacrifice;
facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

sacrifico, 1. and **sacrificor**, 1. dep. (sacri-
ficus). **I.** Intransit., to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice;
alicui majoribus hostiis, Liv.; in sacrificando,
Cic. **II.** Transit., to offer in sacrifice, to sacri-
fice; suum, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sacrificiūlus -i, m. (dim. of sacrificus), a
sacrificing priest, Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest
in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacri-
fices 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 -ii, 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-robber, 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.

Sācriportus -ūs, m. (sacer and portus). **I.**
a town not far from Rome in the Volscian country
between Stignia and Praeneste. **II.** a town on the
Turentine Gulf.

sacrorum -ii, n. Scythian amber, Plin.

sacro, 1. (sacer). **I.** to dedicate to a god, con-
secrate. **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 sacrata, 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
sacrata 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 sacro-
sancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the
tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

sacrum, v. sacer.

Sādāla and **Sādālēs** -ae, m. a Thracian
prince, son of Cotys III.

saculum = saeculum (q. v.).

saculāris (saeculāris) -e (saeculum), re-
lating to a saeculum or age; ludī, secular games

'celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; *carmen*, a hymn sung at the secular games, Suet.

saecŭlum (sēcŭlum, syncop. **saeculum**, sēcŭlum) -i, n. (perhaps connected with *s. secus* and with *sexus*). **I.** *race, sex, generation*; muliebre, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** In a restricted sense, like *yeveá*, the average duration of a man's life (33 years), a generation, age; **1**, a, 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 erioe versor, Cic.; **b**, the spirit of the age, the prevailing tone of manners; mitescent saecula, Verg. **B.** In a wider sense, the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century; **1**, a, lit., duobus prope saecula ante, Cic.; **b**, transf., an indefinitely long time, an age; aliquot saeculis post, Cic.; saeculis effeta senectus, Verg.; **2**, meton., the men living in a particular century, the century; saeculorum reliquorum iudicium, Cic.

saepē, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissime, often, oftentimes, frequently, Cic.; bene saepe, Cic.; saepe et multum, Cic.; saepe multi, Cic.; saepenumero, repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

saepes (sēpes) -is, f. (σηκός), a hedge, fence.

saepia = sepia (q.v.)

saepiŭtĭle, adv. (dim. of saepe), pretty often, Plaut.

saepimentum (sēpimentum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, Cic.

Saepinum -i, n. a small town in Samnium, now Sepino.

saepiŭ (sēpio), saepsi, 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 moenibus, Cic., se tectis, to shut oneself up at home, Verg.; **2**, a, to beset, to occupy; vias, Liv.; **b**, to guard, to secure, protect; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit, Cic.

saep̄ta -ŕum, n., v. saeptum.

saep̄tum (septum) -i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, barrier. **I.** Gen., quibus saeptis beluas continebimus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **saep̄ta** -ŕum, h the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius, Cic.

saet . . . v. set . . .

Saetābis -bis. **I.** m. a river in Spain, now Myares or Myares, or else Cenua or Senia. **II.** f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj., **Saetābus** -a -um, relating to Saetabis.

saetiger and **saetŏsus** = setiger, setosus (q.v.).

saevē, adv. with compar. and superl. (saevus), cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, Hor.

saevīdīcus -a -um (saevus and dico), angrily spoken; dicta, Ter.

saevio -ii -itum, 4. (saevus), to rage, be fierce, furious. **I.** Lit., of animals, saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in aliquem, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a**, of men, to be furious, angry; saevire in obsides, Liv.; impers., in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv.; **b**, of things and of abstractions, to rage; saevit pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitēr = saevo (q.v.).

saevitia -ae, f. (saevus), ferocity. **I.** Lit., of animals, canum, Plin. **II.** Transf., fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity; **a**, of men, 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, aequora, Verg.; ventus, Cic.; scopulus, Verg.; tunera, Verg.

sāga -ae, f. (root SAC, whence sagio), a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, Cic.

sāgacitas -ātis, f. (sagax), **I.** keenness, acuteness of the senses; esp., keenness of scent in dogs; canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental acuteness, sagacity, shrewdness; hominis, Cic.

sāgacitēr, adv. (sagax), sharply, keenly. **I.** Of the senses, with keen scent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of the mind, acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly; pervestigare, Cic.; tu sagacius odorabere, Cic.; ut odor, quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, etc., Cic.

Sāgāria, acc. -um, abl. -i, m. and **Sāgārius** -i, m. (Σαγαρίς), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarya, Sakari. Hence, **Sāgāritis** -idis, f. of or relating to Sagarus; nympha, Ov.

sāgātus -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum; esp., of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

sāgax -ācis (sagio), having keen senses. **I.** keen-scented, canes, Cic.; of quick hearing; sagacior anser, Ov. **II.** Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever, mens, Cic.; sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin., sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sāgina -ae, f. (σάγω, to fill). **I.** fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming, Cic. **II.** Transf., food, fodder, nourishment, Tac.

sāgīno, 1 (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. **I.** Lit., porcum, Prop.; quae copiam rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, Liv. **II.** Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sāgio, 4. (root SAC, whence sagax, sagus), to perceive quickly, feel keenly; sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sāgitta -ae, f. an arrow. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the Arrow, a constellation, Cic.

sāgittārius -a -um (sagitta), of or relating to arrows; subst., **sāgittārius** -i, m. an archer; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arcitenens, Cic.

sāgittifēr -fēra -fērūm (sagitta and fero). **I.** carrying arrows; pharetra, Ov. **II.** armed with arrows, Geloni, Verg.

Sāgittipŏtens -entis, m. (sagitta and potens), the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

sagmen -inis, n. (SAC, sacer, sancio), a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the citadel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman 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 Loeri, now Sacriano.

sāgŭlum -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak, Cic.

sāgum -i, n. (σάγος, a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool worn by slaves, also the plaid of the Celts; esp., of soldiers, a military cloak, Caes.; hence, symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence, saga sumere, ad saga ire, to take up arms, prepare for war, Cic.; in sagis esse, to

be in arms, Cic.; *saga* ponere, to lay down arms, Liv.

Saguntia, v. Segontia.

Saguntum -i, n. and **Saguntus** (-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. Saguntinus** -a -um, Saguntine. **B. Saguntii** -um, m. the people of Saguntum.

sāgus -a -um (root SAC, whence sagio), prophetic, soothsaying; subst., **sāga** -ae, f. a fortune-teller, Cic.

Sāis -is, f. (Σαῖς), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sā el Haggār. Hence, **Sāitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Sāis.

sāl, **sālis**, m. and n., and plur., **sāles**, m. (root AA, sāś), salt. **I.** 1, lit., multi modii salis, Cic.; 2, fig., salt, i.e., wit, facetiousness; epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale, Cic; sale et facetiis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the salt sea; campi salis, Verg.; 2, plur., sales, salt taste, Ov.

Sālacia -ae, f. (salum and cieo), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek Tethys, wife of Oceanus.

sālāco -ōnis, m. (σαλάκων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, Cic.

Sālāmis -minis, 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 Teucer. Hence, **Sālāminius** -a -um, a, relating to the island Salamis; **Sālāminii** -ōrum, m. the Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis; b, relating to the town of Salamis in Cyprus; subst., **Sālāminiū** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salamis in Cyprus.

Sālāpia -ae, f. a town in Apulia, now the village of Sapi. Hence, **Sālāpitāni** -ōrum, m. and **Sālāpini** (Salpini) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salapia.

sālāputtium (sālāpūtium) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, Cat.

sālārius -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., **sālārium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, Suet.

Salassi -ōrum, m. the Salassi, an Alpine people in modern Savoy.

sālax -ācis (l. salio), **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, Ov. **II.** Transf., exciting lust; eruca, Ov.

sālēbra -ae, f. (l. salio), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in salebra, sticks fast, Cic.

sālēbrōsus -a -um (salebra), rugged, rough; saxa, Ov.

Sālentini (Salentini) -ōrum, m. a people of Calabria on the coast; meton., the country of the Salentini. Adj., **Sālentinus** -a -um, Salentinian.

Sālernum -i, n. a town on the Adriatic Sea, in the Picentine country, now Salerno.

Sālīāria, v. Salii.

Sālīātus -tis, m. (Salii), the office or dignity of a priest of Mars.

sālīcastrum -i, n. (salix), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Plin.

sālīcētārius -a -um (salix), of or relating to willows, Plin.

sālīetum -i, n. (syncop. for salicetum, from salix), a plantation of willows, Cic.

sālīentes -ium, 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, **Sālīāria** -e, a, lit., relating to the Salii; carmen Numae, Hor.; b, transf., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Salii); epulari Salialem in modum, Cic.

sālīllum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), a little salt-cellar, Cat.

sālīnae -arum, f. (sal), salt-works, brine-pits. **I.** Gen., Cic., Caes.; in jesting reference to sal (wit), possessio salinarum mearum, 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 ἅλασαι). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. A. Lit., of living beings, de muro, Liv.; in aquas, Ov.; super vallum, Liv.; saliant in gurgite ranae, Verg. B. Transf., of things, a, salit grandio, Ov.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire, farre pio et saliente mica, Hor.; pectora trepidos salientia motu, Ov.; b, of water, to spring, leap, flow; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. Partic. subst., **sālīentes** -ium, m. (sc. fontes), fountains, Cic. **II.** Transit., of animals, to leap, to cover, Ov.

Sālīsubsilus -i, m. (= Salius subsiliens), one of the Salii, Cat.

sālīunca -ae, f. wild or Celtic nard, Verg.

sālīva -ae, f. (connected with σιάλος), spittle, saliva. **I.** A. Lit., Cat. B. Meton., 1, appetite, desire, Pers.; 2, taste, Prop. **II.** Transf., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, Plin., honey, Plin.

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.

Salientini = Salentini (q.v.).

sālīo = 1. salio (q.v.).

Sallustius (Sālustius) -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., **Sallustianus** (Sālustianus) -a -um, Sallustian.

sālmacīdus -a -um, salt, Plin.

Sālmacīs -idis, f. (Σαλμακίς), a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, Ov.

salmo -ōnis, m. a salmon, Plin.

Salmōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, king in Elis, founder of the town Salmone; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled

him down to Tartarus. Hence, Salmōnis-idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς), *the daughter of Salmones, i.e. Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Eupieus.*

Sālōna-ae, f. and **Sālōnae**-ārum, f. *a seaport 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 = Salapini, v. Salapia.

salsamentārius-a -um (salsamentum), *of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., salsamentārius-i, m. *a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.**

salsamentum-i, n. ('salso -āre), **1**, *fish-pickle, brine, Cic.*; **2**, *salted or pickled fish, gen. in plur., Ter.*

salse, adv. with compar. and superl. (salsus), *wittily, 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.**, fluctus salsi, *the sea, Verg.* **B. Transf.**, *tasting like salt, sharp, biting, lacrimae, Lucr.*; *robigo, corrosive, Verg.* **II. Fig.**, *witty, humorous, facetious, satirical, inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.*; *male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.*

saltatio-ōnis, f. (salto), *a dancing, pantomimic dance, Cic*

saltator-ōnis, 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-us, m. (salto), *a dancing, dance, Liv.*

saltem, adv. (orig. salutem, from salus, as virtum, from vir), *at least, at all events.* **I. Affirmative**, a, *with an antithetical sentence, eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut nunc 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, l. (intens. of salio). **I. Intransit.**, *to dance with pantomimic gestures.* **A. Lit.**, ad tibicinis modos, *Liv.*; saltare in convivio, *Cic.*; *discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic.* **B. Transf.**, *of orators, Hegesias saltat invidens particularis (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic.* **II. Transit.**, *to represent in pantomimic dancing; Cyclops, Hor., carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov.*

saltuosus-a -um (saltus), *wooded, well wooded, Sall.*

1. saltus-us, m. (salio), *a spring, leap, bound, Cic.*; saltum and saltus dare, *Ov.*

2. saltus-us, m. (connected with ἄλσος, ἄλγος). **I. a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade; Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, *Caes.* **II. a forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; *sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; de saltu agroque deicitur, Cic.*****

sālūbris-e and **sālūber**-bris -bre (salus), *healthy. I. conducive to health, healthy, healthy, salubrious, wholesome.* **A. Lit.**, natura loci, *Cic.*; annus salubris, *Cic.*; somnus, *Verg.* **B. Transf.**, *sound, serviceable, useful; consilia,*

Cic.; res salubrior, *Liv.*; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, *Cic.* **II. healthy, strong, sound, vigorous.** **A. Lit.**, corpora salubriora, *Liv.* **B. Transf.**, *good, fit, suitable; quidquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.*

sālūbritas-ātis, f. (saluber). **I. wholesome-ness, 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.**

sālūbritēr, adv. (saluber). **I. healthfully, wholesomely, salubrius refrigerari, Cic. **II. serviceably, advantageously; bellum trahere, Liv.****

sālum-i, n. (σάλος). **I. a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; propter 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, salo nauseaeque confecti, Caes.****

sālus-ūtis, f. (salvus), *health.* **I. Gen.**, **1**, *medicinā aliquid ad salutem reducere, Cic.*; **2**, *welfare, well-being, weal, 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 afferre reipublicae, *to save, Cic.*; *also a means of deliverance, nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.*; *una est salus, there is one means of deliverance, foll. by infin., Cic.*; **d**, *security, safety, fortunae suarum salus in istius dominatione consistit, Cic.* **II. Esp.**, *a wish for a person's welfare (spoken or written), salutation, greeting, salutem nuntiare, Cic.*; ascribere, *Cic.*; alicui salutem dicere jubere, *to send a greeting to, Plaut.*; and ellipt., Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), *Cic.*; fig., salutem dicere foro et curiae, *to bid farewell to, renounce, Cic.*

sālūtāris-e (salus), *healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous.* **I. Gen.**, **a**, *absol., (a) of things, ut quae mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.*; herba salutaris, *Ov.*; salutar-es litterae, *Cic.* Subst., **sālūtāria**-ium, n. *remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.*; (**β**) *of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.*; **b**, *with dat., and ad and acc., and contra and acc., consilium salutare utrique, Cic.* **II. Esp.**, **A. Appell.**, salutaris littera—*i.e. the letter A, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C = condemnno, Cic).* **B. Adj. proper, Sālūtāris**, as a surname of Jupiter (Gr. Σωτήρ, as a surname of Zeus).

sālūtārītēr, adv. (salutaris), *beneficially, advantageously, uti armis, Cic.*; se recipere, *Cic.*

sālūtātio-ōnis, f. (saluto). **I. greeting, salutation, Cic. **II. Esp.**, *a greeting, salutation, a call, visit of ceremony, waiting upon a person; dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.*; ubi salutatō defluxit, *Cic.***

sālūtātōr-ōris, m. (saluto), *one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.*

sālūtātōrius-a -um (salutator), *relating to greeting or visits; cubicula, hall of audience, Plin*

sālūtātrix-triciis, f. (salutator). **I. greet-ing, saluting, Mart.** **II. Esp.**, *paying a visit, calling, waiting upon; turba, Juv.*

sālūtifer-fēra -fērum (salus and fero), *health-bringing, salubrious; puer, Aesculapius, Ov.*; opem salutiferam dare, *Ov.*

salūtīgērŭlus -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.; sternu-
tamentis, 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 ar-
rival, Cic.; b, on his departure, Plaut.

salūvii (Sallūvii) -ŭrum and -ūm, m. a
Ligurian people in modern Provence.

salvē, v. salveo.

salvēo, 2. (salvus), to be well in health, found
chiefly in the forms salve, salvetē salvetō,
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 Cicerō 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 *σαλῶ*), safe, unhurt, uninjured,
well, sound. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, salvus
atque incolumis, Cæs.; salvus revertor, Cic.;
se salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things,
clipeus, Cic.; with abl. absol., saving, without
infraction of, Cic.; salvo jure nostrae veteris
amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp.
formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne
salvus sim, si, etc., may I die if, etc., Cic.;
salvus sis = salve! Plaut.; b, of things, salva
res est, it is all right; often in questions, satine
or satin' salvae? Is all right (with you)? Liv.

Sāmāria -ae, f. (Σαμάρεια), a district of
Palestine. Hence, **Sāmārites** -ae, m. a
Samaritan.

Sāmārōbriva -ae, f. a town in Gallia
Belgica, chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), a species of harp,
Plaut.

sambūcēus -a -um (sambucus), made of
elder-wood, Plin.

sambūcina -ae, f. (sambuca and cano), a
female harp-player, Plaut.

sambūcistrīa -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), a
woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

sambūcus (sābūcus) -i, f. an elder-tree,
Plin.

Sāmō -ēs, f. (Σάμω), older name of the island
Cephalonia, now Cefalonia. Another form,
Sāmōs -i, f. Hence, **Sāmāei** -ŭrum, m. the
inhabitants of Same.

sāmēra (samāra) -ae, f. the seed of the elm,
Plin.

Sāmīōlus, v. Samos.

Samnis, Samnites, v. Samnium.

Sāmīus, v. Samos.

Samnium -ii, n. (syncop. from Sabinium),
a mountainous region of central Italy between
Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.**
Adj., **Samnis** -itis, Samnite; subst., a, a
Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.;
Samnites -ium, m. the Samnites; b, a gla-
diator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.**
Samniticus -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs** (-us) -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 Sussam or
Sussam-Adassi; Thracia 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.; subst., a, **Sāmīus** -ii, m. the Samian =
Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīi** -ŭrum, m. the
inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa**
-ŭrum, n. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīō-**
lus -a -um, adj. dim., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

Sāmōthrācē (Sāmōthrēcē) -ēs, f. and
Sāmōthrāca -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmō-**
thrācia -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. Sāmōthrācēs** -um,
m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace,
Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthrāciūs**
-a -um, Samothracian.

Sampaiōcērāmus -i, m. an Arab prince of
Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompejus overcame;
hence, in jest, a name for Pompejus himself,
Cic.

sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made
of marjoram, Plin.

sampsūchum -i, n. (σαμψύχον), marjoram,
Plin.

sānābīlis -e (sano), that can be healed, cura-
ble; a, physically, vulnus, Ov.; b, of the mind,
iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānātio -ōnis, f. (sano), a healing, curing;
corporum, Cic.; fig., malorum, Cic.

sancio, sancī, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence
sacer, sanus, Gr. *σάος*, *σῶς*, 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.).

sanctē, adv. (sanctus), piously, consci-
entiously, scrupulously; pie sancteque colere
naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et
sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanc-
tissime observare promissa, sacredly, Cic.

sanctimōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity,
sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimon-
iam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** purity, chastity, virtue;
domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae,
Cic.

sanctio -ōnis, f. (sancio). **I.** the article or
clause in a law which recites the penalty; legum
sanctionem poenamque recitare, Cic. **II.**
In treaties, a clause, proviso; foederis, Cic.

sanctitas -ātis, f. (sanctus). **I.** inviolability,
sanctity; tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque,
right of asylum, Tac. **II.** piety, virtue,
chastity; a, matronarum, Cic.; b, piety towards
the gods; deos placatos pietas effecit et sanctitas,
Cic.

sanctitūdo -ōnis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.).

sanctor -ōris, m. (sancio), an ordainer;
legum, Tac.

sanctiārīum -ii, n. (sanctus), the private
cabinet of a prince, Plin.

sanctus -a -um, p. adj. (from sancio). **I.** sacred,
inviolable; tribuni plebis, Cic.; officium, Cic.

II. *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 sanctor illo (viro)*, Cic.; *homo sanctissimus*, Cic.; *virgo, a Vestal virgin*, Hor.; *conjux, chaste*, Verg.

Sancus -i and -ūs, m., also **Semo**, **Semo Sancus** or **Fidius Sancus**, an Umbrian and Sabine deity, probably = Ζεύς Πίστιος, afterwards identified with *Hercules*.

sandāllārius -a -um (sandallum), of or relating to sandals; *Apollo, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers*, Suet.

sandālgērūlae -arum, f. (sandaliū and gero), female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, Plaut.

sandālis -idis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

sandāllum -li, n. (σανδάλιον), a slipper, sandal, Ter.

sandāpila -ae, f. a kind of bier used by poor persons, Juv.

sandārāca -ae, f. (σανδαράκη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Plin.

sandārācātus -a -um (sandaraca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

sandarēsos -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

sandyx -dŷeis, 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.

Sangārius, v. Sagaris.

sanguinārius -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., *bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary*, *juventus*, Cic.

sanguinēus -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1**, of blood, *bloody*; *imber*, Cic.; *guttas*, Ov.; **2**, *stained with blood*; *caput*, Ov.; *manus*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, *stained with blood-shed, bloody*; *rixa*, Hor.; **2**, *blood-red*; *sagulum*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *bloody, blood-thirsty*; *Mavors*, Verg.

sanguīno, **1**. (sanguis), to be blood-thirsty, Tac.

sanguinolēntus (sanguinūlentus) -a -um (sanguis), *bloody*. **I.** *stained with blood, bloody*; **1**, lit., *conjugal 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 'et blood, Cic.; *sanguinem effundere*, to shed one's blood, Cic.; **2**, fig., **a**, *vigour, strength, force*; *amissus succum et sanguinem*, Cic.; so of orators, *verum sanguinem deperdebat*, Cic.; **b**, *property, money*; *de sanguine aerarii detrahere*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, *shedding of blood, murder*; *odio civilis sanguinis*, Cic.; **2**, *blood-relationship, race, blood, family*; **a**, *abstr.*, *magnam possidet religionem paternum maternumque sanguis*, Cic.; **b**, *emmet*, *a descendant, progeny*, *regina sanctus*, Europa, Hor.; *sacrare in suum sanguinem*, Liv

sānies -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis). **I.** *diseased blood, bloody matter*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *venom, poison, slaver*; *perfusius sanie atroque veneno*, Verg.; *sanies manat ore trilingui*, Ov.

sānitas -ātis, 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 -ōnis, 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** -ōrum, 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*; *republica*, Cic.; **b**, of sound mind, *rational, sane*; *mens, homo*, Cic.; **c**, of discourse, *sound, sensible, natural*; *genus diendi*, Cic.

sāpa -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

Sāpael -ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπερδης), 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.; *subst.*, *a sensible, judicious person*, *insani sapientis nomen ferat*, Hor.; used as a surname of the jurists, **1**, *Atilius*, **M. Cato**, etc., Cic. **II.** Like the Greek σοφός, *wise, subst*, a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage; *septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece*, sometimes simply *septem*, Cic.

sāpiēntēr, adv. (sapientis), wisely, discreetly, judiciously; *facere*, Cic.

sāpiēntia -ae, f. (sapientis). **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 -li. **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 -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomade for the hair, Plin.

sāpor -ōris, m. (sapio), taste. **A.** the taste of a thing; **1**, **a**, lit., *qui non sapore capitur*, Cic.; **b**, fig., *elegance in discourse*; *vernaculus*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *a delicacy, a titbit*; *gallie 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. Jappho.

sapphirus (**sappirus**) -i, f. (σάφειρος), the sapphire, Plin.

Sapphō -ās, f. (Σαπφώ), a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaon. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, *Sapphic*.

sappirus = sapphirus (q.v.).

saprus -a -um (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Plin.

sarcina -ae, f. (sarcio), a bundle, pack, package, portable luggage of a person. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., Plaut.; b, plur., sarcinas conferre, Cic.; legionem sub sarcinis aderiri, Caes. **B.** Fig., burden, load; publica rerum, burden of government, Ov. **II.** Transf., the fruit of the womb, Ov.

sarcinarius -a -um (sarcina), pertaining to burdens or baggage; jumenta, pack-horses, beasts of burden, Caes.

sarcinator -ōris, m. (sarcio), a patcher, mender, cobbler, Plaut.

sarcinatus -a -um (sarcina) loaded, burdened, Plaut.

sarcinula -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), a little bundle or package, gen. plur., Cat., Juv.

sarcio, 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; sedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; b, fig., in a good condition, well preserved, safe; M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic.

sarcion -ii, m. (σαρκίον), a flaw in an emerald, Plin.

sarcoecolla -ae, f. (σαρκοκόλλα), a kind of Persian gum, Plin.

sarcophagus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), lit., flesh-eating; lapis, a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body; hence, subst., **sarcophagus** -i, m., a coffin, sarcophagus, Juv.

sarciliatio -ōnis, f. (sarcilum), a hoeing, Plin.

sarcilum -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 -ōrum, m. (Σαρδίω = Sardinia), the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy, Cic. Hence, **A. Sardus** -a -um, Sardinian. **B. Sardōnius** -a -um, Sardinian; herba, v. Sardous. **C. Sardōus** (Σαρδῶος), Sardinian; herba, a kind of poisonous crow's-foot. **D. Sardinia** -ae, f. the island of Sardinia, Cic.; hence, **Sardiniensis** -e, Sardinian.

Sardis -ium, acc. -is, f. (Σάρδεις), Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sart. Hence, **A. Sardi** -ōrum, m. the Sardiens, Lydians. **B. Sardi**

anus -a -um, Sardinian; plur., **Sardiāni** -ōrum, m. the Sardiens.

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.

sārio = sarrio (q.v.).

sārissa (sārissa) -ae, f. (σάρισσα), the long Macedonian pike, Liv.

sārisōphōrus (sarissōphōrus) -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.

sarmen -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 el Kahpe.

Sarra -ae, f. the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre; hence, adj., **Sarrānus** -a -um, Tyrian, Phoenician; ostrum, Verg.

sarrācum -i, n. = serracum (q.v.).

Sarrānus -a -um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes -um, m. a people in Campania, living on the Sarnus.

sarrīo (sārio) -ūi and -ivi -itum, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, Plin.

sarrītor -ōris, m. (sarrīo), 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 = sarrītor (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, 3. **I.** to satisfy or pay a creditor, Plaut. **II.** to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble, Petr.

sātellēs -itis, c. **I.** a guard, attendant, and plur., guards, escort, suite, train, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a companion, attendant; Aurorae, Lucifer, Cic.; Orci, Charon, Hor.; 2, esp., in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor; audaciae, Cic.; scelus, Cic.

sātias -atis, f. (satis) = satietas. **I.** a sufficiency, abundance; cibi, Lucr. **II.** satiety, satis-

fled desire, loathing; quo de die epulatis jam vini satias esset, Liv.

Sāticūla -ae, f. a town of Samnium, near modern Caserta Vecchia. Hence, **A. Sāticulānus** -a -um, relating to Saticula. **B. Sāticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

sātiētas -ātis, f. (satis). **I.** a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. **II.** satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satietas provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic.

sātinē, satin' = satisne, v. satis.

1. **sātio**, 1. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. **I.** 1, lit., with food and drink, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of natural desires, to satisfy, appease; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Plaut.; b, of other things, ignes odoribus, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to satisfy, satiate; aviditatem legendi, Cic.; 2, to overfill, to cloy, to disgust, satiate; numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.

2 **sātio** -ōnis, f. (sero). **I.** a sowing, plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. **II.** planting, Verg., Liv.

sātura (sātūra) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor.

sātis, compar., **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 satin' = satisne); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satin' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic., absol., de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B.** Particular phrases, a, satis ago, to have enough to do; impers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satagito and satago), b, legal 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.

sāmsdātio -ōnis, f. (satisdo), a giving bail or security, Cic.

sātisdo -dōdi -dātum -dāre, 1. to give bail or security, with genit., damni infecti, Cic., hence, satisdato, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

sātisfactio -feci -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. **I.** Gen., officio suo, Cic., vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic., alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; hitiones satisfaciebant, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to satisfy, pay a creditor; ipse Fufils satisfaciit, Cic. **B.** a, to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation; alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de iniuriis, Caes.; b, to prove sufficiently; alicui with acc. and infin., Cic.

sātisfactio -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 -ōnis, m. (sero, sevi). **I.** a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est mundus, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, i.e., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

sātrāpes -ae and -is, m., **sātrāpa** -ae, m., and **sātraps** -apis, m. (σατράπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, Nep.

sātrāpīa (sātrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατραπεῖα), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

Satricum -i, n. a Latin town on the Appian Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satricani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricum.

sātūr -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 (dicet), 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 savory, Plin.; heteroclitē plur., **sātūrēja** -ōrum, n. Ov.

Sātūrējānus -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet. = *Apulian*, Hor.

sātūrītas -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.; pioles, Pegasus, son of Saturn, Ov.; dominator maris, Neptune, Verg.; virgo, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, Ov.; Saturnus pater, Jupiter, Verg.; and subst. 1, **Sātūrnus** -i, m., (a) Jupiter, Ov.; (β) Pluto; 2, **Sātūrnīa** -ae, f., (a) Juno, Verg.; (β), an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Sātūrnālis** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Sātūrnālīa** -ium, n. the festival beginning with the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were availed 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., **Sātūrnālīcius** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

sātūro, 1 (satur), to satisfy, satiate **I.** **A.** Lit., animalia ubertate mammarum, 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, have preparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetting, origin, stock, race; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

Sātūricus -a -um, v. Satyrius.

sātūriōn -i, n. (σατυριον), the plant ragwort, Plin.

Sātūricus -i, m. (σατυρίσκος), 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

fat 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, *Maryas*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *Greek Satyric drama*, in which Satyrs formed the chorus; Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

sauculatio -ōnis, f. (saucio), a wounding, Cic.

saucio 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 saucis, Caes.; plur. subst., **sauci** -ōrum, 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.

saunion -i, n. (σαυσιον), mustard, Plin.

Sauroctōnos -i, m. (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

Saurōmātēs -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., **Saurōmātae** -ārum, the Sarmatians, Ov.

sāvīdium -i, n. (dim. of savium), a little kiss, Cat.

sāvior, 1. dep. (savium), to kiss; aliquem, Cic.

sāvium -ii, n. **I.** the mouth formed for kissing, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a kiss; Atticae meis verbis savium des volo, Cic.

saxatilis -e (saxum), frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Plin.

saxetum -i, n. (saxum), a rocky place, Cic.

saxēus -a -um (saxum), made of rock or stone, rocky, stony; scopulū, Ov.; umbra, cast by a rock, Verg.; Nioxe saxa facta, turned to stone, Ov.

saxificus -a -um (saxum and facio), turning into stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.

saxifragus -a -um (saxum and frango), stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Plin.

saxōsus -a -um (saxum). **I.** full of rocks, rocky; valles, Verg. Subst., **saxōsa** -ōrum, n. rocky places, Plin. **II.** Transf., stony, flowing between rocks; saxosus sonans Hypanis, Verg.

saxūlum -i, n. (dim. of saxum), a little rock, Cic.

saxum -i, n. a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes, a cliff, precipitous rock). **I.** Lit., **A.** a rock; 1, gen., saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, reefs, Verg.; 2, esp., a, Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices, Cic.; b, the Tarpeian rock, Cic.; c, Saxa rubra, v. ruber. **B.** a stone; a, a (large) stone; saxa jacere, Cic.; b, a stone for building; saxum quadratum, Liv.; or for statues, non e saxo sculptus, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, a stone wall; saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov.; b, a stone building; perrumpere amat saxa, Hor.

scābellum -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). **I.** a small stool, footstool, Varr. **II.** a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing, Cic.

scāber -bra -brum (scabo), rough, scurvy. **I.** Gen., unguis, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; of persons, rough, untidy, Hor. **II.** Esp., scabby, mangy; oves, Plaut.

scābles -ēi, f. (scabo), roughness. **I.** ferri Verg. **II.** the scab, mange, the itch. **A.** Lit. Verg. **B.** Fig., an itch, itching desire for any thing, Cic.; lucri, Hor.

scāblosus -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.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scaeae portae** (Σκαίαι πύλαι), the west gate of Troy.

scæna (scœna) -ae f. (σκηνή), the boards 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 agitatus Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies, Verg. **B.** Transf., of nature, a background; tum silvis scæna coruscis, 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 scena esse, to be less before the eyes of the world, Cic.; scænae servire, Cic.; b, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; c, gen., scene, sphere; scæna manet dotes grandis tuas, Ov. **B.** anything presented for outward display; a, parade, outward show; (verba) ad scænam pompamque sumuntur, Cic.; b, deception, fraud, scena rei totius haec, ap. Cic.

scænalis -e (scæna), belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Lucr. (?)

scænicus -a -um (σκηνικός), belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical. **A.** Adj., ludi, Liv.; voluptas, Cic. **B.** Subst., **scænicus** -i, 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 (σκαίός). **I.** left, on the left hand, Varr. **II.** awkward, Sall.

scālae -ārum, f. (from scando, as ala from ago), a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; se in scalas tabernae librariae conjicere, Cic.; scalas admovere (muris or moenibus), scaling-ladders, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis aggredi, Sall.

Scaldis -is, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

scalmus -i, m. (σκαλμός), a thole or tholepin, on which an oar works, a row-lock; navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared, Cic.; scalinum nullum videt, no trace of boats, Cic.

scalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **scalpellus** -i, m. a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, Cic.

scalpo, scalpsi, scalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΓΑΛΦ-ω), to scrape, scratch, tear. **I.** Gen., a, lit., terram ungibus, Hor.; b, fig., to tickle, Pers. **II.** Esp. t.t. of art, to scratch with a sharp tool, to engrave on wood, gems, etc.; apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.

scalprum -i, n. (scalpo), a sharp, cutting instrument; a, a cobbler's awl, Hor.; b, a chisel, Liv.; c, a pen-knife, Tac.

scalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver, Plin.

scalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo). **I.** a cutting, engraving; gemmarum, Plin. **II.** Meton., a figure engraved, an engraving, Suet.

Scamander -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 **scammōnēa** -ae, f. (σκαμνῶνια, σκαμνῶνία), *scammony*, Cic.

scammōnites -a, m. *scammony-wine*, Plin.

scamnum -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr ΣΚΗΝΗ, whence σκήπτρον, Doric, σκάπτρον), *a prop, bench, stool, step, footstool*; scamnum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focus scamnis considere longis, Ov.

scandix -icis, f. (σκανδιξ), *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 aeratas vitiosa naves eura, Hor.

scansilis -e (scando), *that can be climbed*, fleus, 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.

Scaptēsula -ae, f. (Σκαπή ύλη), *a small town in Thrace near Abdera, famous for its gold and silver mines, and as the place of exile of Thucydides*

Scaptia -ae, f. *a town in Latium*; hence, adj., **Scaptius** -a -um, *Scapthian*; tribus, Liv.

Scāpūla -ae, m. *a surname of the Cornelian gens*; adj., **Scāpūlanus** -a -um, *belonging to Scapula*; hortī, 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. (*σκαράβαϊος, from σκάραβος = κάραβος), *a beetle*, Plin.

scārīfatio (scārīfōatio) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), *a scratching up, scarifying*, Plin.

scārīfo (scārīfīco), 1. (σκαριφάμαι), *to scratch up 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 (scāturrīgo) -gīnis, f. (scaturio), *a spring of bubbling water*; plur., scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scātūrio (scāturrīo), 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 σκάδεν), **1.** *having projecting or swollen ankles*, Hor. **II.** *Scaurus, a Roman surname of the gens Aemilia and Aemilia, the most famous bearer of the name being M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended.*

season -ontis, m. (σάζων, *limping*), *an umbic 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 sceleros). **I.** *polluted, profaned by guilt*; terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp., *sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the vicious Cyprus 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., *sceleratas sumere poenas, for impy, wickedness*, Verg. **B.** *wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious, frigus*, Verg.

scēlōro, 1. (scelus), *to pollute, profane with guilt*; manus, Verg.

scēlērōsus -a -um (scelus), *full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed*; facta, Lucr.

scēlestē, adv (scelestus), *wickedly, impiously*, facere, Liv., suspicari, Cic.

scēlestus -a -um (scelus). **I.** *wicked, accursed, infamous*; a, facinus, Cic.; sermo scelestus, Liv.; scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.; b, *knavish, roguish*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., *unlucky, wretched, pernicious*, Plaut.

scēlus -ēris, n. *wickedness*. **I.** Lit., *subject, impy, wickedness*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *object, A. a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence*; 1, lit., scelus facere, *admittere, committere, edere, concipere, in sese concipere or suscipere*, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, transf., *misfortune, calamity*, Plaut. **B.** *a villain, scoundrel, rascal*; ne bestius, quae tantum scelus attigissent, inhumanioribus uteremur, Cic.; scelus viri, *a rogue of a man*, Plaut.; so scelus artificis, Verg.

scēna = scaena (q.v.).

scēnālis = scaenalis (q.v.).

scēnīcus = scaenicus (q.v.).

Scepsis -is, f. (Σκήψις), *a town in Mysia, now Eskupschi or Eski-Schupsche*. Hence, **Scepsius** -a -um, of Scepsis; Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifēr -fēra -fērum (sceptrum and fero), *sceptre-bearing*, Ov.

sceptrigēr = sceptrifer (q.v.).

sceptrum -i, n. (σκήπτρον), *a sceptre, royal wand or staff*. **I.** Lit., Cic.; so jestingly, paedagogorum, Mart. **II.** Transf., *dominion, kingdom, royal authority*; sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.

sceptūchus -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), *the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts*, Tac.

schēda (schīda) and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχῆδη). **I.** *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *a leaf of paper*; ut scīda ne qua depereat, Cic.

schēma -ae, f. and **schēma** -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), *shape, figure, form, fashion*, Quint.

schīda = schēda (q.v.).

schistos -a -on (σχιστός), *cleft, cloven, split*, Plin.

Schoenēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σχοινεύς), *a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Schoenēius** -a -um, *belonging to Schoeneus*;

Schoeneia virgo or simply **Schoeneia**, *Atalanta*, Ov. **B. Schoenēis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, Ov.

schoenōbates -ae, m. (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, Juv.

schoenus -i, m. (σχοῖνος). **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 exsilio, 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.** schōlastica -ōrum, n. rhetorical exercises, Quint. **B.** schōlasticus -i, m. **1**, a student of rhetoric, Quint.; **2**, a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, Suet.

sciādēus -ēi, m. and **sciāena** -ae, f. (σκιადεύς, 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.

scīda = schida (q.v.).

sciēns -entis (scio). **I.** Partic., knowing something, Ter. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., **A.** = purposely, knowingly; ut offenderet sciens neminem, Cic. **B.** acquainted with a matter, knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with; with genit., belli, Sall.; oitharae, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin., flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, Cic., scientissimus gubernator, Cic.

sciēntēr, adv. (sciens), skilfully, expertly; dicere, Cic.

scientiā -ae, f. (sciens), a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with. **I.** Gen., regionum, Cic.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; memoriā et scientiā comprehendisse, Cic. **II.** Esp., theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science; an, quum eā non utare, scientiā tamen ipsā 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 cogar, etc., Hor.; ter sunt conati Olympum scilicet atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. **II.** of course, naturally, evidently. **A.** Gen., a, with acc. and infin., Lucr.; b, as a simple particle, cur igitur eos manumisi? 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. (σπίλλα), **1**, a sea-leek, squill, Plin.; **2**, a small sea-crab, Cic.

scillinus -a -um (scillus), made of squills, Plin.

scillites -ae, m. (σκιλλίτης), flavoured with or made of squills, Plin.

scilliticius = scillinus (q.v.).

scin = sciane (q.v.).

scinoos -i, m. (σκιγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Plin.

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. (connected with σχίζω), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, Verg.; mater scissa comam, with torn hair, Verg.; epistolam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, split, cleave, Verg.; prov., paenulam alicui, to tear (off a person's travelling cloak), i.e., to urge a person to stay, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to part, divide, separate; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Verg.; pass., scindi, as middle, to separate, part; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Verg.; **2**, esp., a, to break off, interrupt; verba fletu, Ov.; b, to destroy, Plaut.; c, (= rescindo) to renew; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum (from the metaphor of tearing open a wound), Cic.

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. **I.** Lit., Liv.; silici scintillam excudere, Verg. **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; belli, Cic.; ingeni, 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 -ivi and -i -itum, 4. to know, to have knowledge of, to experience. **I.** Gen. (opp. opinari, arbitrari), (a) with acc., istarum rerum nihil, Cic.; quod sciam, as far as I know, Cic.; (β) with infin., scio tibi ita placere, Cic.; scimus Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, Cic.; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciat, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.; (δ) absol., statim fac ut sciam, Cic.; with de and the abl., cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to know, have learned, be acquainted with; (a) with acc., literas, Cic.; (β) with infin., qui tractare et uti sciat, Cic.; (γ) absol., scire Graece, Latine, to understand Greek, Latin; b, to perceive, to mark, Plaut. (syncop. perf., scisti, Ov.; infin., scisse, Cic.).

sciothēricōn -i, n. (σκιοθηρικόν), a sun-dial, Plin.

Scipiādas and **Scipiādes**, v. 2. Scipio.

1. scipio -ōnis, m. (σκιπίων, σκίπων), a staff, wand, Plaut.; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, Liv.

2. Scipio -ōnis, m. (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelius. Hence, **Scipiādas** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Σκιπιάδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

Sciron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκειρων). **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.

scirpēus (sirpēus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. **I.** Adj., imago or simulacrum (v. Argei), Ov. **II.** Subst., scirpea or sirpea (sirpia) -ae, f. basket-work made of rushes (to form the body of a waggon), Ov.

scirpiculus (sirpiculus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., scirpiculus -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.; (b) 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, ut Forsena esset, Liv.; (ς) absol., eheut comiter sciscitando ut, etc., Liv.

scisco, scivi, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, Plaut. **II.** Polit. t. t., to approve of by voting, to vote, assent to, a, of the people, to ordain, resolve; quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Athenienses sciscerunt ut, etc., Cic.; of an individual, to vote for; legem, Cic.

scissura -ae, f. (scindo), a splitting, cleaving, rending, separating, parting, Plin.

scissus -a -um, p. adj. (from scindo), torn, rent, transf., genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

scitamenta -ōrum, n. (l. scitus), dainties, titbits, Plaut.

scite, adv. (l. scitus), cleverly, skilfully, 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.; lyrar, 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. (σκίυρος), a squirrel, Plin.

sciūs -a -um (scio), knowing, Petr.

scōbina -ae, f. (scobis), a rasp, file, Plin.

scōbis -is, f. (scabo), that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, cuttings, chips, shavings, woodstuck, Hor.

Scodra -ae, f. a town in Macedonian Illyria, now Scodar or Scutari. Hence, **Scodrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Scodra.

Scodrus -i, m. mons, the easterly continuation of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains, now Argentaro.

scōla, etc. = schola, etc. (q. v.).

scōlōpendra -ae, f. (σκολόπενδρα), a kind of multipede, scolopendra, Plin.

scōlymus -i, m. (σκόλυμος), a species of artichoke, Plin.

scomber -bri, m. (σκόμβρος), a sea-fish, a mackerel, Plin.

scōpa -ae, f. **I.** a thin twig, a sprig, gen. in plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **scopae** -arum, f. a besom 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.

Scōpās -ae, m. (Σκόπας), a famous sculptor of Paros.

scōpes -um, f. (σκῶπες), a kind of owl, Plin.

scōpio -ōnis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Plin.

scōpūlōsus -a -um (scopulus), rocky, full of cliffs, craggy. **I.** Lit., mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., intelligo quam scopuloso difficillique in loco verser, Cic.

scōpūlus -i, m. (σκόπελος). **I.** a rock, crag, cliff; esp., a rock in the sea; ad scopulos allidi, Caes.; affligi, Cic.; poet., of a promontory, infames scopuli, Acroceraura, Hor.; in comparisons, o scopulis undāque 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 geminae voragine scopulique reipublicae (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

scōpus -i, m. (σκοπός), a mark set up to shoot at, Suet.

scordion -ii, n. (σκόρδιον), a plant having an odour of garlic (Teucrion scordium, Linn.), Plin.

Scordus -i, m. (τὸ Σκάρδον ὄρος), a mountain in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of Moesia and Macedonia.

scōria -ae, f. (σκόρπια), dross or slag (of metals), Plin.

scorpaena -ae, f. (σκόρπαυνα), a sea-scorpion, Plin.

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (σκορπιων). **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.), Plaut.; **d**, a prickly plant (Spartium scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

scorpiōnius -a -um (scorpio), of or relating to a scorpion, Plin.

scorpiuron -i, n. (σκορπιουρον), a plant, scorpion's tail, heliotrope, Plin.

scortator -ōris, m. (scortor), a fornicator, Hor.

scortēus -a -um (scortum), of or relating to hules, leathern, made of leather, Mart.; subst.,

scortēa -ae, f. a leathern garment, Mart.

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of scortum), a little harlot, Cat.

scortor, 1. dep. (scortum), to whore, Plaut.

scortum -i, n. **I.** a skin, hide, Varr. **II.** a prostitute, Cic.

scorēator -ōris, m. (screo), one who hawks or hems, Plaut.

scorēātus -ūs, m. (screo), a hawking, hemming, Terf.

scorēo, 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-ae, as sculpo with γράφω), 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.; meā manu scriptae literae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to write a letter to; alicui, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad aliquem de aliquo (to recommend a person in writing to some one else) accuratissime, Cic.; pass., with acc. and infin., scribitur nobis multitudinem

convenisse, Cic.; 2, to beg, entreat, command by letter; with ut or ne and the subj., velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic.; Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.; with subj. alone, scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes.; 3, to write, put down in writing, compose, prepare; libros, Cic.; leges, Cic.; senatus consultum, Cic.; absol., (a) like the English, to write, i.e., to compose a literary work; se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic.; (β) to treat of in writing; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; (γ) to compose a legal instrument, to draw up, write drafts; haec urbana militia respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, Cic.; 4, with double acc., to appoint in writing; aliquem heredem, Cic.; 5, commercial t. t., to give an order for the payment of money; scribe decem a Nerio, let the debtor pay 10,000 sesterces through (the money-changer) Nertius, 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 -ī, n. a cylindrical case, casket, or box for books, papers, unguents, etc., Sall., Hor.

Scribonius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

scriptio -ōnis, f. (scribo). **I.** writing, the art of writing, Cic. **II.** Esp., writing, written composition; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.

scriptito, 1. (intens. of scribo). **I.** to write frequently; et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptis, Cic. **II.** to write, compose; orationes multas, Cic.

scriptor -ōris, m. (scribo). **I.** a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. **II.** a writer, author, composer, narrator; 1, a, with genit., rerum suarum 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 -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), the lines on a draught-board, Ov.

scriptum -ī, n. (scribo). **I.** a line drawn on a draught-board; ludere duodecim scriptis, to play at draughts, Cic. **II.** anything written, a writing; 1, gen., Latina scripta, Cic.; mandare scriptis, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a written decree, a law, Cic.; b, the text or letter of a work; quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Cic.

scriptura -ae, f. (scribo), a writing. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., a composing in writing, written composition. **A.** Lit., scriptura assidua ac diligens, Cic.; scripturā 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.; magistrī scripturae, Cic.

scrupulum (scrupulum) -ī, n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or mass. **I.** Lit., a part of an uncia; argenti scrupulum, Cic. **II.** Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

scrōbiculus -ī, m. (dim. of scrobia), a little ditch, Plin.

scrōbis -is, c. a ditch, Verg.; a grave, Tac.

scrōfa -ae, f. (σχομφάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

scrōfipascus -ī, m. (scrōfa and pascō), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

scrupēda and **scrupipēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

scrupēus -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough; spelunca, Verg.

scrupōsus -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Lucr.

scrupulōsē, adv. (scrupulosus), accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Quint.

scrupulōsus -a -um (scrupulus). **I.** Lit., full of sharp stones, rough, rugged; cotes, Cic. **II.** Fig., exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise, Plin.

scrupulum = scrupulum (q.v.).

scrupulus -ī, m. (dim. of scrupus), lit., a small stone; fig., uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, doubt, scruple; scrupulum alicui inficere, Cic.; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic.; scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.

scrupus -ī, m. **I.** a sharp stone, Petr. **II.** Fig., anxiety, disquiet, care, Cic.

scrūta -ōrum, n. (σπύρτη), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

scrūtatio -ōnis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

scrūtator -ōris, m. (scrutor), one who searches, investigates, examines, Suet.

scrutor, 1. dep. (scruta). **I.** to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect. **A.** Lit., domos, naves, Cic.; Alpes, Cic.; 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 deūm, Ov.

sculpo, sculptsi, sculptum, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΠΑΥΦ, γλύφω), to carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

sculpōneae -ārum, f. wooden shoes, Plaut.

sculpilis -e (sculpo), carved, hewn, cut; opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory, Ov.

sculptura -ae, f. (sculpo), raised work in wood, ivory, marble, gems, sculpture, Quint.

scurra -ae, m. **I.** a dandy, beau, man about town, a fine gentleman; scurrae locupletes, Cic. **II.** a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation; Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic.; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor.

scurrilis -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering; jocus, Cic.; dicacitas, Cic.

scurrilitas -ātis, f. (scurrilis), buffoonery, Tac.

scurriliter, adv. (scurrilis), like a buffoon, Plin.

scurror, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon; scurrantis speciem praebere, Hor.

scūtale -is, n. (scutum), the thong of a sling, Liv.

scūtarius -ī, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

scūtatus -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield; cohortes, Caes.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver; dulciculae potionis, Cic.

scūtio (scytica) -ae, f. (σκυτική, from σκύτος, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

scūtigerulus -ī, m. (scutum and gero), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

scūtra -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut.

scūtula -ae, f. (σκυτάλη). **I.** a roller for moving heavy weights, Caes. **II.** a small tray or dish, Mart. **III.** a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

scūtūlātus -a -um (scutula), *lozenge or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks*, Juv. Plur. subst., **scūtūlāta** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), *clothes made of such fabrics*, Juv.

scūtūlum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*, Cic.

scūtum -i, n. (σκῦτος, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides pliepus, a smaller oval shield of metal*; pedestre (of a foot-soldier), Liv.; scutum abjicere, Cic.; scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv.

Scyllacōum -i, n. *a town in Lower Italy, now Squillace*; navifragum, Verg.; hence, **Scyllacōus** -a -um, *relating to Scyllaceum, litora, Ov.*

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). **I.** *a lofty rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, dangerous for sailors*; personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body. **II.** *daughter of Nisus, king in Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Cris.* Hence, **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλᾶϊος), *belonging to Scylla* I Subst., Scyllaeum = Scylla I., *a rock*, transf., Scyllaeum illud aeris alieni, Cic.

scymnus -i, m. (σῦνμος), *a young animal, whelp, leonum, Lucr.*

scyphus -i, m. (σῦφος), *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.

Scyriās, v. Scyros

Scyrōn = II. 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 Lycomeides, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*. Hence, **A. Scyriās** -ādis, f. of Scyros, puella, Deidamia, Ov. **B. Scyrius** -a -um, of Scyros, pubes, Verg.; membra (of Pyrrhus), Ov.

scythāla -ae, f. and **scythālē** -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 similia stick; hence, meton., *a secret despatch*, Nep.

Scythēs (**Scythā**) -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 Tamas, Hor. **C. Scythia** -idis, f. *a Scythian woman*. **D. Scythissa** -ae, f. *a Scythian woman*.

1. **sē** (sōd), 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.).

Sēbēthos (**Sēbētos**) -i, m. *a river in Campania, near Neapolis*. Hence, **Sēbēthis** (**Sēbētia**) -idis, f. of *Sēbēthos*; nymph, Verg.

sēbōsus -a -um (sebum), *full of tallow, tallowy*, Plin.

sēbum (sēvum) and **saevum** -i, n. *tallow, rust, fat, grease, Caes.*

sēcāle -is, n. *a species of grain, perhaps rye*, Plin.

sēcāmenta -ōrum, n. (seco), *curved work*, Plin.

sēcōdo -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go apart, go away, withdraw*. **I.** Gen., **a**, of persons, *secedant improbi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *to be distant*; tantum accessit ab imis terra, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *to withdraw, retire, go aside*; in additum 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 imperatorem velut inaestinabilem, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *animum 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.

sēcēspīta -ae, f. (seco), *a sacrificial knife*, Suet.

sēcēssio -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.

sēcēssus -ūs, m. (secedo). **I.** *a going away*; avium, *migration*, Plin. **II.** *retirement, retreat*, Ov.; hence, meton., **(a)** *a place of retirement, a retreat*, esp., *a summer place of residence*, Verg.; **(B)** *a recess*; longus, *a bay running fur 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 parentum ac liberum seclusum, Cic. **II.** *to sever, separate, sunder*, Cic.; munitione flumen a monte, Caes.; transf., *curas, to banish*, Verg.

sēcūsus, v. secus.

sēcūsus -a -um, partic. of secludo.

sēco, sēcū, sectum, but sēcātūrus, 1. (root SEC, connected with German sagen, English to saw), *to cut, cut off, cut in pieces*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *pabula*, Caes., *unguis sectus*, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1**, *medical t. t., to cut off, amputate, to cut surgically*; varices Mario, Cic.; **2**, *to cut, geld, castrate*, Mart. **II.** Transf., **1**, *to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt*; securant corpora vepres, Verg.; si quem podagra secat, *torments*, Cat.; **2**, *to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse*, avis secat aethera pennis, Verg.; aequor puppe, Ov. **III.** Fig., **1**, *to lash in words, satirise*; urbem, Pers.; **2**, *to divide*; causas in plura genera, Cic.; hence, **a**, *to settle, decide*; lites, Hor.; **b**, *to pursue, follow up*; spem secare, Verg.

sēcōrētō, adv. (secretus), *separately*; consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant, Liv.; eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes.; secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, Cic.

sēcōrētus -a -um, p. adj. (from secerno), *separate, apart*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., **1**, *gen., arva*, Verg.; imperium, Liv.; **2**, esp., *separate, solitary*; colles, Tac.; secreta petere loca, Hor. **B.** Fig., **a**, *deprived of*; with abl., secreta cibo natura, Lucr.; with genit., corpora secreta teporis, Lucr.; **b**, *secret*; artes, Ov.; nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent, Liv. **II.** Subst., **sēcōrētum** -i, n. **1**, *retirement, solitude, a solitary place*; secreta Sibyllae, Verg.; *abduere*

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 rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, political method, party; sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, Cic.; 2, a philosophical school, sect; philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.

sectarius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded, Plant.

sectator -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. **A.** Gen., lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, dependents, clients, Cic. **B.** a member of a sect or school, Tac.

sectilis -e (seco). **I.** cut, cloven; ebur, Ov.; pavementa, made up of small pieces, mosaic, Suet. **II.** that can be cut or cloven, Mart.

sectio -ōnis, f. (seco). **I.** a cutting, casting 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 famosis, Cic.; coner. = property of this kind put up to auction; cuius praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.; sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

sectivus -a -um (seco), that can be cut or chopped up, Plin.

1. **sector** -ōris, m. (seco), 1, a cutter; colorum, a cut-throat, Cic.; 2, a buyer of confiscated or other public property; bonorum, Cic.; Pompeji, 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 pueri eum 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; mitte sectari quo, etc., Hor.

sectrix -trix, f. (sector), she that purchases the confiscated property of the proscribed, Plin.

sectura -ae, f. (seco). **I.** a cutting, Plin. **II.** Meton., a place where something is cut or dug out; aerariae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

secubitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

secūbo -ūi, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. **I.** Lit., Ov., Liv. **II.** to live a solitary life, Prop.

secūlāris = saecularis (q.v.).

secūlum = saeculum (q.v.).

secum = cum se, v. sui and cum.

secundāni -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

secundarius -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundarius, Cic.; subet., **secundarium** -ii, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secundō**, adv. (secundus). **I.** in the second place, Cic. **II.** for the second time, Lucr.

2. **secundo**, 1. (secundus), to make favourable, to favour, bless, assist, second; dii incepta secudent, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.

secundum, adv. and prep. (secundus). **I.** Adv., 1, afterwards, behind; ite hac secundum,

Plaut., 2, secondly, in the next place, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., after. **A.** In space, 1, close behind; aram, Plaut.; 2, along, close along, by, near to; secundum mare, Cic. **B.** In time and order of events, 1, lit., a, of time, after; secundum comitia, Cic.; secundum haec, after this, Liv.; secundum quetem, in a dream, Cic.; b, of order, after, next to; secundum te, nihil mihi amelius 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. (sc. 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 Balatrone 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 tenentem, 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.

secūrē, adv. (securus). **I.** composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. **II.** securely, safely, Plin.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securus), a little axe, Plaut.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērum (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

secūrigēr -gēra -gērum (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (seco), an axe, hatchet. **I.** A. Lit., for felling trees, Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe, Verg.; for killing victims at a sacrifice, Verg.; esp., for executing criminals, the headman's axe; securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenediā (Τενεδία ραλῆκε), with the extremest severity (from king Teneos of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. **B.** Fig., wound, injury, disaster; graviorem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic. **II.** Meton., (as secures, fasces and virgae were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome), supreme power, Roman supremacy; a, plur., Gallia securibus subiecta, completely subdued, Caes.; b, sing., Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūritas -tatis, f. (securus). **I.** freedom from care. **A.** In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. **II.** Transf., freedom from danger, security, Tac.

sēcūrus -a -um (1. *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., animorum, Verg.; famae, Ov.; with dep. interrog. sent., quid Tiridaten terreat, unice 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 securā repulsae, *safe against*, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, *negligent, careless*; castrensis iurisdicatio, Tac. **II.** Transf., *safe, secure*, tempus, locus, Liv.

1. **sēcūs**, n. indecl. = *sexus*, *sex*; virile et muliebres secus, Liv.

2. **sēcūs**, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). **I.** Posit., **A.** Adv., a, *otherwise, not so*; securus est, non (haudivit) securus, *far as, foll. by* atque (ac) quam, etc.; longe securus, *just otherwise*, Cic.; b, *not right, not well, badly* (opposed to preceding recte, bene, beate, etc.); recte an securus, *rightly or wrongly*, Cic.; aut beate aut securus vivere, *happily or the reverse*, Cic.; securus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; c, *less*; neque multo securus in us vniūm, Tac. **B.** Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. **II.** Compar., **sēquius** (**sēcūs**) and **sēcūtius** (**sētūs**), 1, *otherwise, not so*; non sētius ut, *not otherwise than, just as*, Verg.; non sētius viritū quam, Ov., 2, = *minus, less*; nilo and nihilo sētius (sequius), *none the less*, Cic.; haud sētius and non sētius, Verg., 3, *less well, badly*; iuvitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

sēcūtor -ōris, m. (sequor), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retarius*, Juv.

1. **sēd**, v. 1. *se*.

2. **sēd** (old Latin sēt), conj. (connected with sēd = *se, without*) **I.** but, yet; 1, to limit or qualify a person's statement, Cic.; sed enim, Cic.; sed enimvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, *but also, nay 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 redcamus 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 haecenus, 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 potius non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

sēdāmen -inis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*, Sen.

sēdāte, adv. (sedatus), *quietly, composedly, tranquilly*; placide atque sedate, constanter et sedate dolorem ferre, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placideque labi, Cic.

sēdātio -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion*, animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; plur., sedationes (animi), Cic.

sēdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from sedo), *quiet, composed, tranquil*; homo, Cic.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.; animus sedatio, Cic.

sēdēcās, adv. (sedecim), *sixteen times*, Plin.

sēdēcim and **sēdēcim** (sex and decem), *sixteen*, Caes.

sēdēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*, Cic.

sēdentārius -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*; sutor, Plaut.

sēdēo, sēdi, 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. eorum, carpento, sede regiā, Liv.; absol., quum tot summi oratores sedeat, 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.; Coreyrae, Cic.; disidens 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 Aeneae, Verg.

sēdes -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.

sēdile -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.

sēdimentum -i, n. (sedeo), *a settling, sediment*, Plin.

sēditio -ōnis, f. (from sed = *se, apart*, and itio), *a dissension*. **I.** Between individuals, dissension, quarrel, domestica (of brothers), Liv.; crescit favore turbida seditio, Ov. **II.** Between members of a political union, esp., citizens and soldiers, *a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny*. **A.** 1, lit., militaris, Liv.; seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; seditionem concire, Liv., conflare, Cic.; facere, Caes.; restinguere, 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.

sēditiosē, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiosus), *seditiously*, Cic.

sēditiosus -a -um (seditio). **I.** seditious, turbulent; civis, Cic.; triumviri seditiosissimi, Cic. **II.** restless; seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

sēdo, 1. (causat. of sedeo). **I.** Lit., to cause to settle; pulverem, Phaedr. **II.** to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish; bellum, pugnam, Cic.; incendia, Liv.; invidiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditionem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

sēduco -duxi -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.; vima paulum seducta, placed aside, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, poet., to separate, sever; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; seducunt castra, divide into two, Ov.; b, to exclude; consilia seducta plurium conscientia, Liv.

sēduotio -ōnis, f. (seduco), a leading or drawing aside; testium, Cic.

sēduotus -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), remote, distant; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

sēdulē = sedulo (q.v.).

sēdūltas -ātis, f. (sedulus), assiduity, zeal, application, Cic.

sēdūlo, adv. (sedulus), a, busily, zealously; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; b, purposely, designedly, Liv.

sēdūlus -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

sēdum -i, n. the plant houseleek, Plin.

Sēdūni -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people, near modern Sion.

sēges -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC, Gr. ΤΕΚ-α, 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 messi, Liv.; used of the vine, Verg.; b, fig. advantage; quae inde seges, Juv.; 2, transf., a thickly-packed mass or number; seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. **II.** Meton., a sown field; 1, a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., field, soil; quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic.; 2, poet., transi, fruitful plains, fields; fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paretur arboribus seges, Cic.

Sēgesta -ae, f. Roman name of the old town Acesta (Ἀκίστη), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo. Hence, **A. Sēgestāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sēgesta. **B. Sēgestenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Sēgesta.

sēgestre -is, n. (στρίγαστρον), 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. segniter.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis and pes), slow-footed, Juv.

segnis -e (root SEC, sequor), slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory; a, absol., signiores castigat, Caes.; bellum sluggishly prosecuted, Liv.; mors, a lingering death by poison, Liv.; b, with ad and acc., signor 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.

segnitēr and **segnē** (segnis), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly; a, posit., Liv.; b, compar., signius, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative, nihilo signius, Sall.

segnitia -ae, f. and **segnitiēs** -ēi, 2 (segnis), sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., segnitia 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** -ae, 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.

sēgrō, 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.

Sēgūsīavi (Sēgūsīani) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Feurs (Dép. de la Loire).

segutillum -i, n. the external indication of a gold-mine, Plin.

Sējānus, v. Sėjus.

sējūgātus -a -um, disjointed, separated; annuli partem ab actione corporis sejugati, Cic.

sējūges -ium, m. (sex and jugum), a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, Liv.

sējūnatim, adv. (sejunctus), separately, Tib.

sējūctio -ōnis, f. (sejungo), a separation, severance, Cic.

sējūngo -jūnxī -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, disjoin. **I.** Lit., Alpes Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., se a libertate verborum, to refrain from, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, Cic.; 2, esp., to distinguish; 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.

Sēleucēa (Sēleucia) -ae, f. (Σελυκεία), 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-Madaien. **II.** S. Pieria: a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kapse. **III.** S. Trachēa: a town in Cilicia, now Selefkieh.

Sēleucus -i, m. (Σέλευκος), Nicator, a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria.

sēlibra -ae, f. (for semilibra), half a pound, Liv.

sēlīgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (se and lego), to choose, choose out, select. **I.** Gen., exempla, Cic. **II.** Esp., iudices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case, Cic.

Sēlinūs -nuntis, f (Σελινούς). **I.** a sea-port in Sicily, now Selinonto. **II.** a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti, Liv. Hence, adj., **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 handloftsmen sit; in foro sellam ponere, Cic.;

3, 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 -ī, 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.

sellūla -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** -ī, m. a handicraftsman, Cic.

semel, adv. numer. **I.** once, a single time; *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumque*, once and again, twice, Cic.; *semel atque iterum ac saepius*, Cic., plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the first time, firstly; foll. by *iterum*, *deinde*, *item*, etc., Cic. **B.** once; **a**, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, Cic.; **b**, once (of things which cannot be altered); qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. **C.** once, once for all; **a**, semel exorari soles, Cic.; vitam semel fluitent, Liv.; **b**, in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

Sēmēla ae, f. and **Sēmēlō** -ēs, f. (Σεμέλη), 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 blaze of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor. Hence, **Sēmēleus** and **Sēmēleus** -a -um, of Semele, Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.

semen -inis, n. (root SE, whence *se-ro*, *se-vi*), the seed. **I.** **A.** Lit., **a**, of plants, *semen manu spargere*, Cic.; **b**, (a) of animals, *creatae semine Saturni*, Ov., (β) of the elements of water, fire, stone, etc., Verg., Lucr. **B.** Meton., the seed; **1**, the race; Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv.; **2**, descendant, child, offspring; caelestia semina, Ov.; semina Phoebe, Aesculapius, son of Phoebus, Ov. **II.** Fig., seed = cause, origin, author, instigator; stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.

sementifer -fēra -fērum (*sementis* and *fero*), seed-bearing, fruitful, Verg.

sementis -is, acc. -em and -im, f. (*semen*), a sowing. **I.** **a**, lit., *sementes maximas facere*, Cic.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.; **b**, fig., malorum sementim or proscriptionis sementem facere, Cic. **II.** Meton., sementes, the young growing corn, Ov.

sementivus -a -um (*sementis*), of or relating to seed or seed-time; dies, Ov.

sēmento, l. (*sementis*), to bear seed, Plin.

semestris (**semenstris**) -e (*sex* and *mensis*), of six months, six-monthly; **a**, = six months old; infans, Idv.; **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.

semēsus -a -um (*semi* and *esus*), half eaten, half consumed; praeda, ossa, Verg.

semīdāpertus -a -um (*semi* and *adaperio*), half-open, Ov.

semīambustus -a -um (*semi* and *amburo*), half-burnt, Suet.

semīānimis -e and **semīānimus** -a -um (*semi* and *anima*), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semianima, Liv.

semīāpertus -a -um (*semi* and *aperio*), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.

semībarbārus -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet.

semībōs -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Mino-taur, Ov.

semīcāper -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.

semīcinctiūm -ī, n. (*semi* and *cinctus*), a narrow girdle or apron, Mart.

semīcircūlus -ī, m. a semicircle, Col.

semīcoctus -a -um (*semi* and *coquo*), half-cooked, Plin.

semīcōremātus -a -um (*semi* and *cremo*), half-burnt, Ov.

semīcōremus (*semi* and *cremo*), half-burnt, Ov.

semīcōrudus -a -um, half-raw, Suet.

semīcūbitālis -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.

semīdēus -a -um, half-divine; subst., a demigod, demigoddess; semideum genus, the Nereids, Ov.

semīdoctus -a -um (*semi* and *doceo*), half-taught, half-learned, haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.

semīermis (**semermis**) -e and **semīermus** (**semermus**) -a -um (*semi* and *arma*), half-armed, half-equipped, Liv.

semīesus = *semesus* (q.v.).

semīfactus -a -um (*semi* and *facio*), half-done, half-finished, Tac.

semīfēr -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., **semīfēr** -fēri, m. half a savage, Verg.

semīfultus -a -um (*semi* and *fulcio*), half-propped, Mart.

semīgermānus -a -um, half-German, Liv.

semīgraeus -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.

semīgrāvis -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.

semīgro, l. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.

semīhians -antis (*semi* and *hio*), half-open; labellum, Cat.

semīhōmo -hōmīnis, m. half a man. **I.** half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild; Cacus, Verg.

semīhōra -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.

semīlācer -lēra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.

semīlautus -a -um, half-washed, Cat.

semīliber -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.

semīlixa -ae, m. half a sutler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.

semīmārinus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea; corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

semīmas -māris, m. **I.** half-male, hermaphrodite, Liv. **II.** castrated, oves, Ov.

semīmortuus -a -um, half-dead, Cat.

semīnārius -a -um (*semen*), of or relating to seed; subst., **semīnārium** -ī, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equites seminarium senatus, Liv.; Catillarum, Cic.; triumphorum, Cic.

semīnātor -ōris, m. (*semino*), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

semīnex -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.

semīnium -ī, n. (*semen*), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.

sēmīno, 1. (semen). **I.** to sow, Col. **II.** to beget, produce, Plaut.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua seminat arbos, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um, half-naked, Liv.; pedes prope seminidus, nearly defenceless, without arms, Liv.

sēmīpāgānus -i, m. half a rustic, Pers.

sēmīpēdālīs -e, half a foot in dimension, Plin.

sēmīpēdānēs = semipedalis (q.v.).

sēmīperfectus -a -um (semi and perficio), half-finished, Suet.

sēmīpes -pēdis, m. a half-foot, Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, half-full; naves, half-manned, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi and puto), half-pruned; vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrāmīs (Sāmīrāmīs, Sāmērāmīs) -mīdis and -mīdos, f. (Σεμιραμīs), wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria.

sēmīrāsus -a -um (semi and rado), half-shaven, half-shorn, Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi and reduco), half bent back, Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi and reficio), half-prepared, Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi and ruo), half-ruined, half milled down, half-destroyed; urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūtā** ōrum, n. half-demolished places, Liv.

sēmīs -issis, m. and sometimes indecl. (semi, 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 iuger, Liv.

sēmīsepultus -a -um (semi and sepelio), half-buried, Ov.

sēmīsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, Cic.

sēmīsūpinus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, Ov.

sēmītā -ae, f. a narrow path, footpath, foot-way. **I.** Lit., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi semitā feci viam, I have amplified the materials in Aesop, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.

sēmītactus -a -um (semi and tango), half-touched, Mart.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), frequenting lanes or by-paths, Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi and tego), half-covered, Sen.

sēmīustilātus = semustilatus (q.v.).

sēmīustus (**sēmustus**) -a -um (semi and uro), half-burnt; Encelādī semustum fulmine corpius, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulatione semustum effugisse, Liv.

sēmīvir -viri, m. half-man. **I.** Lit., **1.** half-man, half-animal; Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; boas, the Minotaur, Ov.; **2.** a hermaphrodite, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** castrated, gelded, Juv.; **2.** effeminate, unmanly, Verg.

sēmīvīvus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, faint, Cic.

sēmīvocālīs -e, half-sounding; in grammar, subst., **sēmivocales** -ium, f. (sc. litterae), semivowels, Quint.

Sēmōnes -um, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, Tac.

sēmōdius -li, m. (semi and modius), a half-modius, Mart.

sēmōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae terris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** far from, semotus a curis, Lucr.; **b.** distinct from, different from, Lucr.; **c.** confidential; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

sēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate. **I.** Lit., qui voce praecoms 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 (= novit) and per), always, at all times, Cic., with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper lenitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Hasdrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

sempternus -a -um (semper), continual, perpetual, everlasting; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; adv., **sempternum**, for ever, Plaut.

Sempronius -a -um, name of a gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were the brothers Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people, who introduced agrarian laws and other reforms, but were both killed in riots provoked by the senatorial party. Adj., **Sempronius**; 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 deince et semuncia Caecina, Cic.

semuncarius -a -um (semuncia), relating to half an ounce; fenus, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly, i.e., one-half per cent. per annum, Liv.

semustilātus (**semīustilātus**) and **semustilātus** (**semīustilātus**) -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 Senigaglia. Hence, **Sēnensis** -e, relating to Sena; proelium, Cic.

sēnāculum -i, n. (senatus), a senate-house, hall of council, Liv.

sēnāriōlis -i, m. (dim. of senarius), a little trifling senarius, Cic.

sēnārius -a -um (seni), composed of six; senarius versus and subst. **sēnarius** -li, 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.

sēnātorius -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 -i and -ūs, m. **1.** 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 (senati) consultum, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, Carthaginienſis, Liv.; *Aeduoſ* omnem ſenatum amiſſiſſe, Caes. **II.** Meton., a meeting, assembly of the ſenate; *ſenatum* habere, dimittere, Cic.; *frequens*, a full houſe, Cic.; *datur alicui ſenatus*, obtains in audience of the ſenate, Cic.

ſenātusconſultum, 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 Cortuba 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

ſenecta, v. l. ſenectus.

1. ſenectus -a -um (ſenex), old, aged. **I.** Adj., aetas, old age, Sall. **II.** Subst., **ſenecta** -ae, f. old age. **A.** Lat., Liv., of animals, Verg., Ov. **B.** the ſlough of a ſerpent, Plin.

2. ſenectus -itſis, f. (ſenex), age, old age. **I. A.** Lit., vivere ad ſummam ſenectutem, Cic., of animals, Verg., in fig., of diſcourſe, plena litteratae ſenectutis oratio, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** gloom, morroſeneſs, Hor.; **2.** coner., **a.** grey hair, Verg., **b.** old age = the old men, ſenectus ſemper agens aliqui, Cic.; **c.** the ſlough of a ſerpent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of a thing, old age, age, viui, Juv., carioſa (tabellarum), Ov.

ſenēo, 2 (ſenex), to be old, Cat.

ſeneſco, ſenū, 3 (ſeneco). **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; aſtor hie malis 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, ſēnis, compar., **ſenior**, neut ſēnius, gent. ſēnioris, 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.

ſēni -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.; ſtatua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

ſeniliter, adv. (ſenilis), like an old man, Quint.

ſenio -ōnis, 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 ſeniorque carera, Cic. **B.** Transf., decline, decay; lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus ſe ipſe conſumptione et ſenio alebat ſui, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Abſtr., **1.** gloom, morroſeneſs, Hor., **2.** chagrin, vexation, ſadneſs; tota civitas conſecta ſenio, Cic. **B.** Concr., an old man; with m. prop., illum ſenium, Ter.

ſenōnes -um, m. **I.** a people in Gallia Lugdunenſis, with chief town Agendicorum, now Sena. **II.** a kindred people in northern Italy.

ſenſibilis -e (ſentio), that can be perceived by the ſenſes, Suet.

ſenſiculus -i, m. (dim. of ſenſus), a little ſentence, Quint.

ſenſifer -fēra -fēi-um (ſenſus and fero), producing ſenſation, Lucr.

ſenſilla -e (ſentio), endowed with ſenſation, Lucr.

ſenſim, adv. (root SENS, whence ſentio, ſenſi, ſenſus), ſcarcely obſervably, gradually, by degrees, ſlowly, ſenſim ſine ſenſu, Cic.; amicitias ſenſim diſſuere, Cic.

ſenſus -ūs, m. (ſentio). **I.** perception, obſervation, uterique argumēto 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 plu., 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.

ſententiā -ae, f. (ſentio). **I.** an opinion, thought, ſentiment, meaning, purpoſe (oppo. to expreſſion) **A.** Gen., abundans ſententiis, rich in ideas, Cic., ſententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in ſententiā manere, Cic.; ex ſententiā, to one's mind, Cic.; mea ſententiā, in my opinion, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.** an expreſſed opinion, vote of ſenators; ſententiam dicere, ferre, Cic., dare, Liv.; in ſententiam alicuius diſcedere, to ſupport a propoſition, Liv., ſo (pedibus) ne in ſententiam, Liv.; of judges, decroſion, judgment; ſententiam dicere, Cic.; ſententiam ferre, Cic.; **b.** as formula for an oath, ex animi mei ſententiā jurare, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Abſtr., **a.** the meaning, ſignification of a word or ſentence, id habet hanc ſententiam, Cic.; **b.** the purport of a ſpeech; contionis, Cic. **B.** Concr., **a.** a thought expreſſed in words, a ſentence; **b.** esp., a maxim, aphoriſm; acuta, Cic.

ſententiōla -ae, f. (dim. of ſententiā), a ſhort ſentence, maxim, aphoriſm, Cic.

ſententiōſe, adv. (ſententioſus), ſententioſly, dicere, Cic.

ſententiōſus -a -um (ſententiā), pithy, ſententioſus, Cic.

ſentioctum -i, n. (ſentis), a thorn-buſh, Plaut.

ſentina -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ſhip. **I.** Lat., ſentinae vitis conflictari, Caes. **II.** Fig., **1.** gen., ſedebamus in puppi et clavum tehebamus, 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, reiſpublicae, Cic., urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

ſentio, ſenſi, ſenſum, 4. to feel, perceive, have a ſenſation of. **I.** With the outward ſenſe, **A.** Gen., ſuavitatem cibi, Cic.; dolorem, Lucr.; colorem, to ſee, Lucr.; paſſi., poſſe prius ad anguſtias veniri quam ſentirentur, Caes.; with nom. of partic., ſenſit medios delapſus in hoſtes, Verg. **B.** to feel, experience, learn; (a) of perſons, quod ipſe ſenſiſſet ad Avaricum, Caes.; (b) of things, ora ſenſeāt vaſtationem, Liv. **II.** Mentally, to feel. **A.** Lit., to perceive, remark, obſerve, notice, plus ſentire, have more insight, Caes.; quod quidem ſenſerim, as far as I have obſerved, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ſentit animus ſe moveri, Cic.; with rel. ſent., quod ſentio, quam ſit exiguum, Cic.; nec aliter ſentire, ſoll 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., **sensas** -orum, n. *thoughts*, mentis, Cic.; b, legal t. t., *to give one's opinion, to vote*, sentire lenissime, Cic.

sentis -is, c. a thorn-bush, briar; usually plur., rubi sentesque, Caes.

sentisco, 3. (inchoat. of sentio), *to perceive, observe*, Lucr.

sensus -a -um (sentis), *thorny, rough*; loca, Verg.

sēnus -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 ductare, Sall.; abs te seorsum sentio, *I am of a different opinion*, Plaut.; with abl. alone, seorsus corpore, *without a body*, Lucr.

separātē, adv. only in compar. (separatus), *apart, particularly*, Cic.

separātīm, adv. (separatus), *apart, separately, distinctly, differently*; separātīm semel, iterum cum universis, Cic.; nihil accidit ei separātīm a reliquis civibus, Cic.; castra separātīm habebant, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dū separātīm ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic.

separātiō -ōnis, f. (separo), *separation, severance*. **I.** Lit., distributio partium ac separatiō, Cic. **II.** Transf., sui facti ab illa delinitione, Cic.

separātus -a -um, p. adj. (from separo), *separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct*; volumen, Cic.; exordium, Cic.; separatiā temporibus, *at different times*, Nep

separo, 1. to disjoin, sever, separate. **I.** Lit., (a) aliquem or aliquid ab, etc., Cic.; (β) aliquid aliqūa re; Seston Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov.; (γ) aliquid ex aliqūa re or in aliquid, equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic.; (δ) with acc. alone, nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to separate, treat separately*; (a) with ab and the abl., a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea, Cic.; (β) with acc. alone, utilitatem, Cic.

sepēlibilis -e (sepelio), *that can be buried; fig., that can be concealed*, Plaut.

sepēllo -pēlivi and -pēlli -pultum, 4. (root SEP, connected with sop-or, sop-io), *to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury*. **I.** Lit., a, *to bury*; ossa, Ov.; b, *to burn*, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, *to bury, put an end to, ruin, destroy*; patriam, Cic.; dolore, Cic.; 2, poet. partic., sepultus, *buried, sunk, immersed in anything*; somno vinoque sepultus, Verg.; inertia sepulta, Hor.

sēpes = saepes (q.v.).

sepia -ae, f. (σπία), *the cuttle-fish*, Cic.

sepimentum = saepimentum (q.v.).

sepio = saepio (q.v.).

sepīōla -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), *a small cuttle-fish*, Plaut.

Sēplāsia -ae, f. a street in Capua, where unknowns were sold.

sepono -pōtū -pōsitum, 3. *to put, lay on one side, place apart*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquid ad sanum, Cic.; captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv.; primitias magno Jovi, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to keep back, reserve*; ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.

II. Esp., **A.** *to separate*; 1, lit., de mille sagittis unam, *to select*, Ov.; 2, transf., a, *to separate, divide*; a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.; b, *to distinguish*; murbanum lepido dicto, Hor. **B.** *to keep far off*; 1, lit., a, interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret dubitavere, Tac.; b, *to remove out of the way, banish*; aliquem in insulam, Tac.; 2, transf., graves curas, *to banish*, Ov.

sepositus -a -um, p. adj. (from sepono). **I.** distant, remote; fons, Prop. **II.** choice, select; vestis, Tib.

1. **seps**, sēpis, c. (σῆψ). **I.** a species of venomous lizard, Plin. **II.** an insect, perhaps the wood-louse, Plin.

2. **seps** = saepes (q.v.).

sepsē = se ipse.

septa, v. saeptum.

septem, numer. (ἑπτά, seven. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** septem (oi ἑπτά), *the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic. **B.** Septem Aquae, *the meeting of streams near Reate, now Lake Sta. Susanna*.

September -bris -bre, abl. -bri (septem and suffix -ber), *belonging to September*; a, mensis September, *the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September*; b, kalendae, nonae, idus (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September); horae, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.

septemdēcim, numer. seventeen, Cic.

septemflūus -a -um (fluo), *having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths*, Nilus, Ov.

septemgēminus -a -um, *sevenfold, with seven mouths*; Nilus, Verg.

septempédalis -e, *seven feet high*, Plaut.

septemplex -plēcis (septem and plico), *sevenfold*; clipeus, *with seven layers of hides*, Verg.; Nilus, *with seven mouths*, Verg.; so Ister, Ov.

septemtrio (**septemprīo**, **septen-trīo**) -ōnis, m., gen. plur., septemtriones, *the seven plough-oxen*. **I.** As a constellation, *the Great Bear, the Wain*; septemtrio minor, *the Little Bear*, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, *the north*; (a) sing., septemtrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv., in thesis, septem subjecta tironi, Verg.; (β) plur., inflectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septemtriones, Cic.; b, *the north wind*, Cic.

septemtrionālis -e (septemtrio), *northern*; subst., **septemtrionālia** -ium, m. *the northern regions*, Tac.

septemvir -vīri, m., plur., **septemvīri** -ōrum and -ūm, m. *the seven men, a college or guild of seven persons*. **I.** Of the Epulones, v. epulo. **II.** *to divide public land among colonists*, Cic.

septemvirālis -e, of or relating to the septemviri; auctoritas, Cic.; subst., **septemvirāles** -ium, m. = septemviri (q.v.).

septemvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a septemvir*, Cic.

septenārius -a -um (septeni), *containing the number seven*; numerus, Plin.; plur. subst., **septenārii**, m. (sc. versus), *verses containing seven feet*, Cic.

septendēcim = septemdecim (q.v.).

septēni -ae -a (septem). **I.** *seven each*; duo fana septenos habere libros, Liv.; genit. plur., septenūm, e.g., pueri annorum senūm septenūmque dentūm, Liv. **II.** *seven*; septena fila lyrae, Ov.; sing., Lucr.

septentrio = septemtrio (q.v.).

septentriōnālis = septemtrionalis (q.v.).

septiōus -a -um (σῆπτύς), *causing putrefaction*, Plin.

septies (**septiens**), adv. (septem), *seven times*; *septiens nulliens sestertium* or simply *septiens milliens*, 700 millions of sesterces, Cic.

septimānus (**septimānus**) -a -um, relating to the number seven. **I.** Adj., *nonae*, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. **II.** Subst., **septimāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

Septimontium -i, 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 (**septūmus**) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimum**, for the seventh time, Cic.

septingēnārius -a -um (septingeni), containing seven hundred, Varr

septingēni -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

septingētēsimus -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

septingenti -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

septingentiēs, adv (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

Septizōnium -i, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

septuāgēni -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

septuāgēsimus -a -um (septuaginta), the seventieth, Cic.

septuāgiēs, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

septuāginta, numer (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

septuennis -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; puer, Plaut.

septum = **saeptum** (q v.)

septunx -uncis, m. (septem and uncia), seven-twelfths of the as, or of any unity with twelve parts, jugeri, Liv.; auri, seven ounces, Liv.

sepulch . . . v sepule

sēpulorālis (**sēpulchrālis**) -e (sepulcrum, sepulchrum), of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral, aiae, Ov., tax, funeral torch, Ov.

sēpulorētum -i, n. a burial-place, cemetery, Cat.

sēpulorum (**sēpulchrum**) -i, n. (from sepelio, as fulcrum from fulcio), the resting-place.

I. A. Lit., a place of burial; 1, a, a grave, sepulchre; monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; b, the mound over a grave; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg.; 2, the place where a corpse is burnt; ara sepulcri, Verg. **B.** Transf., sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Plaut. **II.** Meton. **A.** the tomb, including grave, monument, and inscription, sepulcrum facere, Cic.; legere sepulcra, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone, Cic. **B.** the dead person; placatis sepulcris, Ov.

sēpultura -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; a, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepulturā aliquem officere, to bury, Cic.; b, the burning of the body of the dead, Tac.

Sēquāna -ae, m. a river of Gaul, forming, with the Matrona, the boundary between the Celts and the Belgae, now the Seine.

Sēquāni -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.; Iatio (= Iatinis) 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 corrumperendo 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 deponere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

sēquius = secius, compar. of secus (q.v.).

sēquor, sēcūtus (sēquūtus) sum, sēqui, 3 dep. (root SEC, connected with 'EII-ouai), to follow, accompany. **I.** A. Lit., 1, gen., a, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; b, of things, zonā bene te secutā, Hor.; 2, esp., a, to follow with hostile intent, pursue, hostes, Caes.; feras, Ov.; b, to follow a person to a place; Formas, Cic.; secutae sunt naves vicinitatem oris, have sought for, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of time or order, to follow, ensue; sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudinā 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 sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor.; c, to follow, i.e., to yield, to give way; ipse (ramus) facilius 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.; annuum, Cic.; liberi sequuntur patrem, follow the rank of their father, Liv.; 2, to strive after, aim at, seek to gain; amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; 3, to follow in discourse, ensue; sequitur illa divisio, Cic.; sequitur ut doceam, Cic.; 4, to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by, moneo ne summa turpitudosequatur, Cic.; poena quae illud scelus sequeretur, Cic.; esp., to follow logically, be the logical consequence of, gen. with ut and the subj.; si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut 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 seras, Ov.

Sērāpis (**Sārāpis**) -pis and -pidis, m. (Σεράπις, Σαράπις), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

sērēnitas -ātis, f. (serenus), clearness, serenity, esp., clear, bright, fair weather. **I.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, i. (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. (Σήρες), a people in eastern

Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the Chinese; hence, adj., **Sericus** -a -um, *Chinese*; pulvillus, *silken*, Hor. Subst., **Sérica** -orum, n. *silken garments*, Prop.

1. **sēresco**, 3. (*serenus*), *to become dry*, Lucr.
2. **sēresco**, 3. (*serum*), *to turn to whey*, Plin.

Sergius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sergius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero*.

1. **seria** -ae, f. *a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil*, Liv.

2. **seria**, v. 1. *serius*.

sericatus -a -um (*Seres*), *clothed in silken garments*, Suet.

Sēricus, v. *Seres*.

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 hand 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.

- serio**, v. 1. **serius**.

seriōla -ae, f. (*dim. of seria*), *a small jar*, Pers.

Sērīphus (-ōs) -i, f. (*Σέρφος*), *an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto*. Adj., **Sērīphus** -a -um, *Seriphian*; subst., **Sērīphus** -ii, m. *a Seriphian*.

seris -idis, f. (*δέρις*), *a species of endive*, Plin.

1. **serius** -a -um, *serious, earnest* (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with 2. *supplē, verba seriā dictū*, Hor. Subst., **serium** -ii, n. *earnestness, seriousness*, Plaut.; hence, abl. *serio*, *in earnest, earnestly, seriously*; *serio audire*, Liv.; plur., *seria, serious things*, *seria ac jocos celebrare*, Liv.; *quam joca, seria, ut dicitur* (sc. *agimus* or *aguntur*), Cic.

2. **seriūs**, adv., v. *sero* under *serus*.

sermo -ōnis, m. (2. *sero*), *talk, conversation, discourse*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1. *sermonem conferre cum aliquo*, Cic.; *esse in sermone omnium, the subject of every one's conversation*, Cic.; *juvundus mihi est sermo litterarum tuarum*, Cic.; 2. *meton., the subject of conversation*; *Cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. *learned conversation, discussion, dialogue*; *sermone 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 debeamus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue*, Cic.; *quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, in the Greek language*, Cic.

sermocinatio -ōnis, f. (*sermocinor*), *a discussion, disputation, dialogue, Quint.*

sermocinatrix -icis, f. (*sermocinor*), *the art of conversation*, Quint.

Sermocinor, 1. dep. (*seribō*), *to converse, talk, discuss with any one*. **I.** Gen., *sermocinari cum isō diligenter*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to hold a learned discourse or discussion*, Suet.

sermoneulus -i, m. (*dim. of sermo*), *a report, rumour, tittle-tattle*; *urbani malevolorum sermoneuli*, Cic.

1. **sēro**, sēvi, sātum, 3. (root **SĒ-o**, whence semen). **I.** *to sow, set, plant*. **A.** 1. lit., *oleant et vitem*, Cic.; *frumenta*, Caes.; *partic. subat.*, **sāta** -ōrum, n. *the sown fields, standing corn*, Verg.; Liv.; 2. *transf., to beget, engender, bring forth*; *genus humanum*, Cic.; *partic., sātus* -a -um, *sprung from, born of*: *sate sanguine divūm*, Verg.; *matre satus terrā*, Ov.; *Anchisā satus, son of Anchises*, Verg.; *satus Nereide, son of Thetis*, Ov.; *satae Peliā, daughters of Pelias*, Ov. **B.** Fig., *to plant, sow, spread abroad, disseminate, cause, occasion*; *cum patibus certamina*, Liv.; *discordias*, Liv.; *crimina*, Liv.; *mentionem, to make mention of*, Liv.; *mores*, Cic.; *diuturnam rempublicam*, Cic. **II.** *to plant, sow, sow over*; *agrum*, Ov.; *jugera sunt sata*, Cic.

2. **sēro** (sērūi), *sertum*, 3. (root **SER**, Gr. **EP-w**, *εἶπω*), *to join together, weave together, entwine*. **I.** Lit., *only in the partic. perf., sertus -a -um; *loricae, linked*, Nep. **II.** Fig., *to join together, connect, combine*; *ex aeternitate causa causam serens*, Cic.; *fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur*, Liv.; *fabulam argumento*, Liv.; *colloquia cum hoste*, Liv.; *multa inter sese vario sermone serebant*, Verg.*

3. **sēro**, v. *serus*

serōtinus -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 Anguis)*, Ov. **II.** *a creeping insect on the human body, louse*, Plin.

serpentigēna -ae, c. (*serpens* and *gigno*), *offspring of a serpent*, Ov.

serpentipes -pēdis (*serpens* and *pes*), *snake-footed*, Ov.

serpērastra -ōrum, n. (*serpo*, *to bind*), *bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children*, Var.; *in jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order*, Cic.

serpyllum = *serpyllum* (q v.).

serpo, serpsi, serptum, 3. (*ἐρπω*), *to creep, crawl*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *of animals, quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes*, Cic.; *serpere per humum*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *of any slow and imperceptible motion, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, Cic.; *flamma per continua serpens*, Liv.; *et (Ister) tectis in mare serpit aquis*, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *of prosaic poetry, serpit 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. (*σέρυλλον*), *wild thyme* (*Thymus serpyllum*, Linn.), Verg.

serra -ae, f. (*sec-ra*, from *seco* = *that which cuts*), *a saw*. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Transf., *a kind of saw-fish*, Plin.

serrācum (*sarrācum*) -i, n. **I.** *a kind of waggon used by the Roman peasants to carry their goods and families in*, Juv. **II.** Transf., *a constellation, the Wain*, Juv.

serrātūla -ae, f. *belony*, Plin.

serrātus -a -um (*serra*), *toothed like a saw, serrated*; *dentes*, Plin. Subst., **serrātī** -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 -i, 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. (serio), a garland of flowers; sertis redimiri, Cic.; **serta** Campanica, and simply **serta**, a plant = melilotos, Cato.

1. **sërum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part of serum of other things, Plin.

2. **sërum**, v. **serus**.

serus -a -um **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic., hora senior, Ov.; si hiems magis sera (= senior), Liv.; subst., **serum** -i, n., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv.; abl., sero, adv. = late, Cic.; esp., late = in the evening Cic., compar., serius, later; biduo serius, Cic.; spe omnium serius (id bellum fut.), Liv.; serius oculus, sooner or later, Hor. **B.** Esp. 1, late in being fulfilled, spes, Liv.; portenta, Cic.; 2, doing something late, serius abi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum! late learned (ὀψιμαθής), Hor.; 3, aged, old; platanus, Ov.; ulmus, Verg. 4, lasting a long time, bellum, Ov. **II.** too late, kalendae, Cic., bellum, Sall.; sera assurgis, Verg.; abl., sero, adv. = too late, Cic.; pioy, sero sapient (sc. Phryges, i.e., Trojani), Cic.; compar., serius, somewhat too late, venue, Cic.

serva, v. **servus**

servabilis -e (servo), that can be saved, Ov.

servans -antis, p. adj. only in superl. (servo), observing, servantisissimus aequi, Verg.

servator -oris, m. (servo), a preserver, servorum, reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.

servatrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, servorum, Cic.

servilis -e (servus), of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile, vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a servile insurrection, Cic.; terror, dread of an insurrection of slaves, Liv.

serviliter, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were 1, C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Maelius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches; 3, Servilia, mother of Brutus, mistress of Caesar. Adj., Servilian, lex, Cic.; lacus, a piece of artificial water near the Capitol, where the heads of the proscribed were put up, Cic.

servio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I.** **A.** Lat., alieu, Ter.; apud aliquem, Cic., with cognate acc., servitute, 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, Caes.; (aedos) serviebant, Cic.; b., to serve, be useful, ser vocable for; chartis serviant calami, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subservie, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify; alieu, Cic.; amori aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic., 2, a., to care for, have regard to, devote one's attention to; brevitati, Cic.; b., to adapt oneself to, to allow oneself to be governed by; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; tempori, Cic.

servitium -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, 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 alicui, Cic.; servitia comitare, Cic.; servitium in scenam immissum, Cic.

servitricius -a -um (servus), belonging to a slave, Plant.

servitudo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude, Liv.

servitus -ütis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. **I.** **A.** Lit., both of individuals and states, diutina, Cic., perpetua, Caes.; aliquem in servitute abducere, Cic.; addicere aliquem in servitute, Cic., perpetuae servituti, Caes., antepone mori 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 servitute imponere, Cic. **II.** Meton., slaves, servitus crescit nova (of the lovers of a maiden), Hor.

Servius -ii, n. (servus, son of a slave), a Roman praenomen occurring in the name of the king Servus Tullius and in the Sulpician gens, v. Sulpicius.

servo, 1. (root SERV, connected with ἑρῦναι, ἐρῦμαί). **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, populum, Cic.; aliquem ex iudicio, Cic.; with double acc., se integros castosque, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep, ordinem, Liv., ordines, Caes., concentum, Cic., amicitiam, Cic., legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic., fidem juris iurandi cum hoste, Cic., tolli by ut or ne and the subj., quum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to keep for the future, to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve; Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor., se ad tempora, Cic., se ad maiora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat., res iudicio voluntatque alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give regard to, pay attention to, watch; 1, gen., me omnibus servat modis ne, etc., Plant.; sidera, to observe, Verg., ortum Caniculae, Cic.; servare de caelo, to observe lightning (the duty of the augurs), Cic.; to keep watch; cetera servavunt atque in statione manebant, Ov.; 2, esp., a., to take care, take precautions, servarent ne qui nocturnum coetus fierent, Liv., serva, take care, Hor.; b., to watch, keep, detain, preserve, (a) aliquem liberâ custodia, Cic.; imen, stay at home, Verg.; (ß) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit, silvas et flumina, Verg. **B.** to keep, preserve, quum populus suum servaret, Cic.

servulus (servölus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave, Cic.

servus -i, m. and **serva** -ae, f. a slave, servant, servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Transf., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic. Hence, adj., **servus** -a -um, servile, slavish; a., gen., aqua, drunk by slaves, Cic., civitas, Liv., 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 seiva, Cic.

sēsāminis -a -um (σησάμινος), made of sesame, Plin.

sēsāmōides -is, n. (σησαμοειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

sēsānum (-on) -i, n., **sīsāmum** -i, n., and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σήσαμον), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

sescennāris -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old, bos, Liv.

sescūplus -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

sēsēlis -is, f. (σέσλης), a plant, hartwort, Cic.

Sēsōstris -tridis and **Sēsōis** -sidis, m. (*Σεσωστρις*), a mythical king of Egypt.

sesqui, adv. num. (semis and. qui), one half more, half as much again; sesqui major, Cic.

sesquialter and syncoep. **sesqualter** -altera -alterum (Gr. *ἐμειδύρετος*), one and a half, Cic.

sesquihōra -ae, f. an hour and a half, Plin.

sesquijūgerum -i, n. an acre and a half, Plin.

sesquilibra -ae, f. a pound and a half, Cato.

sesquimēnsis -is, m. a month and a half, Varr.

sesquimōdius -li, m. a modius and a half, Cic.

sesquibōlus -i, m. an obolus and a half, Plin.

sesquioctāvus -a -um, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a thing, Cic.

sesquidōpus -ēris, n. the work of a day and a half, Plaut.

sesquipedālis -e, a foot and a half long; tigna, Caes.; hence, poet., very long; dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

sesquipedāneus = sesquipedalis (q.v.)

sesquipēs -pēdis, m. a foot and a half, Plaut.

sesquiplāga -ae, f. a blow and a half, Tac.

sesquiplez -plēcis, taken one and a half times, Cic.

sesquitercius -a -um, containing $\frac{1}{3}$ of anything, Cic.

sessibulum -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; pomeridiana, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place for sitting, seat, Cic.

sessito, 1. (intens. of sedeo), to sit much, sit always; quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

sessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), a little company or assembly for conversation, Cic.

sestor -ōris, m. (sedeo). **I.** one who sits, a sitter, Hor. **II.** an inhabitant, dweller; urbis, Nep.

sestertius -a -um (semis-tertius), two and a half; **sestertius** -li, m., and in full, sestertius nummus, genit. plur. sestertiū nummū, and simply sestertiū and sestertiorum, a sesterce.

A. a silver coin, in the time of the Republic = $\frac{1}{2}$ denarius = 2 asses (= about 24d.). Cic.; **1.**, lit., sestertiū duodeni, Cic.; genit. plur., sestertiū (sc. mille), treated as a neut. noun, and so declined, = 1,000 sesterces; decies sestertiū (sc. centena millia) = a million sesterces; centies sestertiū = ten million sesterces, Cic.; millies sestertiū = 100 millions, Cic.; **2.**, transf., nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a mere trifle; nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo alicui addidit, Cic. **B.** In Imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, Plin.

Sestus (**Sestōs**) -i, f. (*Σεστός*), a town in Thrace on the Hellespont, residence of Hero, now, perhaps, Jajova. Adj., **Sestus** -a -um, Sestian; puella, Hero, Ov.

set = sed (q.v.).

seta (**saeta**) -ae, f. **I.** a bristle, stiff hair; of pls. Ov.; seta equina, horsehair, Cic.; of goats,

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. (*σητάνια*). **I.** a species of medlar, Plin. **II.** a kind of onion, Plin.

setigēr (**saetigēr**) -gēra -gērū (seta and gero), having bristles, bristly; sus, Verg.; subst., **setigēr** -gēri, m. a boar, Ov.

setōsus (**saetōsus**) -a -um (seta), full of bristles, bristly; aper, Verg.

seu = sive (q.v.).

sevērē, adv. with compar. and superl. (severus), seriously, gravely, austere, severely, Cic.

sevēritas -ātis, f. (severus), gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness; censorum, censoria, Cic.; severitatem in filio adhibere, Cic.; severitatem adhibere reipublicae causā, Cic.

sevēritūdō -inis, f. = severitas (q.v.).

1. sevērus -a -um, grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, Tuberō vitā severus, Cic.; familiā quā ad ceteras res tū ad iudicandum severissimā, Cic.; **2.**, of things, frons, Ov.; congressio, Cic.; subst., a, **sevērus** -i, m. a grave, serious man, Hor.; b, **sevēra** -ōrum, n. serious things, Hor. **B.** Transf., Falernum (vinum), harsh, Hor.; annis Eumenidum or Coeysi, awful, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, hard, cruel; a, lit., Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut.; turba Eumenidum, Prop.; b, transf., uncus, Hor.

2. Sevērus -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. Sevērus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines, now Vissa.

sevēro, 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.

sevēum, etc. = sebum, etc. (q.v.).

sex, numer. (ἕξ), six, Cic.; sex septem, six or seven, Hor.

sexagēnārius -a -um (sexageni), containing the number sixty; and esp., sixty years old, Quint.

sexagēni -ae -a, genit. -ēnū (sexaginta), sixty each, Cic.

sexagēsīmus -a -um (sexaginta), the sixtieth, Cic.

sexāgēs (**sexāgiēs**), adv. (sexaginta), sixty times; sestertiū sexagies, six millions of sesterces, Cic.; so simply sexagiens, Cic.

sexāginta, num. (ἑξήκοντα). **I.** sixty, Cic. **II.** = very many, Mart.

sexangūlus -a -um, hexagonal, Ov.

sexocēnārius -a -um (sexcenti), consisting of six hundred; cohortes, Caes.

sexocēni (**sesocēni**) -ae -a (sexcenti), six hundred each, Cic.

sexocēntēni = sexcenti (q.v.).

sexocētēsīmus -a -um (sexcenti), the six hundredth, Cic.

sexocēnti -ae -a (sex and centum). **I.** six hundred, Cic. **II.** To denote an indefinite round number = countless; epistolae, Cic.

sexocētēs (**sexocētēns**), 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 -ōrum, m. *the six highest magistrates in colonies and municipia*, Cic.

sexadecimāni -ōrum, m. (sexdecimus), *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 sextarius, 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 Cicero from exile*. Adj., *Sextian*; lex, *the above-mentioned law of L. Sextius*, tabula, *of a banker named Sextius*, Cic.; esp., *Aquae Sextiae*, Roman colony near Mantua, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, 123 B.C., now Aix. Hence, adj., **Sextianus** (Sestianus) -a -um, *Sextian*.

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.

sexus -ūs, m. (another form of secus), *the male or female sex*; **a**, of men, hominum genus est in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.; **b**, of animals, Plin.; **c**, of plants, minerals, etc., Plin.

sī, 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, sibila), *a hissing, whistling, rustling*; *austri*, Verg.; of persons, *whistling*; *sibilo signum dare*, Liv.; esp., *a contemptuous hissing*; *sibulum metuis*? Cic.; *sibilis conscindi*, Cic.; *sibilis aliquem explodere*, Cic.

2. sibilus -a -um, *hissing*; *colla* (of a snake), Verg.; *ora*, Verg.

Sibylla -ae, f. (Σιβυλλα, from Σιός (= Διός) βουλή, *God's counsel*), *a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl; in the Roman mythol.*, esp., *the Sibyl of Cumae whom Aeneas consulted*; another Sibyl of Cumae was said to have composed the Sibylline books, which were bought by Tarquin from an old woman, and kept in the Capitol, and consulted in time of danger.

Sibyllinus -a -um, *of or relating to the Sibyl, Sibylline*; libri, Cic.; vaticinatio, Cic.

sic (from root i (whence is and ita), with the spirant prefixed and the demonstrative suffix -ce added, si-ce, which became sic), *so, thus, in this manner*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *sive enim sic est, sive illo modo*, Cic.; *illa civitas popularis* (sic enim appellat) in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; **b**, to introduce something that follows, *thus, as follows*; *ingressus est sic loqui* Scipio, Cic.; esp., with acc. and infin., *sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse*, Cic.; **c**, in affirmative answers, *sic est, etc.*; *sic plane iudico*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In comparisons, *so, as*; gen. corresponding to ut, more rarely to quemadmodum, tanquam, quasi, etc., *Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem*, Cic.; *quemadmodum . . . sic*, Cic.; *sic . . . tanquam*, Cic.; *sic . . . quasi*, Cic.; in wishes, *so*; *sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos*, Verg. **B.** *Of such a kind, of such a nature*; *sic est vulgus*; *ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existunt*, 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 if*; *decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent*, Liv. **E.** To express degree, *so much, to such a degree*; often foll. by ut, *Caecinam a puero semper sic dilexi ut non ullo cum homine conjunctus viverem*, Cic. **F.** To express carelessness, indifference, *thus, simply*; *sic nudos* (naked as they are) in flumen projicere, Cic.

sica -ae, f. (seco). **I.** *a dagger, dirk, poniard*; *maximus sicarum numerus et gladiatorum*, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*, *assassination, murder*; *hinc sicae, venena, falsa testamenta nascuntur*, Cic.

Sicāni -ōrum, m. *a people of Celtic origin who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily*. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sicānus** -a -um, *Sicanian*, poet. = *Sicilian*. **B.** **Sicānius** -a -um, *Sicanian*, poet. = *Sicilian*. **C.** **Sicānis** -idis, f. adj., *Sicanian*, poet. = *Sicilian*. **D.** Subst., **Sicānia** -ae, f. *Sicania = Sicily*.

sicārius -ii, m. (sica), *an assassin, murderer*; *accusare aliquem inter sicarios, of murder*, Cic.

Sicca -ae, f., Veneria, *an important town in Numidia, on the Bagradas, with a temple to Venus, now Keff*. Hence, **Siccenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Sicca*.

siccānus -a -um (siccus), *dry*, Plin.

siccatio -ōnis, f. (sicco), a drying, Plin.

siccō, adv. (siccus), *dryly*; fig., of discourse; dicere, *plainly, vigorously*, Cic.

siccōscō, 3. (siccus), to become dry, Plin.

siccipinē (siccipinē or siccipin), adv. (sic-ce), *interrog. particle, is it thus? thus? so?* Cat.

siccitas -ātis, f. (siccus). **I.** dryness; a, lit., paludum, Caes.; b, meton., dryness of weather, drought, Cic. **II.** Transf., freedom from humours, firm health; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., of discourse, plainness, simplicity, dryness; orationis, Cic.

siccō, 1. (siccus), to make dry, to dry. **I.** Transf., A. Gen., vellera, Verg.; herbas, Ov; esp., to dry up water or soil; paludes, Cic. **B.** a, to drain dry, to drink up, empty; calices, Hor.; b, to milk; oves, Ov.; c, to suck dry; ubera, Verg. **II.** Intransit. and impers., siccāt, it dries up, Cat.

siccōculus -a -um (siccus and oculus), having dry eyes, Plaut.

siccus -a -um, dry. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., lignum, Verg.; subst., siccum -i, n. the dry land; in sicco hibernare, Liv.; 2, esp., a, without tears, tearless; oculi, Hor.; b, dry, thirsty; siccus, manis, Hor.; poet., dies = hot, thirsty, Hor.; meton., temperate, abstinent, Cic.; c, fasting, a poor starving wretch; accedēs siccus ad nactum, 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.

sicclikeon -i, n. (Σικελικόν), the plant flea-wort, Plin.

Sicilia -ae, f. (Σικελία), the island of Sicily.

Hence, **A. Sicēlis** -idis, f. Sicilian.

Siciliensis -e, Sicilian.

siccllicula -ae, f. (dim. of sicilis), a small sickle, Plaut.

siccllicus -i, m. (sicilis), a, the 4th part of an un uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an us; b, a quarter of an inch, Plin.; c, 1-48th of an hour, Plin.

siccllo, 4. (sicilis), to cut or mow with the sickle, Plin.

siccllis -is, f. (seco), a sickle, Plin.

Sicleris -is, m. a tributary of the Hiberus in Spain, now Segre.

sicclibi, adv. (= si alicubi), if anywhere, Cic.

Sicclli -ōrum, m. a people of Celtic origin, akin to the Sicani, who settled on the coast of Italy, but were afterwards compelled to migrate to Sicily; hence, transf., the inhabitants of Sicily, the Sicilians, Cic.; sing., **Siccllus** -i, m. a Sicilian, Cic.; hence, **Siccllus** -a -um, Sicilian; tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.

sicclndē, adv. (= si alicunde), if from anywhere, Cic.

sicclt and **sicclti**, adv. as, just as. **I.** Gen., a, with a verb, sicut sapiens poeta dicit, Cic.; 2, by its, itidem, sic; sicuti . . . ita, Liv.; sicuti . . . sic, Caes.; sicuti . . . ita, Caes.; b, without a verb, sicut apud pos, 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 lecus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; b, just as if; sicuti foret accessus, Sall.; 4, to add an example, as, as

for example; quibus in causis omnibus, sicut . . . ipsa M. Curi, Cic; 5, to express a state or condition, just as; sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

Sicclon -ōnis, m. and f. (Σικλόν), a city of Peloponnesus; hence, adj., **Sicclonius** -a -um, Sicclonian; calcei, Cic.; and subst., **Sicclonia** -ōrum, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicclon, Lucr.

Sida -ae, f. (Σίδα), a town in Pamphylia, west of the river Meles, now Eski-Adalia. Hence, **Sidētae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sida.

sidēralls -e (sidus), of or relating to the stars, Plin.

sidērātio -ōnis, f. (sideror), a blast, blight upon plants, supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars, Plin.

sidērēus -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, Cræ (as son of Lucifer), Ov.; b, esp., of or relating to the sun, solar; ignes, Ov.; lux, Ov. **II.** Transf., gleaming, glittering, clipeus, Verg.

sidērion -ii, n. (σιδήριον), the plant vervain, Plin.

sidērites -ae, m. (σιδήριτης) = sideritis (q.v.).

sidērītis -is, f. (σιδήριτης). **I.** a stone; a, a magnet, Plin.; b, a kind of diamond, Plin. **II.** a plant, vervain, Plin.

sidērōr, 1. (sidus) = sidere affari, to suffer from a sun-stroke, be planet-struck, Plin.

Sidclini -ōrum, m. a people of Campanum, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence, adj., **Sidclinus** -a -um, Sidcline.

sido, sidi and sēdi, sessum, 3 (ἵζω), to sit down, settle, alight. **I.** Lit., of living creatures, columbae super arbore sident, Verg.; muscae 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 sederet glans, Liv.; b, naut. t t, to stick fast, to be stranded, ubi cymbae siderent, Liv.; 2, to sink = to vanish, disappear, Prop., Tac.

Siden -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a city of Phoenicia.

Hence, adj., **A. Sidōnius** -a -um, Phoenician; Sidoman; amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart; esp., of purple, ostrum, Ov.; subst., **Sidōniū** -ōrum, m. the Sidonians or Tyrruins. **B. Sidōnīcus** -a -um, Sidonian. **C. Sidōnis** -idis, f. Sidonium, Tyrran, concha, Tyrran purple, Ov; tellus, Phoenicia, Ov; subst. = the Sidonian woman; Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation, sometimes used of a single star. **I. A.** Lit., a, (a) sing., sidus Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus aetherium, Ov.; (β) plur., illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.; b, poet., 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; biennale, the shortest day, Ov.; c, climate, regions; tot sidera emensae, Verg.; d, weather; grave sidus et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Minerva, Verg.; e, a star, as bringing disaster (cf. sideratio), hand secus quam pestifero sidere icti, Liv.; 2, plur., the heavens; ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to praise to the skies, Verg.; poma ad sidera intuntur, 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 at sidera, is raised to heaven. Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of beau-

tiful eyes, geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; 2, *pride, glory*; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, Ov.

Sigambri = Sugambri (q.v.).

Sigēum -i, n. (Σίγειον), a promontory and port in Troas, where was the grave of Achilles, now Jenischer. Hence, **A. Sigēus** -a -um, *Sigean*. **B. Sigēus** -a -um, *Sigean*.

sigilla -ōrum, 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 -ōrum, abl. -is and -ibus, n. (sigilla) **I.** a festival in Rome, at which little figures were exchanged as presents, Suet. **II.** the little images thus used, Sen. **III.** a place in Rome where such images were sold, Suet.

sigillatus -a -um (sigilla), *ornamented with small figures*, scyph, Cic.

sigillum, v. sigilla

sigma -ātis, n. (στυγα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence, a *semicircular dining-couch in the original shape of a capital sigma (C)*, Mart

signātor -ōris, m. (signo), *one who seals a document as a witness*, a, the witness to a will, Suet.; signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall.; b, the witness to a marriage-contract, Juv

Signia -ae, f. a city in Latium, now Segni. Hence, adj., **Signinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Signia, opus, or simply subst., **Signinum** -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, plur. subst., **Signini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Signia

signīfēr -fēra -fērum (signum and fero), *bearing figures, adorned with figures*. **I.** Gen., puppis, Lucan. **II.** Esp., a, *bearing stars, covered with constellations*, aether, Lucan.; orbis, the zodiac, Cic. **B.** Subst., **signīfēr** -fērī, m., milit. f. t., a *standard-bearer*, Caes.; Cic.; transf., a *leader, head*, calamitosum, Cic.; juvenatus, Cic

significābīlis -e (significo), *significant, conveying a meaning*, vox, Var

significans -antis, p. adj. (from significo), *graphic, distinct, clear*, Quint.

significāntēr, adv. (significans), *plainly, distinctly, clearly*, acutus, apertius, significantius dignitatem alienius defendere, Cic.

significāntia -ae, f. (significo), *expressiveness, energy, distinctness*, Quint.

significātiō -ōnis, f. (significo) **I.** a *showing, pointing out, indicating, sign, token, indication*; a, absol., *declare aloud significations*, Cic.; b, with subject gent., litterarum, Cic.; c, with object, gent., 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.; significatio flore, Cic.; 2, a *sign, prognostic of a change of weather*, Plin.; 3, *emphasis*, Cic.; 4, *the meaning, signification of a word*; scripti, Cic.

significātus -us, m. (significo), a *sign, prognostic of a change of weather*, Plin.

significo, 1 (signum and facio), *to give a sign, indication, to indicate, notify*. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., *hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est*, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., *omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos*, Cic.; c, with ut and the subj., *ut statim dimitterentur*, Caes.; d, with rel. sent., *litterae neque unde neque quō 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, futura, Cic.; b, *to give signs of, indicate a change*

of weather, Plin. **B.** Of words, *to mean, signify*; uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

Signinus, v. Signia.

signo, 1. (signum), *to put a mark upon, mark, designate*. **I.** Lat., **A.** Gen., *humum limite*, Ov.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, *cut in, inscribe*, Verg.; sonos vocis, Cic.; humum pede certo, *to tread on*, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, *to mark with a seal, seal up*, libellum, Cic.; volumina, Hor.; *arcanae tabellas*, Ov.; 2, *to coin, stamp money*, argentum signatum, Cic.; 3, *to adorn*; honore, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *signatum memini pectore nomen habere*, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, *to signify, express*; ossa nomen (Caeta) signat, Verg.; 2, *to observe, notice*, ora sono discordia, Verg.

signum -i, n. (perhaps connected with εἶκον, eikos), 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*, 2, 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 cor rre, (a) *to bring the standards together*, Caes.; (b) *to fight*, cum Alexandria, 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 tubā 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 aeneum, marmoreum, Cic.; hence, a, a *seal, signet*, Cic.; b, a *group of stars, constellation*, Cic

sil, silis, f. a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Plin.

Sila ae, f. a forest in Bruttia

silāoēs -a -um (sil), like ochre, color, Plin.

silānus -i, m. (Σιληνός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from the head of Silenus), Lucan.

Silārus i, m. a river in Lucania, now Sele.

silaus -i, m. a species of parsley, Plin.

silena, v. sileo.

silentium -ii, n. (sileo), *silence, stillness, quietness*. **I.** Lat., **A.** Gen., *audire aliquid magno silentio*, Cic.; silentium fieri jubere, Cic.; animadvertere cum silentio, *to notice in silence*, Ter.; silentio praetere, Cic.; silentium noctis, the stillness of night, Caes.; iuris, Ov. **B.** Esp., a, *freedom from disturbance*, and hence, *completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices*, id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vito caret, Cic.; b, *obscurity, ingloriousness*; laudem eorum a silentio vindicare, Cic. **II.** Transf., *quiet, repose, inactivity*, iudiciorum 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.

silēo -ii 2 to be still, noiseless, silent. **I.** Lat., 1, of persons, a, absol., or with de and the abl., *optimum quemque silere*, Liv.; ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; partic., *silens, silent*; umbrae silentes (of the dead), Verg.; subst., *silentios*, the silent, (a) = the dead; rex silentium (Pluto), Ov.; (b) the Pythagoreans;

coetus silentum, Ov.; **b**, with acc., to be silent about; tu hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Hor.; in pass., res siletur, Cic.; partic. subst., *silenda* -ōrum, 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: svncop. genit. plur., silentum, Verg., Ov.).

siler -ēris, n. a species of willow, the brook-willow, Verg.

sillesco, 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 cadere, 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.

Siliānus, v. Silius.

silicernium -ii, n. a funeral feast, Varr.; hence, transf., as a term of abuse applied to an infirm old man, Ter.

sillecia -ae, f. the plant fenugreek, Plin.

sillecula -ae, f. (dim. of siliqua), a little pod or husk, Varr.

siliginēus -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.

silignor, 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, *Siliānus* -a -um, relating to Silius.

sillybus = sittybos (q.v.).

silphium -ii, n. (σίλφιον) = laserpitium (q.v.).

Silēres -um, acc. -as, a people in Britain, to the west of the Severn and the Avon.

silurus -i, m. (σίλουρος), a species of river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Juv.

silus -a -um (σίλλος and σιλλός) = simus, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, Cic.

silva (sylva) -ae, f. (connected with ὕλη), a wood, forest. **I**. 1, lit., **a**, silva densa, Cic.; silvarum dea, Diana, Ov.; **b**, a plantation, a grove, a park; signa in silva disposita, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, a quantity of shrubs or plants, under-wood, Verg.; **b**, poet., a tree or trees, Verg., Ov. **II**. Transf., **1**, a dense mass or quantity; immanem 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.).

Silvānus -i, m. (silva), a Latin god of forests and the country; plur., Silvani, gods of the forests and the country.

silvātions -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* -ium, 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.

silvicōla -ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, Verg.

silvicultrix -tricis, f. (silva and colo), inhabiting the woods, Cat.

silvifragus -a -um (silva and frango), shattering the woods, Luer.

silvigēr -gēra -gērum (silva and gero), wooded, covered with forests; montes, Plin.

silvōsus -a -um (silva), well wooded, abounding in forests; saltus, Liv.

Simbrāvium -ii, n. a district in the country of the Aequi. Hence, *Simbrānus* -a -um, relating to Simbravium.

simla -ae, f. and *simiūs* -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.

similāgo = simila (q.v.).

similis -e (connected with simul, simulare), like, resembling, similar; **a**, with genit. (nearly always so in Cicero when used of persons) fratris, hominis, Cic.; simile veri, Cic.; non est veri simile ut occiderit, Cic.; mihi minus simile veri visum est, with acc. and infin., Liv.; compar., veri similius, Liv.; similiores Atticorum, Cic.; superl., simillimum veri, Cic.; **b**, with dat., si similes Italicis tribunos haberet, Liv.; quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contioni, Cic.; compar., similius id vero fecit, Liv.; superl., simillimus deo, Cic.; **c**, with dat. and genit. together, sunilis illi . . . similis deorum, Cic.; **d**, with inter se, homines inter se quum formā tum moribus similes, Cic.; **e**, foll. by atque, ut si, tamquam si, Cic.; **f**, absol., animus, Cic. Subst., *simile* -is, n. a resemblance, Cic.

similitēr, adv. (similis), in like manner, similarly; foll. by atque, ut si, Cic.

similitūdo -inis, f. (similis), likeness, similitude, resemblance. **I**. 1, gen., est inter ipsos similitudo, Cic.; est homini cum deo similitudo, Cic.; veri similitudo, probability, Cic.; plur., similitudines, concr., similar things, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, likeness in a portrait, Cic.; **b**, a metaphor, simile, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, a comparison, similitudo, Cic.; **2**, uniformity, Cic.

similo = simulo (q.v.).

simiōlus -i, m. (dim. of simius), a little ape (of a man), Cic.

simitū, adv., old form of simul (q.v.).

Simōis -mōentis, m. (Σιμόεις), a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander.

Simōnides -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), a lyric poet of Cos. Adj., *Simōnideus* -a -um, Simonidean.

simplex -plicis (sim = simple, cf. sincerus, and plex, from plico), simple, uncompounded, unmixed. **I**. Lit., **a**, natura animantis, Cic.; aqua, pure, Ov.; jus, Hor.; **b**, single, one; simplici ordine urbem intrare, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. **II**. Transf., **A**. a plain, simple, not complicated; causa, Cic.; genus

mortis, *without torture*, Liv.; necessitudo, *unconditional*, Cic.; *b*, *natural, simple*; ratio veritatis, Cic. **B.** Esp. *morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless*; annuus apertus ac simplex, Cic.

simplicitas -ätis, f. (simplex). **I.** *simplicity, simpleness*, Lucr. **II.** *moral simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour*; puerilis, Liv.; seimo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.

simplicitër, 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** -i, n. *that which is single* (opp. duplum), Cic.

simpulum -i, n. *a ladle*, prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing*, Cic.

simpvium -ii, n. *a sacrificial vessel*, Cic.

simul (archaic **sēmül**), adv. (connected with *äma*), *at once, at the same time as*. **I.** Gen. *a*, *absol.*, venire, Cic.; simul commonefacere, Caes.; *b*, *with cum*, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; *c*, *with et, que, atque*, simul et ostendi, Cic.; simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; *d*, *with abl.*, simul septemviris, Tac.; simul his dictis, Verg. **II.** Special phrases. **A.** simul . . . simul, *not only . . . but at the same time, partly . . . partly* (*äma mēn . . . äma de*); increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; tolli by ut or ne and subj., by quod and indic or subj., simul sui purgandi causä, simul ut, etc., Caes. **B.** simulatque (simulac), *as soon as*, *a*, simulatque cognitum est, Cic.; *b*, *with ut*, simul ut expecta sumus, Cic.; *c*, *simul alone* (as a conj.), simul inflavit tibicen, Cic. **C.** (Like Gr. *äma*) with partic pres., simul hoc dicens, *while saying this*, Verg.

simulacrum -i, n. (from simulo, as lavacrum from lavo), *an image, likeness, portrait, effigy*. **I.** Lit. *1, a*, oppidum, Cic.; Helenae, Cic.; *b*, *a doll, simulacra cerere*, Ov.; *2*, *a reflection in a mirror, a shadow, vision in a dream or seen in fancy*; *a*, *a reflection in a mirror or in water*, Lucr.; *b*, *a shade, ghost*, Ov.; *c*, *a vision in a dream, vana (noctis)*, Ov.; *d*, *t*, *t* of the Epicurean philosophy, *a conception of an object in the mind*, Lucr.; *e*, *the recollection of a thing*, Cic.; *3*, *transf.* in a discourse, *a characteristic*, Liv. **II.** Fig. as opposed to what is real, *1*, *a mere image, imitation*, simulacra virtutis, Cic.; *2*, *esp.*, *a*, *a phantom, appearance*; religionis, Cic.; *b*, *a shade, ghost* (of something lost); auspiciorum, Cic.

simulämen -ämis, n. (simulo), *an imitation*, Ov.

simülans -antis, p. adj. (from simulo), *only in compar., imitating, imitative*, simulantior vocum ales, *the parrot*, Ov.

simülätä, adv. (simulatus), *in appearance, feignedly*, Cic.

simulatio -önis, f. (simulo), *the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show, imitatio simulatioque virtutis*, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; *absol.*, *simulatio ficta*, Cic.

simulätor -önis, m. (simulo). **I.** *an imitator*; figurae, Ov. **II.** Transf., *a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, feigner*; sequitiae, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulatur, Cic.; simulator in omni oratione, *a master in irony*, Cic.

simülo, 1. (similis), *to make like*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Minerva simulata Mentor, Cic. **B.** Esp., *1*, *to present, represent*; epressum, Hor.; *2*, *to imitate*; nimbos, Verg.; Catonem, Hor.

II. Transf., *to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit*; simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; aegrum, *to play the part of a sick man*, Liv.; aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, Cic.; with acc. and infin., se furere, Cic., poet., with infin. alone, simulat Jove natus abire, Ov.; *absol.*, non sui commodi causä simulare, Cic. Esp., *partic.*, **simülätus** -a -um, *feigned, counterfeit*; nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum, *nothing counterfeit can be lasting*, Cic.

simultas -ätis, f. (= similitas, as facultas = facultas), *enmity towards some one who is like us, rivalry, jealousy, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred*, *a*, *sing.*, similitatem deponere, Cic.; *b*, *plur.*, simulates exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; simulates dirimere, Cic.

simülus -a -um (dim. of simus), *a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed*, Lucr.

simus -a -um (σιμός), *flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*, Verg.

sin, conj. *but if, if however*. **I.** With preceding particle, si, nisi, *if . . . but if*, Cic.; si . . . sin aliter, Cic.; si . . . sin autem, Cic.; sin minus, sin aliter, sin secus, ellipt., *but if not, if on the contrary*, Cic. **II.** Without preceding particle, Cic.; strengthened, sin autem, Cic.

sinäpi, indecl. n. and **sinäpis** -is, acc. -im, abl. -e and gen. -i, f. (σίωπε), *mustard*, Plin.

sincörē, adv. (sincerus), *honestly, frankly, sincerely*, loqui, Cic.; pronuntiare, Caes.

sincörätis -ätis, f. (sincerus). **I.** *purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness*, Plin. **II.** *uprightness, integrity*, Phaedr.

sincörus -a -um (from sin = simple and cerus, connected with cresco, cf. procerus = simply grown). **I.** *pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine*, *a*, *lit.*, discernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque venis, Cic.; genae, Ov.; *b*, *transf.*, *upright, honourable, sincere*; nihil sinceri, Cic.; fides, Liv. **II.** *pure*; *1*, *sound, healthy*, *a*, *lit.*, corpus, Ov.; sincerum integritate conserva, Cic.; *b*, *transf.*, *uninjured, undestroyed*; Minerva, Ov.; iudicium, Cic.; *2*, *unmixed, pure, nre*; *a*, *lit.*, proelium equestre, Liv.; *b*, *fig.*, voluptas, Cic., gaudium, Liv.

sincöput -pitis, n. (for semi caput) **I.** *half a head*, esp., *the smoked chap of a pig*, Juv. **II.** *Meton.*, *the brain*, Plaut.

sinöon -önis, 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.

singilläritër, adv. (singulus), *singly*, Lucr.

singillätim (singülätim), adv. (singulus), *singly, one by one*, Cic.

singüläris -e (singuli), *belonging to single persons or things*. **I.** Lit. **A.** gen., *a*, *singular, individual*; ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerat, 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.*, **singüläres** -um, m. *a select body of life-guards in the imperial service*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, unique, extra-*

ordinary; **a**, in a good sense, ingenio atque animo singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaeque virtus, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, exceptional; nequitia, Cic.

singulārīter, adv. (singularis). **I**. *singly*; **a**, Lucr.; **b**, in the singular number, Quint. **II**. Transf., particularly, singularly, extraordinarily; aliquid diligere, Cic.

singulārīus -a -um (singularis), *single*; catenae, once twisted (or one pound in weight), Plaut.

singulātīm = singillatim (q.v.).

singūli, v. singulus.

singultim, adv. (singultus), in sobs; transf. = stammeringly; paucā loqui, Hor.

singultio, 4 (singultus). **I**. to hiccough, Plin. **II**. to throb, Pers.

singulto, 1. (singultus). **I**. Intransit., to hiccough, to sob, Quint., of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, Verg. **II**. Transsit., to sob out, gasp out; animam, Ov.

singultus -ūs. m. (singuli). **I**. weeping, sobbing; **a**, of persons, singultuque plas interumpente querellas, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; **b**, of persons dying, rattling in the throat, Verg. **II**. Of similar sounds, the croaking of a raven, the gurgling of water, Plin.

singulus -a -um, more freq. in plur., **singūli** -ae -a (from *sin* = semel, *guli*, as simplex). **I**. single, a single person or thing, one alone; **a**, sing., singulum vestigium, Plaut.; **b**, plur., frequentes an pauci an singuli, Cic. **II**. Distributive, one each; legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, etc., one legion at Brundisium, one at Tarentum, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.

Sinis -is, m. (Σινς, 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., **sinistērior** -us, rota, Ov. **B**. Subst., 1, **sinistra** -ae, f. **a**, the left hand, Caes.; used in stealing, natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.; **b**, the left side; dextrā sinistra, Cic.; sub sinistra, Caes.; 2, **sinistri** -trum, m. the left wing of a line of battle, Liv. **II**. 1, awkward, wrong, perverse; mores, Verg.; 2, unfavourable, adverse; signa, Ov.; notus pecori sinister, Verg.; 3, t.t. of augury, **a**, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, favourable; tonitrus, Ov.; **b**, among the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, unfavourable, omen, Ov.

sinistēritas -ātis, f. (sinister), left-hand-ness, awkwardness, Plin.

sinistrē, adv. (sinister), unfavourably, unpromptly; excipere, Hor.; rescindere, Tac.

sinistrorsus (sinistrorsum), adv. (for sinisterorsus, sinistroversum), on the left hand, Caes., Hor.

sino, sivi, situm, 3. lit., to place, put down, to set down; only used in this sense in the partic. situs, and in the compound pono (= posino); in the finite verb only transf., to permit, allow, suffer. **I**. Gen., **a**, with acc. and infin., vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., hic accusare eum moderate per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.; **b**, with subj. alone, sine pascat aretque, Hor.; **c**, with acc., silite arma viris, Verg.; **d**, absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. In conversation, *sine*, let = may; feriant sine litora

fluctus, Verg.; or simply *sine*, good, be it so, Plaut. **B**. ne di sinant (sirit), ne Juppiter sirit, God forbid, Liv (perf. tenses syncope, sisti, sistis, sirts, sirit, sirtis; pluperf., sisset and sissent). Hence, **situs** -a -um. **I**. Partic., placed, laid down; 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., **a**, built; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, Liv.; **b**, buried; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, Cic. **II**. P. Adj. = lying, situate. **A**. Lit., 1, gen., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.; 2, esp., of places, *situate*; locus situs in media insula, Cic. **B**. Fig., 1, gen., voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic.; 2, esp., situm esse in aliqua re or in aliquo, to rest upon, depend upon; assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

Sinōpa -ae, f. and **Sinōpē** -ēs, f. (Σινώπη). **I**. a town in Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, a colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic Diogenes, now Sinap, Sinabe, Sinub. Hence, **A**. **Sinōpensis** -e, belonging to Sinope. **B**. **Sinōpēus** -ēi, 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 (Σινούσσα 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., **Sinuessānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sinuessa.

sinum, v. 1. sinus.

sinūo, 1. (2. sinus), to bend, curve; terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; pass. as middle, muni introrsus sinuati, bent inwards, Tac., serpens sinuatur in arcus, Ov.

sinuōsus -a -um (2. sinus). **I**. full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuosus; vestis, Ov.; flexus (anguis), Verg. **II**. Fig., of discourse, diffuse, digressive, Quint.

1. **sinus** -i, m. and **sinum** -i, n. a large bowl, a basin, Verg.

2. **sinus** -ūs, m. a bending, curve, fold. **I**. Gen., of the windings of a snake, Cic.; of the curls of hair, Ov.; the fold of a garment, sinu ex toga facto, Liv.; the belly of a sail swollen by the wind; sinus implere secundos, Verg.; pleno 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 sinu delatum esse dicebat, Cic.; in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, meton., a garment; induere regales sinus, Ov.; 3, **a**, the bosom; hence, love, affection, affectionate protection; in sinu est meo, is my darling, Cic.; in sinu gestare, to hold dear, Cic.; **b**, the 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 = supparum). **I**. a drop-scene at a theatre; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, meton. = comedy, Juv. **II**. a curtain to exclude the sun, Quint.

sipho (sipo) -ōnis, m. (σίφων), a siphon, Juv.

Sipontum -i, n. (Σιπών), an important harbour in Apulia, now Maria de Siponto. Adj., **Sipontinus** -a -um, Sipontine.

siptachōras -ae, m. an Indian tree, supposed to yield amber, Plin.

Sipylus -i, m. (Σίπυλος), a mountain in Lydia, where, according to the legend, Niobe was turned into stone.

siquandō, adv *if ever*, Cic

siquidem, conj **I.** *if indeed*, Cic. **II.** *sure, because*, Cic.

sirabum -i, n. (σίραβον) = *sapa* (q. v.)

siremps and **sirempse** (similis re ipsa), *the same*; *sirempse legem*, Plaut

Sirēn -ēnis, f., usually plur., **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), *the Sirens, birds with the faces of women, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction. Sirēnum scopuli, three small rocky islands on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surientum and Capreae; transf, vitanda est improba Siren, desidia*, Hor

siriāsis -is, f. (σειρίασις), *a disease in children, caused by excessive heat*, Plin.

sirius -ii, m. (σειριος), *the dogstar*, Verg; poet attrib, *siurus ardor, of the dogstar*, Verg

sirpēa and **sirpīa**, v *scirpeus*.

sirpēcūlus = *scirpculus* (q. v.)

sirpus = *scirpus* (q. v.)

sirus -i, m. (σειρός), *a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo*, Plin

sis = *si vis*, v. 1 *volo*

Sisapo -onis, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica, near which were gold-mines, now Guadaluca*.

Sisonna -ae, m. **I.** *L. Cornelius, a famous Roman orator and historian, contemporary of Cicero*. **II.** *a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace*

siser -ēnis, n. (σίσαρον), *a plant with an edible root* (Sium sisarum, Linn.), Plin

sisto, *sisti* and *stēti*, *stātum*, 3. (reduplication of *sto*) **I.** *Transit, A. to cause to stand, put, place, 1, aciem in litore*, Verg; *aleni jaculum in ore, to hit on the mouth*, Verg.; **2, esp, a, legul t t, sistere se or aliquem, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, Cic; *vadimonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day*, Cic; **b, to erect, effigiem, Tac. **B. 1, to stop, bring to a stand, check; a, lit, legiones, Liv; *equos*, Verg; *pedem on gradum*, Verg; **b, fig, querelas, lacrimas, Ov; *fugam*, Liv; **2, to make firm, settle firmly, establish; rem Romanam, Verg. **II.** *Intransit, A. to stand, 1, gen, Plaut; 2, esp, to appear, present oneself in court*, Cic. **B. to stand still, to halt, 1, lit, ubi sistere debui, Verg; **2, to stand firm, reipublicam sistere negat posse, Cic; *impers, vix concedit sisti posse, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer*, Liv; *partie, stātus* -a -um, *fixed, determined, recurring periodically; dies*, Liv; *sacriacium*, Cic**************

sistrātus -a -um (*sistrum*), *furnished with a sistrum*, Mart

sistrum -i, n. (σίσιτρον), *a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis*, Ov.

sisymbrium -ii, n. (σίσυμβριον), *an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint*, Ov.

Sisýphus (-ōs) -i, m. (Σισύφους), *a son of Aeolus, 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., Sisýphus* -a -um, *a, of or relating to Sisýphus, Prop; sanguine cretus Sisýphio, Ulysses*, Ov.; **b, Corinthian**, Ov. **B.** *Subst., Sisýphidēs* -ae, m. *Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisýphus*.

sitānus -a -um (σητάριος), *of this year, this year's*, Plin.

sitella -ae, f. (dum. of *situla*), *an urn, used for drawing lots*, Liv., Cic.

Sithōn -ōnis, m. (Σίθων), *son of Neptune,*

king in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence, A. Sithōn -ōnis, *Sithonian*; poet. = *Thracian*. **B.** *Sithōnia* -idis, f., *subst., a Thracian woman*, Ov. **C.** *Sithōnius* -a -um, *Sithonian*, Thracian; *subst., Sithōnii* -ōrum, m., *the Thracians*, Hor.

siticulōsus -a -um (*sis*), *very dry, parched*, Hor.

sitiens, v. *sitio*.

sitientēr, adv. (*sitiens*), *thirstily, greedily, eagerly, expetere*, Cic.

sitio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (*sitis*), *to thirst, be thirsty*. **I.** *Intransit, A. 1, lit, Cic; prov., sitire medius in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty*, Ov; **2, transf, a, of plants, the soil, etc., to be dry, parched, situnt agri, Cic; *tellus*, Ov.; **b, to suffer from heat, to be situated in a hot climate, Alpi sitientes, Verg. **B.** *Fig, to be eager; partic, sitiens, thirsting, eager; eo gravius avidiusque sitiens*, Cic; *fac venias ad sitiētes aures, languishing for news*, Cic. **II.** *Transit, to thirst for something. A. Lit., Tagum, Mart, pass, aquae sitiuntur*, Ov. **B.** *Fig, to thirst after, eagerly desire; sanguinem*, Cic.; *honores*, Cic.; *partic, sitiens, with genit, virtutis*, Cic.****

sitis -is, f. *thirst. I. 1, lit, arentibus siti faucibus*, Liv; *sitim colligere, to feel thirst*, Ov., *to cause thirst*, Verg., *sitim explore, Cic, extinguere*, Ov., *restringere*, 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 -oris, m. (*sitio*), *one who thirsts, a thirster*, Mart

sittýbos (*sittýbos*) -i, plur., **sittyboe**, m. (*σittύβος = σιττύβος*), *a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written*, Cic.

situla -ae, f. and **situlus** -i, m. *a, a small urn for drawing water*, Plaut.; **b, an urn used in drawing lots, Plaut.**

1 **situs** -a -um, v. *sino*.

2 **situs** -ūs, m. (*sino*) **I.** *the place, site, situation of anything, 1, lit, loci, urbis*, Cic.; *plui, situs oppidorum, castrorum*, Caes.; *terrarum*, Cic. **2, meton, a, situation = building; monumentum regali 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; *cauescent tecta situ*, Ov; **c, Althiness of the body, Ov. **B.** *Fig, of the mind, rusting, dullness, weakness, marcescere otio situque civitatem*, Liv.; *senectus victa situ*, Ov.**********

sivē and **seu**, conj. **I.** *or if, si omnes declinabunt, sivē aliae declinabunt*, Cic.; *me, seu corpus spulatum lumine navis, reddē mibis*, Verg. **II.** *With a disjunctive sense, a, doubled, sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or if; sive tu medicum adhibueris (fut. perf.) sive non adhibueris (fut. perf.)*, Cic; *sive fecisset sive voluisset*, Cic.; *sive deus sive natura ademerat*, Cic.; *sive casu, sive consilio deorum*, Caes.; *in the same sense, sive . . . seu, Verg., Liv.; seu . . . sive, Verg, repeated several times, sive . . . sive . . . sive, Cic., with other disjunct. particles, seu . . . aut, Verg.; with interrog. particles, -ne . . . seu, Verg.; sive . . . an, Tac.; b, or; regis Philippii sive Persae*, Cic.

smāragdus -i, m. and f. (σμάραγδος), *añ emerald*, Lucr.

smecticus -a -um (σμηκτικός), *cleansing, cleaning; via*, 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.

Sminthēus -ēi, m. (Σμινθέυς), a surname of Apollo, either from σμίνθος (in Cretan = mouse), the mouse-killer, or from Smintha (Σμινθή), 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.

myrrhiza = myrrha, myrrhis (q.v.).

sōbōles, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco (q.v.).

sōbrīē, adv. (sobrius). **I.** moderately, frugally, soberly; vivere, Cic. **II.** prudently, carefully, Plaut.

sōbrīetas -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, Iympha, 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. (συγχίς, συγχίς), 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. (ἐκπύς), a father-in-law, Cic.; plur., soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Liv.

socēra = socrus (q.v.).

socia -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.

sociētas -ātis, f. (socius). **I.** society, company, companionship, fellowship, association; hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; regni, Liv.; sceleris, Cic.; societatem colere, statuere, inire, conficere, Cic.; venire in societatem laudum allicuius, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, commercial partnership; a, societatem facere, Cic., gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; b, the partnership or company of the publicani to farm the taxes of the provinces; Bithynica, Cic.; 2, a political alliance between states; societatem belli facere, Cic.

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.; sanguinem (of relationship), Liv.; of things, omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, Cic.; nos urbe, domo

socias, givest us a share in, Verg. **II.** Esp., to accomplish in company with others; sociati parte laboris fungi, Ov.

sociōfraudus -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; subst. = a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer; socii penates, Ov.; socius regni, fellow regent, Cic.; socius periculorum, Cic.; belli, Cic.; amentiae, Cic.; nocte sociā, under the shelter of night, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, of relationship, socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; 2, of marriage, socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socia tori, Ov., and simply socia, Sall., a wife; 3, allied, confederate; socii Carthaginensium populi, Liv.; classis socia, Ov.; subst., **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 partner; iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; pro socio damnari, to be condemned for defrauding a partner, Cic.; b, socii = the company of publicani for the purpose of farming the taxes, Cic. (genit. plur., socium, Liv., Verg.).

socordia -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., **Socrātici** -ōrum, m. the pupils and followers of Socrates.

socrus -ūs, f. (ἐκπύα), a mother-in-law, Cic.

sodalicius -a -um (sodalis), of or relating to companionship. **I.** Adj., iure sodalicio, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sodalicius** -i, 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, m. A. a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, transf., a, of things, a companion, attendant on; sodalis hiemis (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.).

sodālītās -ātis, f. (sodalis). **I.** companionship, intimate association; officia sodalitatē familiaritatisque, Cic.; homo summā sodalitate, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a club for feasting, Plin., Cic.; 2, a club, association; a, in a good sense, a religious brotherhood; quaedam sodalitas Luperorum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, a secret, illegal society, Cic.

sodēs (for si audes), pray, if you please, with your leave, prithee; iube sodas nummos curari, Cic.; me. sodas (ac. relinque), Hor.

sol, *sōlis*, m. *the sun*. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, *sol praecipitans, inclining towards evening*, Cic.; *supremo sole, at evening*, Hor.; *sol mihi exdisse 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 nimius*, Ov.; *ambulare in sole*, Cic.; hence, of work done in the sun (opp. to umbra), **a**, *military service*; *cedat umbra* (i.e., *jurisprudentia*) *solis*, Cic.; **b**, *appearance in public*; *procedere in solem et publicum*, Cic.; **2**, *the day*; *tres soles erramus*, Verg. **II.** Fig., *the sun*, of distinguished persons, *P. Africanus sol alter*, Cic.; *solem Asiae Brutum appellat*, Hor.

solācium = solatium (q.v.).

solāmen -inis, n. (solor), *a means of consolation, comfort*, Verg.

solānum -i, n. *the plant nightshade*, Plin.

solāris -e (sol), *of or relating to the sun*, *solar*, *lumen*, Ov.

solārium -ii, n. (sol). **A.** *a sundial*, Plant.; *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*, Plant.

solātiolum -i, n. (dim. of solatium), *a small consolation*, Cat.

solātium (solācium) -ii, n. (solor), *a consolation, comfort, solace, relief*. **I.** **1**, lit., *servitutis*, 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.

soldurī -ōrum, m. (a Celtic word), *retainers, vassals*, Caes.

soldus = solldus (q.v.).

solēa -ae, f. (solum). **I.** *a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal*, *solesa 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.

solēarius -ii, m. (solea), *a sandal-maker*, Plaut.

solēatus -a -um (solea), *wearing sandals*, Cic.

solēn -ēnis, m. (σωλήν), *a species of mussel, the razor-fish*, Plin.

solennis, solennitas = sollemnis, etc. (q.v.).

solēo, solitus sum, **2** *to be accustomed, be used, be wont*; with infin., *mentiri*, Cic.; ut soleo, ut solet (sc. facere), *as is my custom*, Cic.; ut solet (sc. fieri), *as is the custom*, Cic.

solera, solertia = solers, solertia (q.v.).

Sōlī (Sōloe) -ōrum, m. (Σόλοι), *a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus*.

solldō, adv. (solidus). **I.** *firmly, densely, solidly*, Col. **II.** *surely, certainly*; *aliquid scire*, Plaut.

solldipes -pēdis (solidus and pes), *not dividing the hoofs, having undivided hoofs*, Plin.

sollditas -ātis, f. (solidus), *solidity*; *nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam*, Cic.

solldo, **1**. (solidus). **I.** **a**, *to make dense, solid*; *aream aretā*, Verg.; **b**, *to make firm*;

muros, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to join together, to make whole*, Plin.

solldus -a -um (Gr. ὄλος), *dense, firm, solid*. **I.** Lit., gen., **a**, *paries*, Cic.; subst., **solldum** -i, n., (a) *firm ground*, Ov.; (B) *a thick body*, Verg.; **b**, of metals, *massive, solid*; *crateres auro solldi, of massive gold*, Verg.; **c**, *firm, hard*; *ripe*, Ov.; *adamas*, Verg.; subst., **solldum** -i, n. *something firm*, Hor.; *solldo caiere*, Cic.; in solldo, fig., *in safety*; *aliquem in solldo locare*, Verg.; **d**, *thick, strong*; *tori Herculis*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, *whole, complete, entire*; *usura*, Cic.; *partem solldo demere de die*, Hor.; subst., **solldum** -i, n. *the whole sum*, Cic.; **2**, *firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid*; *laus*, Cic.; *utilitas*, Cic.; subst., *that which is real or genuine*, Hor.; **3**, *firm, immovable*, mens, Hor.

solldfer -fēra -fērum (sol and fero), *sun-bringing*, Sen.

solldfuga -ae, f. (sol and fugio), *a kind of poisonous ant*, Plin.

solldistimum (solldistimum) and **solldistimum tripudium**, *the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks*, Cic.

solldtarius -a -um (solus), *standing alone*; **a**, *solitary, alone, lonely*; *solldtarius homo atque in agro vitam agens*, Cic.; **b**, *single, alone, by itself*; *quoniam sollditaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire*, Cic.

solldtudo -inis, f. (solus). **I.** *solitude, loneliness* (opp. frequentia, celebritas); *loci*, Cic.; in sollditudine secum loqui, Cic.; plur., in animi doloribus sollditudines captare, Cic. **II.** *a state of desertion, deprivation, want*; *liberorum*, Cic.

solldtus -a -um, p. adj. (from soleo), *usual, customary, wonted, habitual*; **a**, adj., *locus*, Ov.; *solldto matrum de more*, Verg.; **b**, subst., **solldtum** -i, n. *that which is usual or customary, custom*, often with prep., *praeter solldtum*, Hor.; in abl with compar., *major solldto*, Liv.; plus solldto, Liv.

solldnum -ii, n. **I.** *a chair of state, royal seat, throne*, **a**, for kings, *regale*, Liv.; meton. = *throne, regal power*, in paterno solldo locare, Liv.; **b**, for the gods in the temples; *deorum solldo*, Cic.; **c**, of jurists, *an arm-chair, seated in which they gave their opinion*; *quo minus more patrio sedens in solldo consulentibus responderem*, Cic. **II.** *a bathing-tub of stone or wood*, Suet. **III.** *a stone coffin, sarcophagus*, Suet.

solldvagus -a -um (solus and vagus), *wandering alone*. **I.** Lat., *bestiae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *solldtary, lonely, single*; *cognitio*, Cic.

sollemnīs (sollemnīs, sollemnīs) -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., **sollemnē** -is, n. *a solemn feast, sacrifice, a religious rite*; *sollemnē clavi figendi*, Liv.; esp., plur. = *the sacrificial victims*; *extis sollemnibus vesci*, Liv. **B.** *usual, customary, wonted, common*; *lascivia militum*, Liv.; *officium*, Cic.; subst., **sollemnē** -is, n. *a custom*; *nostrum illud sollemnē servemus*, Cic.

sollemnītēr (sollemnītēr, sollemnītēr), adv. (sollemnīs). **I.** *solemnly, religiously*; *omnia peragere*, Liv. **II.** *according to use, custom*, Plin.

sollera (sollera) -ertis (solus = totus and ars), lit., *possessed entirely of an art* (opp. iners), hence, *clever, skillful, adroit*; **a**, of persons, *agricola*, Cic.; *Ulysses*, Ov.; *quo quisque est solldtior et ingenuior, hoc, etc.*, Cic.; *solldtissimus*

omnium, Sall.; with infin., Hor.; with genit., Musa lyrae sollers, Hor.; **b**, of things, ingenious, intelligent; natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic. (abl. sing., gen. solleteri; sollette, Ov.).

sollerter (solerter), adv. with compar. and superl., cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, Cic.

sollertia (solerria) -ae, f. (sollers), cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity; naturae, Cic.; ingenii, Sall.; with object, genit., cogitandi, iudicandi, Cic.; in hac re tanta iust ratio atque sollertia ut, etc., Cic.

solicitatio -ōnis, f. (solleito), *an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation*, Cic.

solicite, adv. (solicitus), *anxiously, solicitously, carefully*, Plin.

sollicito, 1. (solicitus), *to move violently, shake, stir, agitate*. **I.** 1, lit., tellurem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; spicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, to touch the strings, Ov.; 2, transf., to weaken, disturb; malā copīā aegrum stomachum, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, to disturb, trouble; pacem, Liv.; 2, *a*, to agitate, vex, disquiet, annoy; haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; sollicitatus Juppiter, Liv.; **b**, to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, solicit, tamper with; (a) in a bad sense, civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernīs pecuniā, Caes.; poet., with a thing as object, sollicitare iudicium domis, 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. mhn., servos ad hospitem necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic.; (β) in a good sense, to persuade, solicit, influence, Lucr.

sollicitudo -inis, f. (solicitus), *uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, 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 solum, Cic.

solicitus -a -um (sollus = totus and clo), *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, anxious 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.

solliferrēum (solferrēum) -i, n. (sollus = totus and ferrum), *a javelin entirely of iron*, Liv.

sollistimus = solistimus (q.v.).

sollus -a -um (Oscan) = totus (q.v.).

1. **sōlo**, 1. (solus), *to make solitary, make desert*, Sen.

2. **Sōle** = Solon (q.v.).

Sōle = Soli (q.v.).

sollēclismus -i, m. (σολεκισμός), *a grammatical error, solecism*, Quint.

Sōlon (Sōlo) -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), *one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, living about 600 B.C.*

Solonius a -um, *name of a district in Latium*.

sōlo, 1, *to comfort, console*. **I.** Lit., inopem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a**, to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate; fauem, Verg.; laborem cantu, Verg.; aestum fluvius, Hor.; **b**, to indemnify, to compensate, Tac.

solstitialis -e (solstitium). **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; solstitiali tempore, Liv. **B.** of or relating to the sun, solar; orbis, Liv.

solstitium -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; solstitium pecori defendite, Verg.

1. **sōlum** -i, n. the bottom or lowest part of anything. **I.** Gen., **a**, lit., fossae, Caes.; clivus ad solum exustus 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., quodeunque 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, to leave one's country, go into exile, Cic.; 5, soil = that which is underneath; Cereale, a layer of biscuit underneath other food, Verg., substrahiturque solum (c. 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. sōlius, dat. sōli (from se), *alone, only, sole*. **I.** Gen., solum regnare, Cic.; solus novem menses, only nine months, Cic. **II.** Of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited; quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic.

2. **Sōlus** -antis, f. (Σολοῦς), *a town on the north coast of Sicily, east of Panormus, now Castello di Solanto*. Hence, **Sōluntinus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Solus*.

sōlūtē, adv. (solutus). **I.** *a*, without impediment, freely; moveri, Cic.; **b**, without difficulty, easily, Cic. **II.** carelessly, negligently, Cic.

sōlūtīlis -e (solutus), *easily coming to pieces*, Suet.

sōlūtio -ōnis, f. (solvo). **I.** a loosening. **A.** Lit., linguae, a loose, ready tongue, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, a paying, payment; legatorum, Cic.; 2, solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. **II.** dissolution; **a**, totus 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 optio eligendi, unhindered, Cic.; with ab and the abl., soluta cupiditibus, Cic.; with abl. alone, ambitione, Hor.; with genit., famuli operum soluti, Her.; **b**, free from debt or mortgage, unencumbered; praedia, Cic.; **c**, of orators, fluent, ready; solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.; **d**, of discourse, unbound; (a) free from the fetters of metre, prose; soluta oratio (opp. poemata), Cic.

(**β**) loose, flowing, not carefully constructed; verba, Cic.; numeri, of Pindaric poetry, Hor.; **2**, in a bad sense, **a**, unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious, libido solutior, Liv.; praetura, Cic.; rursus, Verg.; **b**, lazy, sluggish; Titius tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic.; **c**, negligent, Cic. **II**. Of soil, loose, loosened, terra, Plin.

solvere, solvi, solūtum, 3. (i. 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**, transf., **a**, to unbind, release, set free, canem, Phaedi, equum senescentem, to unyoke, Hor.; **b**, transf., to untie, loosen, open, epistolam, Cic.; ora, open the mouth, Ov.; **c**, naut. t. t., ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, set sail, so solve re funem, Verg.; absol., naves a terra solvunt, Caes. **B**. Fig., 1, commercial t. t., to pay or discharge a debt; **2**, lit. (a) aliquid; pecuniam debitam, Cic.; pro frumento nihil, Cic.; solvendo non erat, he was insolvent, Cic.; (**β**) aliquid, to pay any one, Plaut.; **b**, transf., to perform a promise or duty, fulfill an engagement, si solveris ea quae pollicens, Cic.; iusta paterno funeri, Cic.; suprema alicui, Tac., capite poenas, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.; **2**, to set free, release, aliquem curā 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.; pontem, Tac.; **b**, to melt, dissolve, nivem, Ov.; solvuntur viscera, putrefy, Verg.; **2**, transf., **a**, to par., separate, agmina ductus choris, Verg.; **b**, to weaken, relax, homines solverat alta quies, Ov.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvi morte, or solvi alone, to die, Ov. **B**. Fig., 1, to remove by breaking up; **a**, to bring to an end, terminate, injuriam, Sall.; pass., hiems solvitur, is broken up, disappears, Hor.; **b**, to break, to violate; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; solventur risu tabulae (perhaps = the laws will lose their force, but see under tabulae, II 1), Hor.; **c**, to banish, get rid of, pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.; **2**, to solve, explain, juris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.; captiosa, Cic.

Sōlymi -ōrum, m. (Σόλυμοι), the earliest inhabitants of Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, whence the name Hierosolymus, Jerusalem. Hence, adj., **Sōlymus** -a -um, belonging to Jerusalem or the Jews.

somniator -ōris, m. (somnia), a dreamer, Sen.

somniculōsē, adv. (somniculosus), sleepily, lazily, Plaut.

somniculōsus -a -um (sominus), sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, senectus, Cic.

somnifer -fēra -fērum (sominus and fero) **I**, sleep-bringing, sleep-causing; virga (Mercurii), Ov. **II**, narcotic, deadly; venenum, Ov.

somnificus -a -um (sominus and facio), bringing or causing sleep, Plin.

somnio, 1. (somnia), to dream. **I**. Lit., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; with acc., to dream of; ovum, Cic.; with accus. and infin., ovum pendere ex facia 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. (sominus), a dream; 1, lit., per somnia (in a dream) loqui, Cic.; **2**, transf., 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 consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; dare se somno, Cic.; aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic.; in somnis videre, Cic.; **2**, esp., drowsiness, laziness, 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.

sōnābilis -e (sono), sounding, resounding; sistrum, Ov.

sōnans -antis, p. adj. (from sono) sounding; concha, Ov., of words, ut sint alia (verba) sonantiora, full-sounding, sonorous, Cic.

sōnax -acis (sono), sounding, resounding, Ov.

sonchos -i, m. (σόχος), the plant sow-thistle, Plin.

sōnipēs -pēdis (sonus and pes), sounding with the feet, usually subst., m. the horse, Verg.

sōnitus -ūs, m. (sono), a sound, noise; Olympi, thunder, Verg.; somitum reddere, Cic.

sōnivius -a -um (sono), sounding, only used in augury in the phrase sonivium tripudium, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens, Cic.

sōno, sōnū, sōnitum, 1 (sonus). **I**. Intransit., 1, to sound, resound, make a noise; **a**, sonuerunt tympana, Caes., classica sonant, Verg., sonare mani voce, to produce an empty jangle of words, Cic.; with acc. neut., annuis raucā 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 mechoatum quiddam atque peregrinum sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, sounds human, Verg.; **b**, to betray by a sound; turam sonare juvenel, Prop.; **2**, to mean, quid sonet haec vox, Cic.; **3**, **a**, to shout, cry, sing, euhoe lūache, Ov.; **b**, to sing of, bella, Ov.; **c**, to celebrate, atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg. (fut. partic., sonaturum, Hor.)

sōnor -ōnis, m. (sono), sound, noise, din; sonorem dant silvae, Verg.

sōnorus -a -um (sonor), sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous, cithara, Tib., tempestas, Verg.

sons, sontis, guilty, deserving of punishment; anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov.; subst., punire sones, the guilty, Cic.

Sentiātes -um, m a people in Gallia Aquitania, on the borders of Gallia Celtica.

sentiōsus -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.

sōnus -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; ficti soni, Ov.; **2**, meton., voice speech; tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor. **II**. Transf., tone, Cic.

sōphia -ae, f. (σοφία), wisdom, Mart.

sōphisma -ātis, n. (σόφισμα), a sophism, Sen.

sōphista -ae, m. and **sōphistes** -ae, m. (σοφιστής), a sophist, a philosopher who taught for money eloquence, practical wisdom, the art of disputing, etc.; hence often = a quibbler, charlatan, Cic.

Sōphocles -is, m., voc. Sophocle (Σοφοκλῆς), the famous Greek tragic poet. Hence, adj.

Sophocleus -a -um, *Sophocleus*, relating to *Sophocles*, Cic.

Sophoniba -ae, f. (Σοφονίβα), daughter of *Hasdrubal*, wife of the Numidian king, *Syphax*.

1. **sophus** (-ός) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise*, *Phaedr.*; subst., *a wise man*, *Mart.*

2. **sophos** (σοφός), adv. *bravo, well done*, *Mart.*

sopio -ivi and -it -itum, 4. **I.** to put to sleep, *lull to sleep*; 1, gen., a, of living beings, *vino oneratos*, *Liv.*; *pervigilem draconem herbis*, *Ov.*; partic., *sopitus, lulled to sleep*; *vigiles*, *Liv.*; b, transf., of things, to lull, quiet; in pass., *sopiri, sopitum esse* = to *slumber, rest*; *virtus sopita sit*, *Cic.*; *ignis sopitus, slumbering under the ashes*, *Verg.*; 2, to lull to an eternal sleep, kill; *quiete sopitus*, *Lucr.* **II.** Meton., to stun, render senseless; *impactus ita est saxo, ut sopi-
retur*, *Liv.*

sopor -ōris, 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, laziness, 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 Stygiā*, *Verg.*

soporifer -fēra -fērum (*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, **Sorānus** -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*.

Sorānus -a -um, v. *Sora*.

soraceum -i, n. (σώρακος), a punner, hamper, *Plaut.*

sorbēo, *sorbui*, 2. (root *SORB*, Gk. *POB*, whence *ποβεω*), 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.*; *sorbent avidae praecordia flammae*, *Ov.* **II.** Fig., odia, to swallow, put up with, *Cic.*

1. **sorbilo** (*sorbillo*), 1. (dim. of *sorbeo*), to suck in, sip, *Ter.*

2. **sorbilo**, adv. (*sorbeo*), drop by drop, *Plaut.*

sorbitio -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, *sordui*, 2. (*sordes*). **I.** to be dirty, filthy; *cunctane prae campo sordent*? *Hor.* **II.** Fig., 1, to be mean, sordid in appearance, *Plaut.*; 2, to be contemptible, be despised; *adeo se suis etiam sordere*, *Liv.*

sordes -is, f. and gen. plur., **sordes** -ium, f. dirt, filth. **I.** 1, lit., a, sine *sordibus unguis*, *Hor.*; in *sordibus aurium inhaerescere*, *Cic.*; b, esp., soiled or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused; *sordes lugubres*, *Cic.*; 2, meton., of persons, *Otenebrae, lutum, sordes*, *Cic.*; *apud sordem urbis et faciem, the dregs of the people*, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., 1, *meanness, baseness*; *hom-*

inis, *Cic.*; *fortuna et vitae*, *Cic.*; 2, *sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness*; a, rarely in sing., *nulla in re familiari sordes*, *Cic.*; b, gen. in plur., *mens oppleta sordibus*, *Cic.*

sordesco, *sordui*, 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, vulgarly, meanly; *dicere*, *Cic.*; b, sordidly, stingily, *Cic.*

sordidulus -a -um (dim. of *sordidus*), somewhat dirty, *Juv.*

sordidus -a -um (*sordeo*), dirty, filthy, unclean. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., *amictus*, *Verg.*; *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.*; *cupido*, *Hor.*

sorditudo -inis, f. (*sordes*), dirt, filth, *Plaut.*

sorex -icis, m. (σῆρας), a shrew-mouse, *Plin.*

soricinus -a -um (*sorex*), of or relating to a shrew-mouse, *Plaut.*

sorites -ae, m. (σωρείτης), a sorites, a sophism formed by accumulation of arguments, *Cic.* (dat., *sorti*, *Cic.*; acc. sing., *sortiam*, *Cic.*).

soror (= *sosor*, 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.*; so too *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.*

sororicida -ae, m. (*soror* and *caedo*), one who murders a sister, *Cic.*

sororio, 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. *sero*, as *fois* from *fero*), a lot. **I. A.** Lit., a, *conicere sortes in hydram*, *Cic.*; or simply, *conicere sortes*, *Cic.*; *deicere sortes*, *Cic.*; *sors mea exit, comes out*, *Cic.*; *ut sors exciderat*, *Liv.*; b, esp., *sortes*, used as oracles, verses (from *Vergil*, etc.), written on leaves and drawn by persons; *sortes ducere*, *Juv.* **B.** Transf., *res revocatur ad sortem*, *Cic.*; *conicere 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 afit nisi sorte*, *Cic.*; 3, a, = part; in nullam sortem bonorum nato, *Liv.*; *Saturni sors prima, first child*, *Ov.*; b, lot, fate, fortune, destiny; *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae*, *Verg.*; *illacrimare sorti humanae*, *Liv.*; hence, esp., (a) rank or station of a person; *prima, secunda*, *Liv.*; (B) sex; *altera, female*, *Ov.*; (γ) kind; *nova pugnae sors*, *Verg.*; 4, money, capital out at interest; *sorte caret, usura nec ea solidi contentus est*, *Cic.* (archaic abl., *sorti*, *Verg.*).

sorticula -ae, f. (dim. of *sors*), a little lot or ticket, *Suet.*

sortilegus -a -um (*sors* and *lego*), prophetic, oracular, *Hor.* Subst., **sortilegus** -i, m. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, *Cic.*

sortior, 4. dep. (sors). **I.** Intransit., to cast lots; inter se, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to decide by lot, cast lots for; **1.** lit., provinciam, Cic.; consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** to choose, select; subolem, Verg.; **b.** to share, divide; regnum in plebem, Liv. **B.** to gain by lot; **1.** lit., peregrinam (provinciam), Liv.; **2.** transf., to gain by fate, to get, receive, obtain; mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor., **sortitus** -a -um, pass., gained by lot, Cic.

sortitio -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by casting lots; iudicium sortitio fit, Cic.

sortitō, adv. (abl. of sortitus, from sortior), by lot, Cic.

sortitor -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots, Sen.

1. sortitus -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot, Cic., Verg.

2. sortitus -a -um, partic. of sortior.

sōry (sōri) -rēōs, n. (σῶρυ), inkstone, sory, Plin.

sospēs -itis (root SOS, σῶς), safe, unhurt, uninjured. **I.** a, of persons, sospites bievi in patriam ad parentes restituit, 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, Plaut

sospito, 1. (sospes), to keep safe, preserve; suam progeniem, Liv

sōtēr -tēris, acc. -tēra, m. (σωτήρ), a saviour, Cic

sōtēria -ōrum, n (σωτήρια), presents given in celebration of a recovery from sickness, Mart.

spādix -dicis (σπαδῖξ), of the colour of a palm-branch with its fruit, chestnut-coloured, equi, Verg

spādo -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch, Liv.

spādōnius -a -um (spado), unfruitful, producing no seed, Plin.

spargānion -ii, n. (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Plin

spargo, spāini, sparsum, 3. (root SPAR, Gr ΣΠΙΛΑ, whence σπείρω). **I.** to scatter, strew, SPILLAGE. **A.** Gen., nummos populo, Cic.; nuces, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** to scatter seeds, to sow; semina humo, Ov.; fig., annos 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 Theseos, Ov.; (β) of things, to divide, distribute; per vias speculatorum, Liv., also, to disperse, scatter in flight; spargere se in fugam, Liv.; **b.** to dissipate property; spargas tua prodigis, Hor.; **c.** to tear in pieces; corpora, Ov. **II.** to besprinkle, bestrew; **1.** lit., humum folis, Verg.; **2.** transf., **a.** to besprinkle; aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; fig., litterae humanitatis sale sparsae, Cic.; **b.** to bedew, moisten; lacrima 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 **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia, now Minira. Hence, adj., **A. Spartānus** -a -um, Spartan;

subst., **Spartānus** -i, m. a Spartan. **B. Sparticus** -a -um, Spartan. **C.** Subst., **Spartilātes** -ae, m. a Spartan

Spartacus -i, m. a gladiator, by birth a Thracian, head of the Gladiatorial War against the Romans, 73-71 B.C., defeated by Crassus.

spartārius -a -um (spartum), bearing **esparto** grass, Plin., plur. subst., **spartaria** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), places where **esparto** grass grows, Plin.

spartum (-on) -i, n. (σπάρον), **1.** a kind of grass, **esparto** grass, Liv., Plin., **2.** rope made of **esparto** grass, Plin.

spārūlus -i, m. (dim. of **sparus**), a kind of fish, a bream, Ov.

spārus -i, m and **spārum** -i, n. a small curved spear or javelin, a hunting-spear, Verg., Sall.

spasmus -i, m (σπασμός), and **spasma** -ātis, n (σπάσμα), a cramp, spasm, Plin.

spasticus -a -um (σπαστικός), seized with cramp or spasm, Plin.

spātha -ae, f. (σπάθη). **I.** a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula, Plin.

II. an instrument of like shape used by weavers, Ser. **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.

spātiōr, 1. dep (spatium), to walk, walk about, to take a walk, to promenade; in xysto, Cic.; in sicca arena, Verg.; transf., of things, to spread out, expand, alae spatiantes, Ov.

spātiōse, adv (spatiosus). **I.** a, widely, extensively, Plin., **b.** greatly; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long, Prop.

spātiōsus -a -um (spatium). **I.** occupying much space, wide, spacious, large; taurus, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long, nox, Ov.

spātium -ii, n. (σπάδιον Dorian = σπαδιον), space, distance, or extension in length and breadth. **I.** **A.** Gen., spatia locorum, Caes.; each spatium, Verg. **B.** Esp., space or distance between two points, **1.** a, distance, interval; paribus spatii 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 spatium, Cic., **b.** duration of time, length of time; spatium pugnae defatigati, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** the time fixed for any action, time, leisure, opportunity; nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; nae spatium dare, give the reins to, Liv.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic.: **2.** metrical time, measure, quantity, Cic

spécialis -e (species), individual, particular, special, Quint.

spécies -ei, f. (specio) **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, view, look; speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr.

II. Pass. = **1.** sight, look, appearance, speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem ridendis 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 praebueris, 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 vires species

spēri, Liv.; **d**, *appearance, show*; speciem utilitatis habere, Cic.; specie, in appearance, Cic.; ad speciem, for the sake of outward show (to deceive), Cic.; **5**, a statue, representation, image, Cic.; **6**, a kind, species, division of a genus, Cic. (genit. and dat. plur. not used by classical authors).

spēcillum -i, n. (specio), a surgeon's probe, Cic.

spēcimen -inis, n. (specio), that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen. **I**. Lit., ingenii, Cic.; 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 (spēō), spexi, spectrum (σκέπω), to look at, behold, see, Plaut.

spēciosē, adv. (speciosus), beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily; speciosius iustratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

spēciosus -a -um (species). **I**. beautiful, splendid, handsome; mulier, Ov.; hence, a, dazzling, well-sounding; nomina, Tac.; b, imposing, distinguished; opes, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. **II**. plausible, specious; vocabula, Hor.; titulus, Liv.; with 2. supine, si vera potius quam dictu speciosa dicenda sunt, Liv.

spēcābilis -e (specto), 1, visible; corpus, Cic.; 2, worth seeing, notable, remarkable, heros, Ov.

spēcācūlum -i, n. (specto), a sight, show, spectacle. **I**. Gen., luctuosum, Cic.; rerum caelestium, Cic.; alicui spectaculum praebere, Cic.; spectaculo esse, Cic. **II**. Esp., a spectacle in the theatre or circus; 1, lit., spectaculum apparatusissimum, Cic.; gladiatorum, Liv.; 2, meton., a place from which or where one can see a spectacle; gen. plur., spectacula; a, the stage, the seats; spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic.; b, the theatre, Suet.

spēcāmen -inis, n. (specto), a sign, token, proof, Plaut.

spēcātē, adv., but only in superl. (spectatus), admirably, excellently, Plin.

spēcātiō -ōnis, f. (specto), a looking at, beholding, viewing. **I**. Gen., apparatus, Cic.; animum spectatione levare, Cic. **II**. the inspection, testing of money, Cic.

spēcātīvus -a -um (specto), contemplative (opp. activus), theoretical, Quint.

spēcātōr -ōris, m. (specto). **I**. one who beholds, contemplates, a spectator, observer; a, quasi spectatores superiarum 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.

spēcātrix -trix, f. (spectator), a female spectator, beholder, observer, Ov.

spēcātus -a -um, p. adj. (from specto). **I**. proved, approved, tried; homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv. **II**. Esp., of tried abilities, excellent, respected, renowned; vii spectatissimus, Cic.

spēcīō -ōnis, f. (specio), the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain of the higher magistrates; nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectationem, Cic.

spēcō, 1. (intena. of specio), to look at carefully, contemplate, observe. **I**. Lit., A. Gen., aliquid, Cic.; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatu mine huc venimus? Liv. B. Esp., 1, to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, to look at, look on at; fabulum ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic.; 2, a, to look at with

wonder; gaude quod spectant oculi to 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 ignem 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 permicem, Cic.; ad bene beatique vivendum, Cic., quo igitur haec spectat oratio? what is the aim (or tendency) of this speech? Cic.; 2, to judge, test; aliquem ex tunico corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

spectrum -i, n. (specio), the appearance, image of anything, spectre, apparition, Cic.

1 **spēcūla** -ae, f. (specio). **I**. a watch-tower; speculas per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tamquam ex specula prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic.; fig., homines in speculis sunt, on the watch, Cic. **II**. Transf., in speculis, any lofty place, Verg.

2 **spēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of spes), a little hope; qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.

spēcūlabundus -a -um (speculor), watching, on the watch, Tac.

spēcūlāris -e (speculum), of or relating to a mirror, Sen.; lapis, a species of transparent stone, talc, Plin. Subst., **spēcūlāria** -ium and -orum, n. window-panes made of talc, Plin.

spēcūlātōr -ōris, m. (speculor). **I**. c. looker-out, scout, spy, Caes., Cic. **II**. Transf., an observer, investigator; naturae, Cic.

spēcūlātōrius -a -um (speculator), of or relating to a looker-out or scout, navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv., and subst., speculatoriae, vessels on the look-out, spy-boats, Liv.

spēcūlātrix -icis, f. (speculator), she that observes, a looker-out, observer, watcher, Furiæ sunt speculatrice et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic.

spēcūlor, 1. dep. (specio). **I**. Intransit., to spy, to look about, unde sedens patres speculatur in omnes, Ov. **II**. Transi., to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore; omnia, Cic.; loca, Cic.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; with rel. sent., quae fortuna esset, Liv.

spēcūlum -i, n. (specio), a mirror (made of glittering plates of metal). **I**. Lit., speculorum levitas, Cic.; speculic iaceat, to be brilliantly adorned, Ov.; speculum suum consulere, 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. (σπήος), 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.

spēcūlaum -i, n. (σπήλαιον), a cave, grotto, hole, den; ferarum, Verg.

spēcūlunca -ae, f. (σπήλυγξ), a cave, grotto, Cic., Verg.

spēcābilis -e (spero), that may be hoped for, Plaut.

Sperchēōs (-chēus) and **Sperchios** (-chius) -i, m. (Σπέρχειος), a river in Thessaly. Hence, **A. Spherchēis** -ēdis, f. of Sphercheus. **B. Spērchionides** -ae, m. a person who lives near the Spercheus. **C. Spherchiaē** -arum, f. a town in the valley of the Spercheus.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. **I.** to separate, remove, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to reject, to despise, contemn, scorn, spurn, nos spervit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; poet with infin., nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.; partic, **sprētus** -a -um, despised, Cic., Liv.

spēro, 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.; pacem, Cic.; in pass., sperata gloria, Cic.; with acc and fut infin., sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; more rarely with pres or perf infin (when there is no reference to the future), spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; de nostra Tullia spero cum Crassipede nos conficere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; partic, as subst., **sperāta** -orum, n. one's hopes, potiri speratis, to realise one's hopes, Liv. **II.** Like ἐλπίζω, to expect something unfavourable, to forebode, fear; id quod non spero, Cic.; with acc. and infin., haec spero vobis molesta videt, Cic.

spēs -ēi, f. (root SPE, whence spero) **I.** hope, 1, lit, a, spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptionis, Cic.; summae 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 a and infin, Cic.; si spem afferunt ut, etc., Cic.; spe duci, with acc and infin, Cic.; spem alieni dare, to confide, Cic.; pax fuit in spe, was hoped for, Cic.; spem abscedere, Liv.; praecidere, 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 Aethyoni, vestras spes, unitis, Verg.; of living beings, spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. **II.** expectation of, fear of, foreboding; mala res, spe multo asperior, Sall.

speusticus -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Plin.

sphaera -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, an astronomical globe or sphere, Cic.; b, the orbit of planets, Cic.

sphaeristērion -ii, n. (σφαίριστήριον), a place for playing ball, Plin.

sphaerōmāchia -ae, f. (σφαίρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands, Sen.

sphagnos -i, m. (σφαγνος), a kind of aromatic moss, Plin.

sphingion -ii, n. (σφινγίον), a species of ape, Plin.

Sphinx, Spingis, 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 -ilis, f. (σφραγίς). **I.** a species of stone used for seals, Plin. **II.** Lennian earth, so called because sold with a seal on it, Plin.

spica -ae, f., **spicus** -i, m., and **spicum** -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 Vingo, Cic.; b, the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn, Ov.

spicōus -a -um (spica), consisting of ears of corn, corona, Tib.;serta, Ov.

spicifer -fēra -fērum (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 or ears, herbae spicatae, Plin.

spicūlo, 1 (spiculum), to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Plin.

spicūlum -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, Veig., Ov.

spicum, spicus = spica (q v).

spina -ae, f. (from same root as spica). **I.** a thorn. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Fig., a, spinae = cares, anxieties, spinas animo evellere, Hor.; b, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities, disserendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the prickle or spine of certain animals, the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc., Cic.; 2, the backbone, Varr.; 3, a rib-bone, Ov.

spinēa -ae, f. = spinia (q v)

spinētum -i, n. (spina), a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush (only used in plur.), Verg.

spinēus -a -um (spina), made of thorns, thorny, Ov.

spinigēr -gēra -gērum (spina and gero), thorn-bearing, Cic. poet.

spinōsus -a -um (spina). **I.** full of thorns, thorny, prickly, Ov. **II.** Fig., a, of discourse, thorny, crabbd, obscure, disserendi genus, Cic.; b, full of cares, anxiety, Cat.

spinter -eius, n. (σφιγκτηρ), a bracelet, amulet, Plaut.

spīnus -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.

spirābilis -e (spiro) **I.** that may be breathed, n, natura, cui nomen est aer, Cic.; b, sustaining life, vital, lumen est, Verg. **II.** fitted for breathing, viscera, Plin.

spirācūlum -i, n. (spiro), an air-hole, breathing-place, Verg.

spiraea -ae, f. (σπειραία), the plant meadow-sweet, Plin.

spirāmen -inis, n. (spiro), a breathing-hole, air-hole, Lucan.

spirāmentum -i, n. (spiro). **I.** a breathing-hole, air-hole, Verg. **II.** breathing; meton., a breathing-time, short pause, interval, temporum, Tac.

spirītus -ūs, 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, anguish, 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 Hieronia, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribunicii, Cic.; remittere spiritus, Cic.; 2, *opinion, feeling*, Liv.; 3, *irritation, animosity*, Tac.; 4, *divine or poetic inspiration*; divinus, Liv.: carent libri spiritu illo, etc., Cic.

spiro, 1. **I.** Intransit., 1, to blow gently, blow, breathe; zephyri spirant, Verg.; 2, to breathe; poet. = to rush, to foam, ferment, roar; freta spirantia, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; with abl., spirare ignibus, to breathe out flame, Verg.; 3, to breathe, to draw in breath; dum spirare potero, Cic.; hence transf., a, to live, be alive; ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laelli mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; b, to seem to live; of works of art, to be depicted to the life, to breathe; spirantia signa, Verg.; c, to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired; quod spiro et placeo tuum est, Hor.; 4, to breathe, to smell; thymbra graviter spirans, Verg. **II.** Trans., 1, to breathe, exhale; Diomedis 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 etiamnunc 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., coronas 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.

splendesco -dūi, 3. (splendeo), to become bright. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendet oratione, Cic.

splendidē, adv. (splendens). **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 splendidior vitro, Hor.; brachia, Ov.; splendidissimus candor, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, well-sounding; nomen, Cic.; b, brilliant, fine; oratio, Cic.; c, illustrious, distinguished, renowned; eques, Cic. **II.** Transf., clear; vox, Cic.

splendor -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre. **I.** A. Lit., flammās, Ov.; argenti, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, splendour, magnificence; omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, Cic.; b, splendour, lustre, honour, distinc-

tion; animi et vitae, Cic.; summorum nominum, 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), splenetic, Plin. **splēnium** -ii, n. (σπλήνιον). **I.** spleenwort, Plin. **II.** an adhesive plaster, Mart.

spōdium -ii, n. (σποδίων). **I.** the dross of metals, slag, Plin. **II.** ashes, Plin.

spōdos -i, f. (σποδος), the dross of metals, slag, Plin.

Spōlētium -ii, n. one of the most important towns of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence, **Spōlētinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Spoleto, Spoleitian.

spōllārium -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.

spōllatio -ōnis, f. (spolio), a plundering, spoliation, omnium rerum, Cic.; sacrorum, Cic.; transf., violent taking away; consulatus, Cic.; dignitatis, Cic.

spōllator -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer; monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.

spōllatrix -triciis, f. (spoliator), plundering, she that plunders; Venus, Cic.

spōllatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from spolio), plundered, Cic.

spōlio, 1. (spolium). **I.** to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; corpus caesi hostis, Liv. **II.** to plunder, rob, despoil; tanta sociorum, Cic.; hominem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem argento, Cic.; poet., with acc. of respect, hiems spoliata suos capillos, Ov.

spōlium -ii, n. **I.** the skin or hide stripped from an animal; leonis, Ov. **II.** Transf., gen. plur., 1, arms taken from an enemy, booty (opp. praeda = cattle, etc.), spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia opima (v. opimus); meton. = victory; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; 2, transf., booty; a, booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoil; spolia classium, Cic.; b, any kind of plunder or booty; aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augere, Cic.; sceleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

spōnda -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.

spondālium (spondaulium) -ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute, Cic.

spondēō, spondōndi, 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 dicat? Cic.; with acc., quod spondidit, Cic.; illis spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin., si spondidissimus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, Liv.; b, to be a security or guarantee for any one; se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icillo 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. iis honores et praemia, Cic.; with neut. acc. and de with the abl., quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, etc., Cic.; (β), transf., of things, quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.

spondēus (spendius) -i, m. (σπονδαῖος), a *spondee*; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (- -), Cic.

spondylē -ēs, f. (σπονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, Plin.

spondylium -ii, n. (σπονδύλιον), bear's-foot, Plin.

spondylus -i, m. (σπόνδυλος). **I.** one of the upper vertebrae of the back, Plin. **II.** the fleshy part of the oyster or mussel, Plin. **III.** a kind of mussel, Plin.

spongia (spongēa) -ae, f. (σπογγία), a sponge. **I.** Lit., raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. **II.** Transf. 1, an open-worked cuirass, Liv; 2, the roots of the asparagus, Plin.; 3, spongiae, pieces of iron melted together, Plin.

spongiola -ae, f. (spongia), the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Plin.

spongiōsus -a -um (spongia), porous, spongy, Plin.

spongitis -idis, f. (σπογγίτις), a kind of precious stone, Plin.

sponsa, sponsis, f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero), free-will, only found in genit. and abl. **I.** Abl. sponte alieuius, with the free-will of some one. sponte Antonii, Tac.; gen. sponte meā, tuā, suā, etc., or simply sponte; **a**, of my, thy, his, etc., free-will, voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly, freely, meā sponte feceram, Cic.; **b**, of oneself, of one's own knowledge, neque id meā sponte (prospexi), Cic.; **c**, of oneself alone, without assistance; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; **d**, of itself, merely, alone, an est aliquid, quod te suā sponte delectet, Cic.; **e**, first, without an example or precedent, suā sponte instituisset, Cic. **II.** Genit., homo suae sponsis, one's own master, Col.

sponsa, v. spondeo.

sponsālis -e (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 ESSET, he agreed to pay the stipulated sum if he was not, etc., Cic.; vincere sponsonem or sponione, 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** -us, m. (spondeo), an engagement, suretyship, Cic.

spontāneus -a -um (spons), voluntary, spontaneous; Sen.

spontē, spontis, v. sponsa.

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 ἀπο σπορίδος, a picnic, Juv.

spretio -ōnis, f. (spernō), a despising, contempting, Liv.

spretor -ōris, m. (sperno), a despiser; deorum, 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; anuns, Ov.

spūmiger -gēra -gērum (spuma and gero), foaming, Lucr.

spūmo, 1. (spuma). **I.** Intransit., to foam, froth; spumans aper, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cover with foam; partic., **spūmatus** -a -um, covered with foam, saxa, Cic. poet.

spūmōsus -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam, Ov.

spūo, spūi, spūtum, 3. (πνέω), to spit out; terram, Verg.

spūreo, adv. (spureus), filthily, dirtily; fig., basely, impurely, quin in illam miseram tam spurce, tam imple diveris, Cic.

spūredicūs -a -um (spurce and dico), talking filthily, obscenely, Plaut.

spūrcificūs -a -um (spurce and facio), making filthy, polluting, Plaut.

spūrcitia -ae, f. and **spūrcities** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth, Lucr.

spūreo, 1. (spurcus), to defile, pollute, Cat.; partic. adj. in superl. helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.

spūreus -a -um (perhaps connected with spargo), swinish, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. **I.** Lit., Cat. **II.** Fig., of character or position, mean, base, low, foul, impure; homo spurcus simus, Cic.

spūtātillicius -a -um (sputo) = κατὰπτυστος abominable, detestable, ap Cic.

spūtātor -ōris, m. (sputo), one who spits much, a spitter, Cic.

spūto, 1 (intens. of spuo), to spit, spit out; cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.

spūtum -i, n (spuo), spittle. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., a very thin plate of metal, Mart.

squālēo, 2. to be rough, stiff. **I.** Gen., squalescentes conchae, Verg.; with abl., to be rough with, to be stiff with = to be thickly covered with; tunica or le. ca squalens auro, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly; barba squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; hence, meton., to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, to mourn, a squalent municipia, Cic.; 2, of places, to be uncultivated, untilled, a squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.

squāles -is, f. (squaléo), dirt, filth, Varr.

squālido, adv. (squalidus), roughly, in a slovenly manner; dicere, Cic.

squālidus -a -um (squaléo). **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.

squālor -ōris, m. (squaléo). **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 miseror, Cic.

squālus -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

squāma -ae, f. (squaleo), a scale. I. Lit., of a fish, serpent, bee, etc., Cic. II. Transf., a, of things like scales, e.g., scale armour, Verg.; b, meton., a fish, Juv.

squāmātim, adv. (squama), like scales, Plin.

squāmēus -a -um (squama), scaly, Verg.

squāmifer -fēra -fērūm (squama and fero), scale-bearing, scaly, Sen.

squāmiger -gēra -gērūm (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! hist!* 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., **Stābianus** -a -um, belonging to Stābiae; subst., **Stābianum** -i, n. an estate at Stābiae.

stābilimen -inis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support, Cic.

stābilimentum = stabilimen (q. v.).

stābillo, 4. (stabilis), to make firm. I. Lit., stipites, Caes. II. Fig., to make stable, to establish; leges, reipublicam, Cic.

stābilis -e (stō), firm, steadfast, stable. I. Lit., via, Cic.; solium, Liv. II. Fig., firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering; amici, Cic.; matrimonium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; with ad and the acc, nihil est tam ad durtunitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; subst., **stābilia** -ium, n. things that are stable, Cic.

stābilitas -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability, steadfastness. I. Lit., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant us, quae sustinent, Cic. II. Fig., durability, steadfastness; amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.

stābilitēr, adv. (stabilis), firmly, durably, Suet.

stābilitor -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm, establishes, Sen.

stābulārius -ii, m. (stabulum), a low inn-keeper, Sen.

stābulo, 1. (stabulum), to have a stall or abode, to stall; in foribus (Orci), Verg.

stābulor, 1. dep. (stabulum) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, Ov.

stābulum -i, n. (sto). I. a place of abode, habitation, Plaut. II. a place of abode for animals and men of the poorer class. A. Of animals; 1, of wild animals, den, lair; ferarum stabula alta; Verg.; 2, of tame animals, a stall, stable; poet., of pasture, Verg.; plur., stabula, the stalls, cattle-yard, as a place of abode for shepherds; pastorum stabula, Cic. B. Of men of the lower classes, inn, tavern, pot-house, Cic.

stāchys -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Plin.

stācta -ae, f. and **stactē** -ēs, f. (στακτή), oil of myrrh, Lucr.

stādium -ii, n. (στάδιον). I. a Greek measure of length, being 625 feet = 608 English feet, quite rather less than a furlong, Cic. II. Meton., a race-course; qui stadium currit, Cic.; fig., contest, emulation; me adolescentem multos annos in stadio eiusdem ludi exercebit, Cic.

Stāgira -ōrum, m. (Στάγειρος), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, now Libanora. Hence, **Stāgiritēs** -ae, m. (Σταγίριτης), the Stagirite, i.e., Aristotle.

stagnātilis -e (stagnum), found in ponds or pools; places, Plin.

stagno, 1. (stagnum). I. Intransit., 1, of water, to overflow; stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to be overflowed, to stagnate under water; orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. II. Transi., to overflow, inundate; Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

stagnum -i, n. (root STAG, Gr. ΣΤΑΓ, whence στάγω, 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; Phrixæa stagna sororis, the Hellespont, Ov. B. an artificial lake; stagna et enipri, Ov.

stagonifera -ae, m. (σταγονίφας), a species of frankincense, Plin.

stagonitis -idis, f. (σταγονίτις), the gum called galbanum, Plin.

stālagmias -ae, m. (στάλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Plin.

stālagmum -ii, n. (στάλαγμα), an ear-drop, pendant, Plin.

stāmen -inis, n. (from STA, root of sisto, as στήμων from ἵστημι). I. the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction; stamen secerit 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, made of stannum, Plin.

stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Plin.

Stāta mater = Vesta; or simply Stata, Cic.

stātārius -a -um (status), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary; miles, Liv.; esp., stataria comoedia, a quiet kind of comedy (opp. comoedia inotiora), Ter.; subst., **stātārii** -ōrum, m. the actors in the comoedia stataria, Cic.; transf., C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, quiet, composed, Cic.

Statelli and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people in Liguria, whose chief town was Aquae Statiellorum or Aquae Statiellae, now Acqui; hence, A. **Statellias** -ātis, belonging to the Statelli. B. **Statiellenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Aquae Statiellorum.

stātēra -ae, f. (στατήρ), a steelyard, a balance; aurificia, Cic.

stāticiolum -i, n. (statua), a small statue, Plin.

stāticiolum -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 faciendā sit, Cic.; foll. by ac, atque, ut, quā, quum, simulac, as soon as, Cic.

stātio -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.,

alternā fratrem statione redemit, Ov.; **2**, esp., a, of soldiers, (a) *post, watch, picket, guard*; equites ex statione, Caes.; stationem portis disposuit, Liv.; in statione and (of several cohorts) in stationibus esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; (**β**) *quarters*; fig., imperi, Ov.; de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.; **b**, a place of abode, resting-place; sedes apibus statione petenda, Verg.; in arce Athenis statio (post) mea nunc placet, Cic.; **c**, a roadstead, anchorage, bay, Cic., fig., fluctibus ejectum tutā statione recepi, haven, Ov.; **d**, the proper place, order (of things), comas ponere in statione, Ov.

stationālis -e (statio), standing still, stationary, Plin.

Stātius -ii, m. **1**, Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a Roman comic poet, born 168 B.C.; **2**, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, under Domitian, composer of *Silvae*, a *Thebais*, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

stātivus -a -um (sto), standing, standing still. **I.** Adj., praesidium, picket, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv. **II.** Subst. **stātiva** -ōrium, n. (sc. castra), permanent camp, Liv.

1. stātor -ōris, m. (sto), a magistrate's servant or attendant, Cic.

2. Stātor -ōris, m. (sisto), the supporter, establisher, the stayer of flight, a surname of Jupiter, Cic.

stātū -ae, f. (statuo), a statue, image (of a man, while simulacrum = statue of a god); simulacra deorum, statuæ veterum hominum, Cic.; statuum alicui ponere or statuere, Cic.

stātūārius -a -um (statua), of or relating to statues. **I.** Adj., Plin. **II.** Subst. **1, stātūāria** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of casting statues, Plin., **2, stātūārius** -ii, m. a maker or caster of statues, a statuarius, Quint.

stātūmen -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop., plur., the ribs of a ship, Caes.

stātūmino, **1** (statumen), **2** underprop, Plin.

stātūo -ū -ūtum, **3**. (from statum, the supine of sisto), to cause to stand, put, place, set up. **I.** Lit., **1**, gen., captivos in medio, Liv.; crateras, Verg.; **2**, esp., to set up, erect, build, statuum, Cic.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; regnum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to establish in one's mind, to consider, believe; ut nihil 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 infn., iudices rejicere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut naves consenderent, Cic.

stātūra -ae, f. (sto), stature, height, size of a man; homines tantulae staturae, of so small stature, Caes.; quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic.

1. stātus, v. sisto.

2. stātus -ūs, m. (sto), a standing, standing position. **I.** Lit., **1**, gen., stātus, 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.; restituere alicui in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae stātus, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, one's position in life as determined by birth; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur stātus, Cic.; **b**, a firm position, stability, prosperity; civitatis, Cic.; **c**, rhet. t. t.; stātus causae, or simply stātus, the state of the question, state of the case = stāsis, Cic.

stēatōma -ātis, n. (στεάτωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Plin.

stōga -ae, f. (στέγη), a ship's deck, Plant.

stegnus -a -um (στεγνός), causing coarseness, 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 στήλη), a star. **I.** Lit., **1**, a star, planet, comet; stella Saturni, stella Jovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae errantes, 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 starfish, Plin. **II.** In poets, **1**, = sidus, constellation, Verg., Ov.; **2**, = sun, angel geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

stellans -antis (stella), **1**, starry, set with stars; caelum, Lucr.; **2**, bright, shining, glittering; gemma, Ov.

Stellātis campus or ager, a very fruitful district in Campania. Hence, adj., **Stellātīnus** -a -um, Stellanian.

stellātus -a -um (stella), set with stars, starry; **a**, lit., Cepheus, Cic.; **b**, transf. Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg.

stellifer -fēra -fērum (stella and fero), star-bearing, starry, stellifer cursus, Cic.

stelliger -gēra -gērum (stella and gero), star-bearing, starry, Varr.

stellio (stēlio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back (Lacerta gecko, Linn.), Verg.

stello, **1** (stella), to set with stars, Plin.

stemma -ātis, n. (στέμμα) **I.** a crown, chaplet, Sen. **II.** Meton., a genealogical tree, Suet.; transf., nobility, high antiquity, Mart.

Stentor -ōris, m. (Στέντωρ), one of the Greeks before Troy, famed for his loud voice and the strength of his lungs.

stēphānēplōcos -i, f. (στεφανηπλόκος), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausanias, Plin.

stēphāntis -idis, f. (στεφανίτις), a kind of rine, Plin.

stēphānōmēlis -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Plin.

stēphānōpōlis -is, f. (στεφανόπωλις), the seller of chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausanias, also called stēphānēplōcos, Plin.

stēphānos -i, m. (στέφανος), lit., a garland, chaplet, the name of several plants, Plin.

stercōrārius -a -um (stercus), of or relating to dung, Varr.

stercōrātio -ōnis, f. (stercōrio), a manuring, Varr.

stercōrēus -a -um (stercus), filthy, stinking; milles, Plant.

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 plan, great houseleek, Plin.

stērileco, **3**. (sterilis), to become barren, Plin.

stērilis -e (connected with Gr. στέρησις, στερήσις). **I.** barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied to animals and plants). **A.** a, lit., ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; **b**, transf. = empty; corpora soluta sterilia (= sterilia), Lucr. **B.** Fig., unfruitful, empty, vain; amor, unrequited, Ov. **II.** (Poet.) act.; making unfruitful; obigo, Hor.

sterilitas -ātis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin.

sterilus = sterilis (q.v.).

sternax -ācis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*; equus, *throwing his ruler*, Verg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. (root STER, Gr. ΣΤΟΡ, whence στροπννμι). **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., stratus -a -um, stretched out, prostrate; huni, Cic.; b, to throw down violently, to strike to the ground, lay low; (a) lit., caede viros, Verg.; ingenti caede sterni, Liv.; poet., ventos, to calm, Hor.; (β) fig., to overthrow, lay prostrate; affictos se et stratos esse, Cic.; 2, to make smooth, level; a, of the sea, (a) placidi straverunt aequora venti, Verg.; (β) fig., to calm, allay; odia militum, Tac.; b, to make a rough road smooth, to level; viam, Lucr.; esp., to pave; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. **II.** Meton., to cover, overlay with; a, solum telis, Verg.; b, esp., (a) to cover with carpets, etc.; triclinium, Cic.; (β) to saddle a horse; equum, Liv.

sternumentum -i, n. (sternuo), a sneezing, sneeze, Cic.

sternuo -ūi, 3. (connected with πτόρνυμι). **I.** Intransit., to sneeze; a, lit., Plin.; b, transf., of a light, to crackle, sputter, Ov. **II.** Transsit., to give by sneezing; omen, Prop.

sternutamentum -i, n. (sternuo), a sneezing, sneeze, Sen.

sterquilinum -ii, n. (stercus), a dung-pit, Plaut.

Stertinus -ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. Hence, **Stertinus** -a -um, of Stertinus.

sterto, 3. (connected with δέρνω, δαρθάνω), to snore, Cic.

Stēsichōrus -i, m. (Στησίχορος), a Greek lyric poet of Hymera (632-553 B.C.), contemporary of Sappho.

Sthēnelus -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 Cycnus was changed into a swan. Hence, **A.** Sthēnelus -a -um, Sthenelean; hostis, Eurystheus, Ov.; proles, Cycnus, Ov. **B.** Sthēnelis -idis, f. Sthenelean; volucris, the swan, Ov.

stibadium -ii, n. (στιβάδιον), a semicircular sofa, Plin.

stibium -ii, n. (stibi and stimmi -is, n.), antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Plin.

stigma -ātis, n. (στίγμα). **I.** a mark or brand put upon slaves; 1, lit., Sen.; 2, fig., infamy, stigma, Mart. **II.** a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, Mart.

stigmātias -ae, m. (στιγματίας), a branded slave, Cic.

stilla -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), a drop, Cic.

stillaticius -a -um (stillo), dropping, dripping, Plin.

stillacidium -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.** Transsit., to drop, let drop; a, lit., ex oculis rorem, Hor.; b, fig.,

tuae litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animulae stillarunt, Cic.

stilus (not stȳlus) -i, m. (for stig-lus; cf Gr. στίλβω, στίγ-μα). **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, vertere stilum = to rub out, erase writing, Hor.; vertit stilum in tabulis suis, Cic.; 2, meton., writing, composing, written composition, and hence, mode of writing, speaking, style; stilus exercitatus, a practised pen, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, Cic.

stimulatio -ōnis, f. (stimulo), a spurring on, stimulating, Tac.

stimulatrix -icis, f. (stimulator), she that goads on, stimulates, Plaut.

stimulēus -a -um (stimulus), relating to the goad; supplicium, punishment (of slaves) with the goad, Plaut.

stimūlo, 1. (stimulus). **I.** to goad, prick, Lucan. **II.** Fig., 1, to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy; te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic.; 2, to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action; (a) with acc., aliquem incitare et stimulare, Verg.; (β) with ad and the acc., ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; (γ) with ut and the subj., ut caverem, Cic.; (δ) poet., with infin., Verg.

stimulus -i, m. (root STIG, whence in-stig-o and 1. stunguo; Gr. ΣΤΙΓ, whence στίζω, στίγμα). **I.** Milit. t. t., stimuli, pointed stakes to repel the advance of troops, Caes. **II.** a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. **A.** Lit., Plaut.; used contemptuously, dum te stimulus fodiam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, a sting, torment; doloris, Cic.; amoris, Liv.; b, a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus; gloriae, Cic.; alicui stimulus admovere, Cic.

1. * **stinguo**, 3. to goad, a word only found in compounds, such as distinguo, instinguo, interstinguo (interstinctus).

2. **stinguo**, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lucr.

stipatio -ōnis, f. (stipo), a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue, Cic.

stipator -ōris, m. (stipo), an attendant, fol-lower, plur., a suite, train, retinue, Cic.

stipatus -a -um, p. adj. (from stipo).

stipendiarius -a -um (stipendium). **I.** liable to taxes or tribute, tributary; Aeduos sibi stipendarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic.; subst., stipendiarii -ōrum, m. tributaries; socii stipendiarii que populi Romani, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Liv.

stipendior, 1. dep. (stipendium), to serve, serve for hire, Plin.

stipendium -ii, n. (= stipipendium, from stips and pendo). **I.** a tax, tribute, contribution; a, lit., stipendium imponere alicui, Caes.; pacisci annum stipendium, Liv.; b, transf., punishment; quod me manet stipendium? Hor. **II.** pay of a soldier; a, lit. (in full, stipendium militare), stipendium alicui decernere, Cic.; persolvere, Cic.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere and mereri, to serve in the army, Cic.; b, meton., military service; finis stipendiorum, Cic.; esp., a year's service, campaign; septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; fig., tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, etc., Cic.

stipes -itis, m. (στρίψω), a log, stump, trunk of a tree; a, in a rough state, Verg.; poet., a tree, Ov.; b, worked into something, a stake, post, Caes.; poet., a club, Ov.; as a term of reproach, blockhead, Ter.

stipo, 1 (connected with Gr. *στέφω*, *στέφανος*, etc.), to press closely together, compress. **I.** Gen., mella (of bees), Verg.; ita in arte stipatae erant naves ut, etc., Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. **II. A.** to crowd a place; curia quini patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. **B.** to press round, accompany, surround, attend; senatum armatis, Cic.; qui stipatus semper sicariis, saeptus armatis, munilus iudicibus fuit, Cic.; senectus stipata studiis juventutis, Cic.

stips, stipsis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money, a religious offering, ulms; stipem conferre, Liv.; stipem cogere, Cic.; stipem aut stipem dare, Ov., Tac., stipem tollere, to put an end to begging, Cic.

stipŭla -ae, f. the stalk, haulm; a, of corn; plur. = straw, Ov.; b, of a reed, contemptuously of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe, Verg., c, of the bean, Ov.

stipŭlātiō -ōnis, f. (stipulator), a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, Cic.

stipŭlātiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of stipulatio), an unimportant engagement or stipulation, Cic.

stipŭlātor -ōnis, m. (stipulator), one who stipulates for or demands a formal agreement, Suet.

stipŭlor, 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.

stirpŭtus, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, Cic.

stirps (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, f. **I.** the stock or stem of a tree. **A.** lat., 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 Italicæ quidem stirpis, Liv., a stirpe pat., Verg.; b, concei., (a) male offspring, unum prope puberem aetate relictum stirpem genti Fabiae, Liv.; (B) 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 et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; Carthago ab stirpe intus, root and branch, Sall.; 2, esp., a, foundation, origin; virtutis, Cic.; b, original nature, Cic. (stirps masc. once in Verg.).

stiva -ae, f. a plough-handle, Verg.

stlātārius -a -um (from stlata, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Juv.

stlis, archaic = lis (q.v.).

stloppus -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks, Pers.

sto, stēti, stātum, stātŭrus, stāre (STA, root of *στημι*), to stand. **I.** As opposed to sitting, to remain standing. **A.** Lat., 1, gen., a, of persons, quum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad januam, Cic.; b, of things, quorum statuae steterunt in rostris, Cic.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed; pro porta, Liv.; b, of buildings, to stand, to be built; jam stabant Thebae, Ov.; c, of ships, to be at anchor; stant litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.; d, to stand upright, stand on end; steteruntque comae, Verg.; e, with abl., to stand stiff with, to be full of, loaded with; stat nive candidum Soracte, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., pericula stant circum 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 me 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 stand); centum talentis, Liv.; transf., multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. **II. A.** Lit., 1, as opposed to motion, to stand still, not to move, a, lit., (a) of animals, equus stare nescit, Ov.; (B) of things, e.g., of ships, videsne navem illam? stare nobis videtur, at is qui in navi sunt moveri haec villa, Cic.; b, transf., of time, to stop, stand still; veluti stet vulceris dies, Hor.; 2, with the notion of steadfastness; a, milit. t. t., (a) to stand, hold one's ground; qui (miles) steterit, Cic.; stare in pugna, Liv.; (B) transf., of a battle, to remain in a certain position, to waver, not to be decided; diu pugna 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 res publica steterisset quo cooperat statui, Cic.; 2, stare per aliquem, to happen through some one's fault, Ter.; often stat or non (milit.) stat per aliquem, foll. by quominus and subj., it is owing to some one that not, etc., Cic., Liv., stat per aliquem, foll. by quon 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, corrunt, Cic.; stas animo, Hor.; stamus animus, Cic.; b, to remain firm in something; (a) to remain in, continue in, with in and the abl., in fide, Cic.; with abl. alone, suis stare iudiciis, Cic.; (B) transf., to be fixed or determined, stat sua cuique dies, Verg., tempus agenda rei nondum stare, Liv.; stat alieni sententia, with in fin., to be resolved or determined to, Liv.; so stat alieni, 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).

Stoīcōs, adv. (Stoicus), like a Stoe, stoeically, Cic.

Stoīcōida -ae, m. a satirical name given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoe, Juv.

Stoīcŭs -a -um (Στωϊκός), of or relating to Stoeic philosophy, Stoeic; schola, Cic. Subst., a, Stoīcŭs -i, m. a Stoeic philosopher, Cic.; b, Stoīca -ōrum, n. the Stoeic philosophy, Cic.

stōla -ae, f. (στολή), a long outer garment. **I.** the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, robe, Cic. **II.** Of men, the robe of a flute-player at the festival of Minerva, Ov.

stōlātus -a -um (stola), clad in a stola, Suet.

stōlīdē, adv. (stolidus), stupidly, foolishly, stolidly, stohde laetus, Liv.; stohde ferox, Liv.

stōlīdus -a -um (connected with stultus). **I.** stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; a, of persons, o vatum stolidissime, Ov.; b, of things, fiducia, superbia, Liv. **II.** inactive, indolent, Cic.

stōlo -ōnis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Plin.

stōmācōs -ēs, f. (στομακή), a disease of the mouth or gums, Plin.

stōmāchīcus -a -um (στομαχικός), suffering from disease in the stomach, Plin.

stōmāchor, 1. dep. (stomachus), to be angry, pettish, irritated, vexed; a, absol., stomachari coepit, Cic.; b, with cum and the abl., cum Metello, Cic.; c, with abl., iucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; d, with quod, quod de eadem re again saepius, Cic.; e, with si, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic.; f, with neut. acc., omnia, Cic.

stomachosē, adv. (stomachosus), *peevishly, pettishly, angrily*; rescripsi 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 humour, Mart.; 2, a, taste, liking; ludi apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.; b, dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger; stomachum facere or movere alicui, Cic.

stomaticeō -ēs, f. (στοματική), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Plin.

stomoma -ātis, n. (στόμωμα), thin scales of metal, Plin.

stōrēa (stōrīa) -ae, f. (connected with στρεπνύμι), a rush mat, Caes.

strābo -ōnis, m. (στράβων). **I.** a squinter, Cic. **II.** Fig., an envious person, Varr.

strāges -is, f. **I.** a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall; a, aedificiorum, Tac.; tectorum, Liv.; b, a sinking down, dying away through illness; canum, Ov.; c, a defeat, a slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage; quas strages ille edidit, Cic. **II.** Meton., a fallen mass; hominum armorumque, Liv.

strāgūlum, v. stragulus.

strāgūlus -a -um (sterno), covering, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc., to lie upon. **I.** Adj., vestis stragula, Cic. **II.** Subst., **strāgūlum** -i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.; textile, Cic.

strāmen -inis, n. (sterno), straw, litter, spread under anything, Verg., Ov.

strāmentārius -a -um (stramentum), relating to straw; falces, for cutting straw, Cato.

strāmenticius -a -um (stramentum), made of straw; casa, Auct. b. Hisp.

strāmentum -i, n. (sterno). **I.** the stalk of corn, straw, litter; casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. **II.** a saddle, housing (for mules), Caes.

strāminēus -a -um (stramen), made of straw; casa, Ov.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

strangias -ae, m. (σπαγγίας), a kind of wheat in Greece, Plin.

strangulatio -ōnis, f. (strangulo), a choking, strangulation, Plin.

strangulātus = strangulatio (q.v.).

strangulo. 1. (σπαγγαλῶ), to choke, strangle. **I.** a, lit., patrem, Caes.; b, transf., vocem, Quint.; arborem, Plin. **II.** Fig., to torment, torture; strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strangūria -ae, f. (σπαγγουρία), a painful discharge of urine, strangury, Cic.

stratēgema -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), a piece of generalship, a stratagem; transf., strategemate hominem percussit, Cic.

stratēgia -ae, f. (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Plin.

stratēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, Plaut.

stratiōtes -ae, m. (σπατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Plin.

stratiōnūs -a -um (σπατιωνικός), soldierly, soldierlike; homo, a soldier, Plaut.

Stratō (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Στράτων). **I.** a Peripatetic philosopher of Lampascus. **II.** (Strato), a philosopher of the time of Cicero.

Stratōniōsa -ae, f. (Στρατονία), an important town in Caria, now Eski Hissar. Hence, **Stratōniōnsis** -e, belonging to Stratonicæ.

strātum -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.

strātūra -ae, f. (sterno), a paving, pavement, Suet.

1. **strātus** -a -um, partic. of sterno.

2. **Strātus** -i, f. (Στράτος), a town in Acarnania on the Achelous.

strēna -ae, f. **I.** a portent, omen, Plaut. **II.** a new year's gift (Fr. étrenne), Suet.

strēnū, adv. (strenuus), briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously; arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitas -ātis, f. (strenuus), briskness, promptness, activity, Ov.

strēnūo. 1. (strenuus), to be brisk, prompt, active, Plaut.

strēnūus -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, vigorous; a, lit., of persons, fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens linguā 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.

strēpito. 1. (intens. of strepo), to make a loud noise, to rustle, rattle, clatter, Verg.

strēpītus -ūs, m. (strepo). **I.** a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling; rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur., strepitus nocturnum, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a measured, regular sound, testudinis aureae, Hor.

strēpo -ni -itum, 3. **I.** to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter. **A.** Intransit., a, of living beings, mixti strepitum paventiumque clamores, Liv.; strepere vocibus, Sall.; b, of things, arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperet, make less noise, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, Hor.; esp., of places, to resound; ludos litterarum strepere discentium vocibus, Liv. **B.** Transit., haec quum streperent, cried out, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., of musical instruments, to crash, bray; strepunt litui, Hor.

strepsicēros -ōtis, m. (στυψικέρος), an African animal with twisted horns, Plin.

strīa -ae, f. a furrow, ridge, Plin.

strictim, adv. (strictus). **I.** closely, Plaut. **II.** Fig., superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily; dicere, Cic.; librum attingere, Cic.

strictivus -a -um (stringo), plucked, gathered, stripped off, Cato.

strictor -ōris, m. (stringo), one who plucks, Cato.

strictūra -ae, f. (stringo), a bar of iron, Verg.

strictus -a -um, p. adj. (from stringo), drawn together; hence, **I.** Lit., close, tight; janua strictissima, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, brief, concise, Quint.; 2, of character, rigid, severe, strict, Sen.

strīdō (strīdō), strīdi -ēre and -ēre (connected with strīgō), 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, Lips., Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.

stridor -ōris, m. (strido), a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, of the wind, Cic.; of the hinge of a door, Cic.; of a saw, Cic.; of animals, as a snake, Ov.; of a pig, grunting, Ov.; of asses, braying, Ov.; of 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 strigosiores, Liv. **II.** Fig., of an orator, dry, meagre, Jerome, 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., tamquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; 2, transf., of cold, stricta inatuito 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 unsheath, a, lit., gladium, Caes.; ferrum, Liv., cultrium, Liv., b, fig., stringitur iambus in hostes, attacks an enemy with satirical verses, Ov. **II.** to graze = to touch lightly, 1, gen., metas interfere rota, Ov.; 2, esp., to wound slightly; tela stringentia corpus, Verg.; poet., transf., (a) to injure; women, Ov.; (β) to touch; animum strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.

stringor -ōris, m. (stringo), a drawing together, power of drawing together, Lūcr.

strix, strigis, f. (στρίγξ), a screech-owl, Ov.

strombus -i, m. (στρουμβός), a species of spiral snail, Plin.

strongyle -es, f. (στρογγύλη), a kind of alum, Plin.

strophæ -ae, f. and **strophæ** -ēs, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Sen.

Strophæades -um, f. (Στροφαῖες), two islands in the Ionian Sea, between Zakynthos and the Peloponnese, the mythical abode of the Harpies, now Strofada or Stravali.

strophæarius -ii, m. (strophium), one who makes or sells strophæa, Plaut.

strophidium -i, n. (dim. of strophium), a small chaplet, Plin.

strophium -ii, n. (στροφίον). **I.** a breast-band, stay, stonacher, Cic. **II.** a chaplet, Verg.

Strophius -ii, m. (Στροφίος), king in Phocis, father of Pylades, Strophio natus, Pylades, Ov.

structilis -e (struo), of or relating to building, used in building, Mart.

structor -ōris, m. (struo). **I.** a builder, mason, carpenter, Cic. **II.** an arranger = τραπεζοποῖς, 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, mæton, that which is built, a building; aedificae structurae, mines, mining-works, Caes. **II.** Trapa, of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words; verborum, Cic.

strues -is, f. (struo), a heap. **I.** Gen., putes et moles ex humidorum corporum strues fieri, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, a heap of wood; lig-

norum, Liv.; b, a heap of small sacrificial cakes, Ov.; c, a thick or dense mass, as of the phalanx, Liv.

strūx -icis, f. (struo), a heap, Plaut.

strūma -ae, f. (struo), a scrofulous tumour, struma, Cic.

strūmosus -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 στροπνυμι, sterno). **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; aliquid aliquid calamitatis, Cic., periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; diceo me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem stare, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order, set up, aciem, Liv., transf., compositi oratoris bene structa collocatio, Cic. **C.** to heap up, load with; altaria domus, Veig.

struppus (stroppus) -i, m. (στροφός), a strap, thong, rope, Plin.

strūthūs (strūthūs) -a -um (στρούθος), of or relating to a sparrow; mala, sparrow-apples, quince, Cato.

strūthiōcāmēlinus -a -um, of or relating to an ostrich, Plin.

strūthiōcāmēlus -i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος), an ostrich, Plin.

strūthōpus -pōdis (στρουθοπούς), sparrow-footed, Plin.

strychnos -i, m. (στρούχνος), a kind of night-shade, Plin.

Strymo (-ōn) -mōnis and -mōnos, m. (Στρυμών), one of the most important rivers of Thracæ, rising in Mt. Haemus and flowing into the Strymonic Gulf, now Karasu or Struma (Strumo). Hence, **A.** Strymōnis -idis, f. (Στρυμωνίς), a Thracian woman, an Amazon, Prop. **B.** Strymōnius -a -um, Strymonian, poet. = Thracian or northern, Ov.

stūdeo -di, 2. (perhaps connected with σπένδω, σπουδῇ, σπουδαῖω), to be eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about anything, strive after, be busy with, seek after, aim at. **I.** Gen., a, with dat., praeturae, Cic., novis rebus, political change, Caes., litteris, Cic., laudi, Cic.; b, with acc., unum, hoc unum, Cic.; c, with infn., or acc. and infn., studeo scire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic., d, with ut or ne and the subj., id studere, ne super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris fruere, Liv. **II.** Esp., to take sides with, to support, favour, aliquid, Cic.

studiosus, adv. (studiosus), a, eagerly, zealously, diligently; qui haec caelestia vel studi- osissime solet quaerere, Cic.; b, intentionally, designedly, quum studioso de absentibus detrahendi causa multatio dicitur, Cic.

studiosus -a -um (studium), eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after anything, fond of. **I.** Gen., with genit., venandi, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo, nesci, Cic., with m and the abl., hoc te studiosiorum 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, studiosus; cohort, Hor. Plur. subst., studiosi -orum, m. students, Cic.

studium -ii, n. (studeo), zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after. **I.** Gen., with subject, genit., amici, Cic.; with object, genit., viam repandam,

Cic.; pugnandi, Caes.; studium quaestūs, Cic.; **aboli.**, incensi sunt studio, Cic.; omne studium ad aliquid conferre, Cic.; studio accusare, passionately, Cic. **II.** Esp., particular inclination towards a person or a thing. **A.** Towards a person, attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards; studia competitorum, Cic.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, Sall. **B.** Towards a thing, I, 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.

stultilōquentia -ae, f. (stulte and loquer), foolish talk, Plaut.

stultilōquus -a -um (stulte and loquer), talking foolishly, Plaut.

stultitia -ae, f. (stultus), foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity; multorum stultitiam perperum esse, Cic.; plur., hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.

stultivīdus -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 stultiores, 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.).

stūpēficio -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., **stūpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (stuepo and facio), to make senseless, benumb, stun, stupefy; privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; partic., **stūpēfactus** -a -um, astounded, Cic.

stūpēo -ūi, 2. (connected with TYII-ω, τυπνω, 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 stupeperet, 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 exitiale Minervae, is astonished at, Verg.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; partic., stupens, astonished, amazed; quae quum tuerer stupens, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to stand still, to rest; stupuit Ixionis orbia, Ov.; stupente seditione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, died away, Ov.

stūpescō, 3. (stuepo), to begin to be amazed, astounded, Cic.

stūpīditas -ātis, f. (stupidus), dulness, stupidity, senselessness, Cic.

stūpīdus -a -um (stuepo), 1, senseless, stunned, Cic.; 2, senseless, stupid, dull; stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.

stūpōr -ōris, m. (stuepo). **I.** a, senselessness, insensibility; sensus, Cic.; in corpore, Cic.; b, astonishment, amazement; stupor patres defixit, Liv.; meton., a startled man, Cat. **II.** senselessness, stupidity, Cic.

stūppa (stūpa) -ae, f. (στυππή), tow, oakum, Caes., Liv.

stūppārius -a -um (stuppe), of or relating to tow, Plin.

stūppēus (stūpēus) -a -um (stuppe), made of tow or oakum; vincula, Verg.

stūpprator -ōris, m. (stupro), a ravisher, defiler, Quint.

stūpro, 1. (stuprum), to defile. **I.** Gen., pulvinar, Cic. **II.** Esp., to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, Cic.

stūprum -i, n. pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, Cic.

sturnus -i, m. a startling, a stare, Plin.

stygīālis, Stygius v. Styx.

stylōbātes -ae and -is, m. (στυλοβάτης), the pedestal of a row of columns, Varr.

stymma -ātis, n. (στύμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Plin.

Stymphālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Stymphālūm** -i, n. (Στυμφαλος), 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.** **Stymphālīcus** -a -um, Stymphalian. **B.** **Stymphālīdis**, 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, Stygis and Stygos, acc. Stygem and Styga, f. (Στῆξ). **I.** a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore. **II.** Poet., meton., the lower world, Verg. Hence, **A.** **Stygīālis** -e, belonging to the Styx, Stygian. **B.** **Stygīus** -a -um, Stygian, infernal; cymba or carina, the boat of Charon, Verg.; Juppiter, or pater, or rex, Pluto, Verg.; hence, hellish = fatal, deadly, sad; bubo, Ov.; vis, Verg.

suādēla -ae, f. (suadeo). **I.** persuasion, Plaut. **II.** Personif., Suadela = Πειθώ, the goddess of persuasion, Hor.

suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, 2. (root SUAD, Gr. ἁδ-ω, ἀνδάνω), 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.** Translt., **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 esse legatus, non solum suavit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic.; **e.**, with subj. alone, se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. **B.** to convince, persuade, Plaut.

suārius -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, Plin. Subst., **suārius** -ii, n. 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.

suāsōr -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 discourses or eloquence, Quint.

suāsūs -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.

suāvidiōsus -a -um (suave and dico), sweetly speaking, Luer.

suāvillūm (suāvillūm) -i, n. (suavis), a kind of sweet cheese, Cat.

suāvilōquens -entis (suave and loquer), *sweetly speaking, agreeable*, Lucr.

suāvilōquentia -ae, f. (suaviloquens), *a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking*, Cic.

suāvilōquus = suaviloquens (q.v.).

suāvilolum = savolum (q.v.).

suāviōr = saviōr (q.v.).

suāvis -e (connected with ἡδύς), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*. **I.** As regards the senses, odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. **II.** As regards the mind, 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 suavitas, Cic.

suāvitēr, adv. (suavis), *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*. **I.** As regards the senses, quam suavitē voluptas sensibus blandiatur, Cic. **II.** As regards the mind, loqui, meminisse, Cic., suavissime scriptae litterae, Cic.

suāvitūdo = suavitas (q.v.).

suāvium = savium (q.v.).

sub, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπό). **I.** With abl. **A.** Of place, **1.** to express staying under, *under*, **a**, with verbs implying rest, *under*; sub terra habitare, Cic., sub pellibus hibernare, Cic.; vitum 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 condisit, 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 hī 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 conjecit, Liv. (sub in composition, = **a**, *under*; **b**, *somewhat, a little*; **c**, *secretly*).

subabsurdē, adv. (subabsurdus), *somewhat absurdly*, Cic.

subabsurdus -a -um, *somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish*, Cic.

subaccuso, **1.** *to accuse, blame, find fault with a little*; alicui, 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.

subalbīdus -a -um, *whitish*, Plin.

subalpinus -a -um, *beneath or near the Alps*, Plin.

subāmārus -a -um, *somewhat bitter*; subamara aliqua res, Cic. Plur. subst., **subāmāra** -ōrum, *n. things somewhat bitter*, Cic.

subāquillus -a -um, *somewhat dark-coloured, brownish*, Plaut.

subārator -ōris, m. (subaro), *one who ploughs near anything*, Plin.

subāro, **1.** *to plough close to anything*, Plin.

subarrōgantēr, adv. *somewhat arrogantly or proudly*, Cic.

subausculto, **1.** *to listen secretly*, Cic.

subbasilicanus -i, m. (sub and basilica), *one who lounges about a basilica*, Plaut.

subbibō -bibī, **3.** *to drink a little*, Suet.

subblandiōr, **4.** *to flatter, coax, caress a little*, Plaut.

subbrēvis -e, *somewhat short*, Plin.

subcāvus -a -um, *somewhat hollow*, Lucr.

subcenturio = succenturio (q.v.).

subcingo = succingo (q.v.).

subcontūmēliōse, adv. *somewhat insolently*, aliquid tractare, Cic.

subcoresco = succresco (q.v.).

subcorispus -a -um, *somewhat curled*; capillus, Cic.

subcumbo = succumbo (q.v.).

subdebilis -e, *somewhat lame*, Suet.

subdebilitātus -a -um, *somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit*, Cic.

subdiālis -e (sub dio), *in the open air*, Plin. Subst., **subdiālia** -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*, archipirata, Cic.

subdīto, **1.** (intens. of subdo), *to supply, apply*, Lucr. (?)

subdo -didi -ditum, **3.** **I.** *to put, place, lay, set under*; **1.** lit., **a**, ignes, Cic.; se aquis, *to dive under*, Ov.; **b**, partic., subditus, of places, *lying under or near*; subdita templo Appia, Ov., **2.** fig., **a**, irae facem, Lucr., alicui acrimores ad studia dicendi faces, Cic.; alicui spiritus, *to infuse*, Liv.; **b**, esp., *to subject, subdue*; 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. (subdulus), *somewhat slyly, craftily*, Cic.

subdōlus -a -um, *somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful*; oratio, Caes.

subdōmo, **1.** *to tame, subject by taming*, Plaut.

subdūbīto, 1. to doubt or hesitate a little, be undecided; subdubitare te, quā essem erga filium volutate, Cic.

subducō -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 subducere collēs incipiunt, to withdraw themselves gradually, i.e., slope down to, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to take away to some place, lead away, draw off; aliquem in contionem, Liv.; esp., as milit. t.t., cohortes a dextro cornu, Liv.; copias in proximum collem, Caes.; b, to take away secretly, to steal; furto obsides, Liv.; se subducere, to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, to steal away; de circulo se subduxit, Cic.; c, to take away; cibum athletae, Cic.; pugnae Turpum, Verg. **B.** Transf., subducere rationem, or ratunculam, to balance an account, cast up, reckon, Cic.; so also calculos, Cic.; summam, Cic. **II.** to draw up on high, lift up; 1, gen., cataractam in tantum altitudinis, Liv.; 2, esp., naut. t.t., to draw or haul up a ship on shore; classem, Liv.; naves, Caes.

subductārius -a -um (subduco), useful for drawing up; funis, Cato.

subductio -ōnis, f. (subduco). **I.** the drawing in of a ship on dry land, Caes. **II.** a reckoning, computing, Cic.

subdulcis -e, somewhat sweet, Plin.

subdūrus -a -um, somewhat hard, Q. Cic.

subēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat under, wear away; scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov.

subēo -ī -itum -ire, to go under, come under, pass under, dive under, crawl under. **I. A.** Lit., a, with a prep., subit oras hasta per inas clipei, Verg.; b, with dat., luco, Verg.; as a bearer (under a burden), ingenti feretro, Verg.; c, with acc., aquas, Ov.; tectum non subisse, Caes.; mucronem, 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 subissen, 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.; (b) with dat., muro, Verg.; (γ) with acc., muros, Liv.; (δ) absol., pone subit conjux, Verg.; b, to approach secretly or gradually, to steal into; (a) with acc., lumina fessa (of sleep), Ov.; (β) absol., an subit (amor), Ov.; c, of water, to approach near, to wash; ubi maxime montes Crotoneuses Trasumenus subit, Liv.; 3, fig.; a, to come under; (a) with sub and the acc., sub acumen stilli, Cic.; (β) with acc., clarum subit Alba Latinum, comes under the rule of, Ov.; b, to approach some action, to undertake, take upon oneself; with acc., invicem proelium, Liv.; c, of situations or conditions, to come upon one, happen to, befall; (a) with dat., subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum, Ov.; (β) with acc., horror aulicum 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, dextrae aloe sinistra subit, Liv.; b, with acc., furcas subiere columnas, Ov.; 2, fig., a, with in and

the acc., in eorum locum subiere fraudes, Ov.; b, absol., pulchra subit facies, Qv. [perf., subivit, Ov.].

sūber -ēris, n. the cork-tree, Verg.

subf . . . v. suff. . . .

subg . . . v. sugg. . . .

sūbhorridus -a -um, somewhat rough, Cic.

sūbicio, v. subjicio.

sūbigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (sub and ago), to drive under. **I.** to drive under or to a place; 1, lit., sues in umbrosam locum, Varr.; naves ad castellum, Liv.; adverso flumine lembum reingio, to row, Verg.; rateo conto, to push, Verg.; 2, transf., to drive a person to do something against his will, to force, compel; gen., with ad or in and the acc., Volscos ad deditionem, Liv.; with infin. or acc. and infin., Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv., with ut and the subj., ut relinquat patriam atque cives, Liv. **II.** 1, to work through, to work thoroughly; in cote secures, to sharpen, Verg.; digitis opus, to make smooth, Qv.; so esp., to work the earth, to break up, plough, cultivate; terras fissione glebarum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to tame, (a) of animals, belua facilis ad subigendum, Cic.; (β) of men, to practise, train, inure; tot subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.; b, to subdue, conquer; subacti bello, Liv.; populus armis, Cic.; partic. subst., victi ac subacti, Cic.

sūbimpūdēns -entis, somewhat impudent, Cic.

sūbinānis -e, somewhat vain, Cic.

sūbindē, adv. **I.** immediately upon, immediately after, Hor., Liv. **II.** repeatedly, from time to time, continually, Liv.

sūbinsulsus -a -um, somewhat insipid, Cic.

sūbinvidēo, 2. **I.** to envy somewhat; subinvideo tibi, Cic. **II.** Partic., **sūbinvisus** -a -um, somewhat hated, Cic.

sūbinvito, 1. to invite secretly; with ut and the subj., Cic.

sūbirasoor -irasci, dep. to be a little angry; interdum soleo subirasci, Cic.; foll. by dat., brevitati literarum, Cic.; by quod, quod me non invitas, Cic.

sūbirātus -a -um, somewhat angry, Cic.

sūbitārius -a -um (subitus), sudden, hasty; exercitus, milites, legiones, gathered in haste, Liv.

sūbitō, adv. (subitus), suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden, Cic.; dicere, to speak extempore, Cic.

sūbitus -a -um, p. adj. (from subeo), sudden, unexpected. **I.** Adj., res, Cic.; bellum, Caes. **II.** Subst., **sūbitum** -i, n. a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance; ad subita rerum, Liv.

subiēcō -iēcōi, 2. **I.** to lie under or beneath, Plin. **II.** to be subject to, belong to, to be connected with, Quint.

subjectē, adv., only used in superl. (subjectus), submissively, Caes.

subjectio -ōnis, f. (subjicio). **I.** a laying under, placing under; rerum, quasi gerantur sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. **II.** a counterfeiting, forging; testamenti, Liv. **III.** Rhet. t.t. = 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; stimulos alicui, Hor. **II.** to throw up from below, Verg.

subjector -ōris, m. (subjicio), a forger, counterfeiter; testamentorum, Cic.

1. **subjectus** -i, m. (subjicio), a placing, laying under, Plin.

2. subjectus -a -um, p. adj. (from subicio). **I.** Of places, *lying near, adjacent*; Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes.; alter (circulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, *subjected, subject to*; nulli est naturae oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. Subst., **subjecti** -drum, m. *subjects, dependents*, Tac.; b, *exposed to*; subjectior invidiae, Hor.

subicio (subicio) -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, Caes.; b, to present, libellum alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., ea quae sub sensu subjecta sunt, Cic.; res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to subdue, subjugate, subject; Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.; se alicui, Cic.; or se imperio alicuius, Cic.; b, to expose; fortunae innocentium fictis auditibus, Caes.; aliquid praconi, Liv., or voci praconis, Cic., or sub praecone, Cic., to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction; c, to subordinate; partes generibus, Cic.; d, in discourse and writing, to place after, append, subjoin; rationem, Cic.; e, to whisper to, to suggest, to remind, subiiciens quid dicerem, Cic., consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, to infuse, Liv. **II.** to throw from under, 1, to throw up on high, to raise, lift; regem in equum, Liv.; reflex., alius se subject, shoots up, Verg.; 2, to haul from under, tragas inter carros, Caes. **III.** to substitute; 1, gen., potiore, Liv.; pro verbo proprio substituit aliud, quod idem significet, Cic.; 2, a, to forge, counterfeit; testamenta, Cic.; b, to suborn, Metellum, Caes.

subjugius -a -um (sub and jugum), attached to the yoke, Gato.

subjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** to join with, unite to; 1, lit., puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, having affixed, Verg.; 2, fig., omnes artes oratori, Cic.; carmina percussis nervis, with playing on the lyre, Ov. **II.** to yoke, harness, 1, lit., tiges curru, Verg.; 2, fig., to subdue, subjugate; urbes sub imperium, Cic.; sibi res, Hor.

sublābor -lapsus sum -lābi, 3. dep. **I.** to glide in, slide in, Verg. **II.** to glide away, fig., retro sublapsa spes, Verg.

sublāmina -ae, f. an under-plate, Gato.

sublātē, adv. (sublatus, from tollō), highly; fig., a, loftily, sublimely; dicere, Cic.; b, proudly, haughtily; de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

sublātio -ōnis, f. (tollō), a lifting up, elevation; fig., animi, Cic.

sublātus -a -um, p. adj. (from tollō), raised aloft, proud, haughty; with abl., hac victoria, Caes.; rebus secundis, Verg.; absol., leo fidens magis et sublātior ardet, Ov.

sublecto, 1. (from *subligo, 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., nōtrum 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.

sublestus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial, Plaut.

sublēvatio -ōnis, f. (sublevo), a relieving, assuaging, Cic.

sublēvo, 1. **I.** to lift up, hold up; ab iis sublevarus murum ascendit, Caes.; aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic. **II.** Transf., to lessen, diminish; pericula, Cic.; edumescere, Cic.;

esp., a, to lessen or relieve by consoling; res adversas, Cic.; b, to support; causam infirmi, Cic.

sublīca -ae, f. (ὑποβλήs), a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Caes., Liv.; esp. of the piles of a bridge, Caes.

sublīcūs -a -um (sublica), resting upon piles; pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

subligācūlum -i, n. (subligo), a cloth worn round the loins, drawers, Cic.

subligar -āris, n. = subligaculum (q.v.).

subligo, 1 to bind below, bind on; clipeum sinistrae, Verg.

sublimē, adv., v. sublimis.

sublimis -e (sublevo), high. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., high, lofty, exalted, lifted up; a, cacumen montis, Ov., b, in the air, aloft, sublimis abut, went away on high, Liv., c, raised on high; iret consui sublimis curru multijugis equis, Liv. **B.** Transf., sublime, elevated, lofty, a, mensa, Ov., b, of style, lofty, sublime, carmina, Juv. **II.** Subst., **sublime** -is, n height, Suet. **III.** Adv., **sublime**, on high, aloft, aer sublime fertur Cic., sublime elatus, Liv. (Other forms. sublimus -a -um, Lucr., sublimen = sublime, adv., Enn. ap Cic.)

sublimitas -ātis, f. (sublimis), loftiness, height, a, lit, Plin.; b, transf., loftiness, sublimity, Plin.

sublimitēr, adv. (sublimis), aloft, on high; sublimus attollere altum caput, Ov.

sublimus, v. sublimis.

sublingio -ōnis, m. (sub and lingo), a scullion, Plaut.

sublino -lēvi -litum, 3. **I.** to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, to line, overlay, veneer with anything, Plin.; 2, fig., os alicui, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude, Plaut.

sublūcānus -a -um (sub and lux), about daybreak, towards morning, Plin.

sublūcō -luci, 2. to gleam forth, glimmer, Verg., Ov.

sublūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. **I.** to wash from below, bathe underneath, Mart. **II.** Transf., of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of; hunc montem flumen subluabat, Caes.

sublustris -e (sub and lux), somewhat light, having a glimmering light, nov, Hor.

sublūvies -ei, f. (sublino), a disease in the feet of sheep, Plin.

submergo -mersi -mersum, 3. to plunge under, to sink; pass., submergi = to dive or plunge under; of persons, to be drowned, navem, Tac., with abl., classem Argivum ponto, Verg.; often in pass., submersae beluae, living under the water, Cic.; submersus equus vaginibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., ferrum submersum in unda, Ov.

subministro, 1. to aid, give, furnish, supply. **I.** Lit., tela clam, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic. **II.** Fig., hunc arti plurima adjumenta, Cic.

submissō (summissō), adv. (submitto). **I.** Of speech, softly, calmly; dicere, Cic.; Demosthenes submitissus a primo, Cic. **II.** Of character, modestly, humbly, submittivus, supplicare, Cic.; submitissus nos geramus, Cic.

submitissim (summissim), adv. (submitto), gently, softly, quietly, Suet.

submitto (summissio) -ōnis, f. (submitto), a letting down, sinking, lowering; contentio vocis et submitto, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

submitus (summissus) -a -um, p. adj. (from submitto). **I.** lowered, low; vertex, q.v.;

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**, h. 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 -missum, 3. **I.** to let down. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., fasces, to lower, Liv.; alicui se ad pedes, to fall at the feet of, Liv.; 2, esp., of places, in pass., submitti, as middle = to sink, slope down; submissa fastigio plantiæ, 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 submittere Colchimaus, Hor.; **b**, to let grow; capillum, Plin.; **c**, to rear; vitulos, Verg. **IV.** to send secretly; aliquem, Cic.; subsidia alicui, Caes.

submolestē (summolestē), adv. (submolestus), with some vexation; te non esse Romæ submolestē fero, Cic.

submolestus (summolestus) -a -um, somewhat vexatious; illud est mihi submolestum quod parum prosperare Brutus videtur, Cic.

submōnēo (summōnēo) -mōndi, 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.

submōvēo (summōvēo) -movi -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 ietus, 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 lictor, to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back; turbam, Liv.; submoveri jubet, Liv.; abl. absol., submoto, when a way had been cleared, Liv.; **c**, to banish, expel; aliquem patriā, Ov.; **d**, to drive off in a hostile manner, drive away, force back; cohortes sub murum, Caes.; victorem hostem a vallo, Liv.; hostes ex muro ac turribus, Caes.; 2, of things, **a**, to remove, move back; maris litora, Hor.; **b**, pass. partic., submotus, lying out of the way, remote; spelunca vasto submotā recessu, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to keep away from, force from, compel to give up; a bello Antiochum et Ptolemaeum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine poenae a maleficio, Cic.; 2, of things, to remove, banish; tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

submūto (summūto), 1. to exchange; verba pro verbis, Cic.

subnascoor -nātus sum, 3. dep. to grow up under, grow up out of or after, Ov.

subnecto -nexi -nexum, 3. **I.** to bind, tie, bind on beneath; antennis totum subnectite velum, Ov. **II.** to join or tie together; aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem, Verg.

subnēgo, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, Cic.

subniger -gra -grua, somewhat black, blackish, Plaut.

subnixus (subnisius) -a -um (sub and nitor). **I.** propped under; mitra 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 ampulant, Cic.

subnōto, 1. **I.** to mark beneath, write underneath, Plin. **II.** to observe, notice secretly, Mart.

subnūba -ae, f. (sub and nubo), a rival, Ov.

subnūbillus -a -um, somewhat cloudy; nox, Caes.

sūbo, 1. to be in heat, Lucr., Hor.

sūboboscœnus (sūboboscœnus) -a -um, somewhat obscene, Cic.

sūboboscūrus -a -um, somewhat obscure, Cic.

sūbōdiōsus -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, Cic.

sūboffendo, 3. to give some offence; apud aliquem, Cic.

sūbōlēo, 2. lit., to emit a smell; hence, fig., hoc subolet mihi, or subolet mihi, I smell, perceive, scent, Plaut.

sūbōles (sōbōles) -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.; juventutis, 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.

sūborno, 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. . . .

subrādo (surrādo) -rāsi -rasum, 3. to scrape below, Cato.

subrancidus (surrancidus) -a -um, somewhat putrid; caro, Cic.

subraucus (surracucus) -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 subrepsit, Ov.; subrepet iners aetas, Tib.

subrepticus (surrepticus) -a -um (surripio), 1, stolen, kidnapped, Plaut.; 2, secret, surreptitious, Plaut.

subridēo (surridēo) -rīsi -rīsum, 2. to smile, Cic.

subridicūlē (surrīdicūlē), 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., subrigit, 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.; e 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.; 3, to rise up from bed or sleep; ante lucem, Cic.; b, 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 Carthaginiis urbs, Verg.; (β) of living beings, to grow up; surgens Iulus, Verg. (syncop. perf. infin., surrexe, Hor.).

subrigūus (surrigūus) -a -um, watered, irrigated, Plin.

subringor (surringor), 3. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out, Cic.

subripio = surripio (q.v.).

subrōgo (surrōgo), 1. to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as substitute for another (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia, sufficere of the people choosing); in 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.

subrūbēo (surrūbēo), 2. to be somewhat red; part., subrubens = reddish, Ov.

subrūbīcundus (surrūbīcundus) -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Plin.

subrūfus (surrūfus) -a -um, reddish, Plin.

subrūmus (surrūmus) -a -um (sub and ruma), sucking; agnus, Varr.

subrūo (surrūo) -rūi -rūtum, 3. to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy. **I.** Lit., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. **II.** Fig., to destroy, undermine, nostram libertatem, Liv.

subrusticus (surrusticus) -a -um, somewhat clownish, pudor, Cic.

subrūtīlus (surrūtīlus) -a -um, reddish; color, Plin.

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 parricidii, 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 is pecuniam accepisset, 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 offence censured; subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; b, the signing of one's name to an accusation; (a) of the accuser, Cic.; (β) of a joint-accuser, a joining in an accusation, Cic.; c, the signing, subscription of a document, Suet.; d, a register, Cic.

subscriptor -ōris, m. (subscribo), the signer of an indictment, a joint-accuser, Cic.

subseōivus = subseivus (q.v.).

subseōo -seōdi -sectum, 1. to cut away below; unguis ferro, Ov.

subsellium -ii, n. (sub and sella). **I.** a low bench or form, Varr. **II.** any ordinary or usual bench used for sitting on, Sen.; a bench in a theatre, Cic.; of the senators in the senate-house, Cic.; longi subsellii judicatio et mora, a long sitting to decide, Cic.; of the tribunes in the market, Liv.; esp., of the benches of the judges, accusers, advocates, etc., Cic.; meton., subseilia = judicia, courts; habitare in subsellis, Cic.; versari in utrisque subsellis (both as an advocate and judge) optimā et fide et famā, Cic.

subsentio -sensi, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, Ter.

subseōor -seōctus (-seōctus) 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.

subseōivus (subseōivus) -a -um (sub and seco), cut off. **I.** Lit., t. t. of land-measuring; subst., **subseōivum** -i, n. a remainder or small parcel of land, Varr. **II.** Transf., of time, superfluous, spare, tempora, leisure hours, Cic.; transf., of what is done in the leisure hours, quae (arripit) subseivis operis, ut aiant, Cic.

subseōiarius -a -um (subsidiūm), of or relating to a reserve, reserve; cohortes, Caes., Liv.; subst., **subseōiarii** -ōrum, m. reserve troops, Liv.

subseōior, 1. dep. (subsidiūm), to serve as a reserve, Hirt.

subsidiūm -ii, n. **I.** Concr., milit. t. t. the troops stationed in the rear, reserved troops, reserve, auxiliary forces; subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidiūm and subsidia submittere, Caes. **II.** Abstr., 1, milit. t. t., help, assistance (of such troops), subsidiūm ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.; 2, transf., a, aid, means of aid, help, succour; subsidiūm bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, of persons, to be a help to, Ov.; of things, to serve as a help; his difficultatibus, Caes.; or oblivioni, Cic.; b, a place of refuge, an asylum, Tac.

subsido -sēdi and -sidi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down. **A.** Lit., 1, of living beings; a, subsidunt Hispani, Liv.; elephantī clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; b, to lie in wait for, lurk in ambush; in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc., Asiam devictam, Verg.; c, of females, to submit to the male, Lucr., Hor.; 2, transf., of things, to sink down, subside; subsidunt undae, Verg.; jussit subsidere valles, Ov. **B.** Fig., to abate, Plin. **II.** to remain sitting, to stay, remain, settle; subsedi in via, Cic.; multitudo calonium in castris subsederant, Caes.

subseōignus -a -um (sub and signum), serving beneath the standard; milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

subseōigno, 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.

subseōilio (susseōilio) -sēdi, 4. to leap up, spring up, Lucr.

subseōivus -a -um, somewhat snub-nosed, Varr.

subseōisto -stīti, 3. **I.** Transit., 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; **1.** lit., a, of persons, in itinere, Caes.; **b.** of things, to stay, stop; substitit unda, Verg.; **2.** fig., to cease; substitit clamor, Ov. **B.** to tarry, remain, abide; **1.** lit., in Samnio adversus Caedinae legiones, Liv.; **2.** fig., intra priorem paupertatem, to remain, continue, Tac. **C.** to withstand, oppose, hold out; **1.** lit., a, of persons, Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv.; **b.** of things, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent neque, etc., Caes.; **2.** fig., to withstand, support; sumptat, ap. Cic.

subsolānus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Plin.; subst., **subsolānus** -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 -strāvi -strātum, 3. **I.** to strew or spread beneath, lay under; **1.** lit., cinnama, Ov.; **2.** fig., to offer, give up; omne corporeum animo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cover; gallinae nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic.

substitutio -ū -itum, 3. (sub and statuo). **I.** to put under, place beneath, **1.** lit., Auct. b. Afr.; **2.** fig., substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv. **II.** to put in the place of, substitute; a, in locum eorum civis Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; aliquid pro aliqua re, Cic.; b, heredem, to name a second heir in case of the death of the first, Suet.

substo, 1. to stand firm, Ter.

substrāmen -inis, n. (substerno), that which is strewn beneath, straw, litter, Varr.

substrātus -ūs, m. (substerno), a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Plin.

substrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from substringo), narrow, tight, contracted, small; crura, Ov.

substringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. to draw together, to bind, tie beneath, bind up; crinem nodo, Tac.; eurem 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 - abstructionum moles, Caes.

substrāo -struxi -structum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation; Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of heavy stone, Liv.

subsumam, 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., **1.** to be behind; suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Tib.; nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; **2.** to be near at hand; suberat mons, Caes.; dies, Cic.; templa mari subsunt, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** to be subjected to, Ov.; **2.** to be there, to exist, to be in question; subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam spes subesset, Liv.

substus -a -um, sewed beneath - vestis, fringed, edged below, Hor.

subtegulāneus -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, **1.** the warp or woof in weaving, Ov.; fert picturatas auri subtēmine vertes, Verg. **II.** Meton., that which is woven or spun, thread, spin, Tib.

subtendo -tendi -tentum (-tensum), 3. to stretch underneath, Cato.

subtēno, 2. to hold underneath, Cato; (synecp. imper., subtento).

subtēnilis -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., cupiditate subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; b, with abl., subter se, Cic. (in composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterfugio, or underhand, in secret, as subterduco).

subterduco, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, Plaut.

subterfugio, 3. to flow beneath, Plin.

subterfugio -fugi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee in secret, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to escape by stealth, evade, shun; poenam, Cic.; periculum, Cic.

subterlabor -lapius sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide, flow under; fluctus Sicamos, Verg. **II.** to slip away secretly, to escape, Liv.

subterlino, 3. to smear underneath, Plin.

subtēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath, to grind, pound, Plin.

subterrāneus -a -um (sub and terra), underground, subterranean; specus in fundo, Cic.

subtervacans -antis, empty below, Sen.

subtexo -texui -textum, 3. **I.** to weave beneath; Transf., a, to draw together under; patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov.; b, to cover, darken; caelum fumo, Verg. **II.** to weave on to; **1.** transf., to join to; lunam alutae, Juv.; **2.** fig., in speech, to connect, subjoin; subtextit deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

subtilis -e (contracted from subtilis), as tela from texila and exilis from exigilis, lit., finely woven; hence, **1.** thin, fine, slender; **1.** lit., filum, 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; **1.** lit., palatum, Hor.; **2.** transf., of taste and discernment, fine, acute, subtle; iudicium, Cic.

subtilitas -atis, f. (subtilis), thinness, fineness, minuteness. **I.** Lit., linearum, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness; sententiarum, Cic.; sermonis, Cic.; b, of discourse, plainness, simplicity; orationis, Cic.

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 perpolita, Cic.; b, of expression, plainly, simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

subtimēo, 2. to be a little afraid, with ne and the subj., Cic.

subtrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw away from under; subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. **II.** to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away. **A.** Lit., cibum alicui, Cic.; hastatos ex acie, Liv.; se, to withdraw oneself; se aspectui, Verg.; middle, subtrahitur solium, withdraws itself from under the ship, Verg. **B.** Fig., materiem furoribus, Cic.; reflecti, se subtrahente, withdrawing himself (as surety), Liv.; cui iudicio eum more subtraxit, Liv.; nec a curia et ab omni parte respublicae, Cic.; siquidem iras militum, Tac.

subtrahitilis -e, somewhat sad, Ter.

subturpius -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subturpis -e, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subtus, adv. (sub), *beneath, below, underneath*, Liv.

subtus -a -um (sub and tundo), *somewhat bruised*, Tib.

sübucüla -ae, f. (perhaps from *sub-uo, whence ex-uo), *an inner tunic, shirt*, Hor.

sübüla -ae, f. a shoemaker's awl, Mart.

sübulous -i, m. (sus), a swineherd, Varr.

sübulo -onis, m. (connected with sibilus).

I. a Tuscan name for tiber, a flute-player, Enn.

II. a kind of stag, Plin.

Sübura -ae, f. a street in the noisiest quarter of Rome, hence, adj., **Sübüränus** -a -um, belonging to the Subura

süburbänitas -ätis, f. (suburbanus), *vicinity to the city*, Cic

süburbänus -a -um, *near the city* (Rome), suburban. **I.** Adj., *ager, gymnasium*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **süburbänum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban estate*, Cic. **B.** **süburbäni** -örum, m. *inhabitants of the suburbs*, Ov.

süburbium -ii, n. (sub and urbs), a suburb, Cic

süburguö, 2. *to drive close to*; *proram ad saxa*, Verg.

süburo (-ussi) -ustum, 3. *to burn a little, to singe*, Suet.

Sübura = Subura (q.v.).

subvectio -önis, f. (subveho), a carrying, conveyance, transport, frumentum, Liv; plur, ne ab re frumentaria duis 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.)

subvöho -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport*; frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subvecta ulensula ab Ostia, Tac.; connectatus ex Sannio, Liv; pass. as middle, ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, is borne up, Verg

subvönio -vöni -ventum, 4. *to come up to aid, to help, assist, succour*. **I.** Lit., milit. t. t., circumvento illo subvenit, Caes.; absol., nisi Romani subvenissent, Liv. **II.** Transl., *to help, aid, to remedy or relieve an evil*; alieni, Cic; patriae, Cic.; gravediti, Cic.; imper., reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic

subvento, 1. (intens of subvenio), *to come to the help of*, Plaut.

subväröör, 2. *to fear a little, be a little anxious*, Cic.

subversor -öris, m. (subverto), an over-turner, overthrower, fig., suatum legum, Tac.

subverto (subvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to overthrow, overturn*. **I.** Lit., mensum, 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.

subväridis -e, *somewhat green, greenish*, Plin.

subvölo, 1. *to fly up, fly forth*; utque novas humeris assumperat alas, subvolat, Ov.; with in and the acc., rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.

subvolvo, 3. *to roll up*; manibus saxa, Verg.

subvultürinus -a -um, *somewhat vulture-like, = somewhat brown*, Plaut.

succävus = subcavus (q.v.).

succödänöus (succidänöus) -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; tumulto terrae, Verg.; tectis, Verg.; transf., fons, quo mare succedit, Caes. **B.** Fig., a, *to come under*; sub acumen stili, Cic; b, *to submit to, oneri*, Verg. **II.** *to approach*. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t., *to march forward, advance*, sub aciem, Caes; ad castra, Liv; moenibus, Liv; 2, *to come after, take the place of*, ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes., in pugnam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to follow, succeed to*, a, in locum alieuius, Cic; in paternas opes, Cic.; b, *of position, to come next to*, ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, Caes., 2, *of time, to follow, succeed*, alicui, 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 cando), 3. *to kindle, set on fire from below*. **I.** Lit., pontem, Liv; aggerem, Caes. **II.** Fig., *to kindle, set on fire, inflame*; Deucahon Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov.

succenseo = succenseo (q.v.).

succentivus -a -um (succino), *accompanying, played as an accompaniment*, Varr.

1. **succentürio**, 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. **succentürio** -omis, f. (sub and centurio -omis), an under-centurion, Liv.

successio -önis, 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 -öris, m. (succedo), a successor, follower in office, possession, inheritance, etc., Cic.; sagittae, hær to, Ov.; transf., Iunus successor Maii, Ov; novus, a new shield, Ov.

successus -üs, m. (succedo), a succeeding, approach; hostium, Caes.; equorum, Verg. **II.** happy issue; prosperos successus dare oris, Liv; successum artes non habuere meae, Ov.

succidia -ae, f. (succido), a fitch of bacon; hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, their second fitch, Cic.

1. **succido** -cidi, 3. (sub and cado), *to fall under, sink, sink down*; aegri succidimus, Verg.

2. **succido** -cidi -cism, 3. (sub and caedo), *to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down*; femina poplitesque, Liv; frumenta, Caes.

succidäus -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*; tunicas, Juv.; oftener partic., **succinctus** -a -um, *with the clothes tucked up*; Diana, Ov.; poet., transf., succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, Ov. **II.** *to girdle, surround*; a, lit., Scylla feris atram canibus siccinctur alvum, Ov.; gen. partic., **succinctus** -a -um, *girded with something, armed with*; ferro, Liv.; pharetrâ, Verg.; b, transf., *to a round*.

erm, prepare, provide; se canibus, Cic.; partic., Carthago succincta portubus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum -i, n. (succingo), a girdle, Plaut.

succino, 3. 1, to sing to, to accompany, Petr.; 2, transf., to agree, chime in with; succinit alter, Hor.

succlāmatio -ōnis, f. (succlamo), a shouting, acclamation, Liv.

succlāmo (subclāmo), 1. to shout at or after anything, call out; haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, Liv.; impers., succlamatum est, Liv.; with acc. and infin., quum succlamasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

succollo, 1. (sub and collum), to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, Suet.

succontūmēliōsē = subcontumeliose (q.v.).

succresco (subresco) -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 ile medicris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv.

succrispus = subcrispus (q.v.).

succumbo -cūbū -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, had sunk in sleep, Ov. II. Fig., to yield, give way, succumb, surrender; arrogantiae divitum, Cic.; senectuti, Cic.; tempori, Liv.; absol., non esse viri debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere, Cic.

succurro -curri -cursum, 3. (sub and curro). I. to run or go under; 1, transf., nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr.; 2, fig., a, gen., licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, succurrant, undergo them, Cic.; b, esp., to come into the thoughts of, to occur to; ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic.; alicui succurrit, with acc. and infin., sed mihi succurrit numen non esse severum, Ov. II. to hasten to help, to aid; 1, lit., milit. t. t., alicui (with or without auxilio), Caes., Cic.; impers., si celeriter succurrat, Caes.; 2, transf., to help, succour, assist; saluti fortunisque communibus, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; foll. by quominus and subj., hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus, Caes.

succussio -ōnis, f. (succutio), a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sen.

succussus -ūs, m. (succutio), a shaking, ap. Cic.

succutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (sub and quatio), to shake from beneath, shake up, fling aloft, Ov.

sucidus -a -um (sucus), juicy, full of sap, Plin.

sucidum -i, n. (sucus), amber, Plin.

sucidus a -um (sucus), of amber; gutta, Mart.

sūco -ōnis, m. a sucker (a term applied to a usurer); Oppios de Velia sucones diels (a pun, because *ōrōs* in Greek = succus, and the Oppii were rich usurers), Cic.

sūcōsus (sucocōsus) -a -um (sucus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Plin.

Suero -ōnis, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Xucar; at its mouth was a town of the same name, now Cullera. Hence, **Su-erōnensis** -e, of or near Suero; sinus, now Gulf of Valencia.

suctus -ūs, m. (sugo), a sucking, suction, Plin.

sūcula -ae, f. (dim. of sus). I. a little sow, Plaut. II. Transf., A. a winch, windlass, capstan, Plaut. B. Suculae, wrong translation of Gr. *hades*, a constellation, the Hyades, Cic.

sūcus (succus) -i, m. (connected with Gr. *ōrōs*), juice, sap. I. 1, lit., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; succus is quo utimur, Cic.; 2, meton., like *χυμός*, taste; piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; 3, fig., a, vigour; amissimus succum et sanguinem, Cic.; b, esp., of orators and speeches, vigour, energy; orationis, Cic. II. any thick fluid; a, olivi, unguent, Ov.; nectaris sucus ducere, juice of nectar, Hor.; b, esp., in medicine, a draught, potion; amarus, Ov.

sūdarium -ii, n. (sudo), a handkerchief (to wipe off perspiration from the face), Mart.

sūdatio -ōnis, f. (sudo), a sweating, Sen.

sūdator -ōris, m. (sudo), one who perspires easily or copiously, Plin.

sūdatorius -a -um (sudo), of or relating to sweating, producing perspiration. I. Adj., unctio, Plaut. II. Subst., **sūdatorium** -ii, n. a sweating-room, sweating-bath, Sen.

sūdatrix -triciis, f. (sudator), toga, causing perspiration, Mart.

sūdis -is, f. I. a stake, pile; ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. II. Transf., a point, Juv.

sūdo, 1. I. Intransit., to sweat, perspire; 1, lit., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; quum Cumis 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; vides, sudare me jamdudum laborantem, ut ea tuear quae, etc., Cic.; se sine causa sudare, Cic. II. Trans., to throw off by sweating, to sweat out, to exude; durae quercūs sudabant roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamaque sudantur, Tac.

sūdor -ōris, m. sweat, perspiration. I. a, lit., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens, Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; b, fig., great exertion, labour, fatigue, effort; 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., **sūdam** -i, n. a, the bright cloudless sky, Verg.; b, clear, bright weather, Cic.

Suēbi -ōrum, m. the Suebi, an important German nation. Hence, A. **Suēbia** -ae, f. the country of the Suebi. B. **Suēbicus** -a -um, belonging to the Suebi.

sūō, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lucr.

suesco, snēvi, suētum, 3. (inchoat. of suco), to become accustomed, inured to; militiae, Tac.; hence, suēvi, I am accustomed, I am wont; mittere suēvit, Lucr.; and synop. perf., quod suēsti, as you are wont, Cic.

Suessa -ae, f. I. an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birthplace of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa; hence, **Suessanus** -a -um, relating to Suessa. II. a town of the Volsci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes, gen. in full Suessa Pometia.

Suessones -um, m. a Gallic people, near modern Soissons.

Suescūla -ae, f. a small town in Samnium, near Mons Tifata, now Castel di Sessola. Hence, **Suessulānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Suessula.

Suetōnius -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; latrocinis, Tac.; foll. by infin., Verg., Liv. **II.** that to which a person is accustomed, usual; sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

Suēvi = Suebi (q. v.).

sufes (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, Liv.

suffarcino, 1. (sub and farcino), to stuff full, all full, cram; Plaut., Ter.

suffarrānēus -a -um (far), carrying corn; mulio, Cic.

suffero, sufferre (sub and fero). **I.** to carry under, put under, Plaut. **II.** to hold up, support; 1, lit., reflex., se sufferre, to carry oneself upright, stand upright, Suet.; 2, fig., to bear, endure, suffer, poenam sui sceleris, Cic.; eam multam, Cic.

suffertus -a -um (sub and farcio), stuffed full, crammed full, Suet.

suffervēficio, 3 (sub and fervefacio), to heat, make somewhat hot, Plin.; pass., suffervēfio -factus sum -fiēri, 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 -fectum, 3. (sub and facio). **I.** Transit. **A.** to put under; hence, to imbue, impregnate, suffuse; lanam medicamentis, Cic.; auges ardentis oculos sufficit 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 prove; Danais animos viresque secundas, Verg. **II.** Intransit. neut., to be sufficient, enough, adequate, to suffice; a, absol., nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae noumina 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 secteturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv.; e, with in and the acc., nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, 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 -ii -itum (sub and *fio, fire, connected with θύω). **I.** Intransit., to burn incense, fumigate; thymo, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fumigate, perfume; a, lit., locum, Prop.; b, fig., to warm, Lucr.

suffitio -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, clog. **I.** Lit., Juv. **II.** Fig., a hindrance, obstacle, Juv. **sufflāmīno**, 1. (sufflāmen), to stop by a drag, Suet.

sufflātio -ōnis, f. (sufflo), a blowing up, puffing up, Plin.

sufflāvus -a -um (sub-flāvus), somewhat yellow, Suet.

sufflo, 1. (sub and flo) **I.** Intransit., to blow upon, Mart. **II.** Transit., to blow up, to puff up, inflate; a, lit., Plaut., b, fig., se uxori, to be angry with, Plaut.

suffocātio -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 fame, 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.

suffragātio -ōnis, f. (suffragor), a voting in favour of, favourable vote, support; urbana, of the city; militaris, of the soldiers, Cic.; illi honestissimā suffragatione consulatus petebatur, Sall.; plur., extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

suffragātor -ōris, m. (suffragor), a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, Cic.

suffragātorius -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 suffragi, 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 -imis, f. (sub and frango), the hank 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.** Transf., to be favourable to, to approve, recommend, support, cupiditatis alicuius, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suffragante fortunā, Cic.

suffrenatio -ōnis, f. (sub and freno), a bridding; 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 tecta, 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 -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (sub and fundo). **I.** 1, to pour beneath, spread through, suffusae; 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 malevolentis suffusus, Cic. **II.** to pour out, pour into; merum, Ov.

suffūror, 1. (sub and furor), to abstract secretly, steal away, Plaut.

suffuscus -a -um (sub and fuscus), brownish, dark brown, Tac.

suffusio -ōnis, f. (suffundo), a suffusion; illis, jaundice, Plin.

Sūgambri (Sýgambri, Sigambri) -ōrum, m, a powerful German tribe. Adj., **Sūgambēr** -bra -brum, Sugambrian.

suggēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (sub and gero). **I.** to carry, bring, lay, put, place under. **A.** lit., flammam costis aeni, Verg. **B.** Fig., to add, subjoin, annex; a, huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.; b, to cause to follow (in order of time), to place next; Bruto statim Horatium, Liv.; c, to put upon secretly; Druso ludus est suggerendus, Cic. **II.** to furnish, supply, afford; 1, lit., alicui tela, Verg.; 2, fig., to supply, give opportunity for; 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 -ūs, 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.

suggrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (sub and gradiōr), to go to, approach, to attack, Tac.

suggrunda -ae, f. the eaves of a house, Varr.

sūgillatio -ōnis, f. (sugillo). **I.** a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Plin. **II.** Fig., a mocking, insulting, Liv.

sūgillo, 1. to beat black and blue **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., to insult, affront; alicui, 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 causā profugerunt, Cic.; qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** sibi, ethic dat., quidam 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.; cunctum rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.; **b.**, to furrow = to sail over, pass through; vada carinā, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

sulcus -i, m. (connected with ὄλεός), a furrow. **I.** Lit., sulcum imprimere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, a cutting like a furrow, the furrow cut

in the sea by a ship, Verg.; **b.**, a long, narrow trench, Verg.

sulfur (sulphur) -ūris, n. **I.** sulphur, Liv., Hor., Verg. **II.** Meton., lightning, Pers.

sulfuratio -ōnis, f. (sulfur), a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen.

sulfuratus -a -um (sulfur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Plin. Subst.,

sulfurata -ōrum, **a.**, brimstone matches, Mart.; **b.**, veins of sulphur, Plin.

sulfureus -a -um (sulfur), sulphureous; aqua, Verg.

Sulla (Sylla) -ae, m. a name of a family in the gens Cornelii, the most celebrated member of which was L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius. Hence, **A. Sullanus** (Syllānus) -a -um, Sullan, subst., **Sullāni** -ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla. **B. Sullatūrio** -īre, to wish to emulate 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, fūi, esse (an irregular verb, derived from two different roots, sum shortened from esum, root ES, Gr. ΕΣ, whence εἶμι; fui from an old verb fui, Gr. φῶν). **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.; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; fuit, he has lived, Tib.; finis 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 fuisssem, Cic.; d, to be in a certain state or condition; in servitute, Cic.; in spe, Cic.; e, to rest, to depend upon; totum in eo est, ut, etc., Cic.; 2, especial phrases, a, sunt qui, there are some people or things who or which; (a) with indic. when certain definite persons or things are meant, sunt qui audent, Cic.; (β) with the subj. when the persons or things are indefinite, sunt qui dicant, Cic.; b, mihi est (res), I have (something); cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic.; c, esse ad or apud alicui, to be at the house of, to exist; apud te est, ut volumus, Cic.; d, esse cum aliquo (aliqua); (a) to be in the house of, to be in a room with; esset ne quis intus cum Caesare, Cic.; (β) to be with, go about with; erat nemo quicum essem libentius, Cic.; e, esse alicui cum aliquo, to have to do with; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, Cic.; f, esse ab aliquo, to belong to or be related to; erat ab Aristotele, he was an Aristotelian, Cic.; vide, ne hoc totum sit a me, speaks for me, Cic.; g, esse pro aliquo, to be in the place of, Cic.; h, esse in, with abl., to be in some writing; quid fuit in 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 or cur, there is no reason for; nihil est, quod gentiles, Cic. **II.** As copulative verb = to be something

or in some way; **a**, with an adj., subst., or pron., *praeclara res est et sumus otiosi*, Cic.; **b**, with adv., (a) of manner, *sic est*, Cic.; *sibi pulchre est* or *pulchre est mihi*, Cic.; (b) of place or time, *sunt procul ab huius aetatis 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* (preth), 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 eā mente*, so 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 tuum videre*, Cic.; **e**, with genit. of gerund, to serve for, have for its object, *quod conservandae libertatis fuerat*, Sall.; **f**, with dat. to express object, (a) to be in the place of, to be, *Romani caput Latio 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 quae sunt ad incendia*, Caes.; **h**, with de and the abl., to treat of, be about, *is liber, qui est de animo*, Cic., *ut est, hoc est, that is*, or sometimes *whic* is as much as to say, Cic. (archaic forms, *escunt* = erunt, ap. Cic., *fuat* = sit, Verg.; *fuivnus* = fuivus, ap. Cic.).

sūmen -inis, n. (= sugmen, from sugo) **I.** a teat, pig, Lucil. **II.** Esp., the udder of a sow (esteemed 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 consilii concedunt*, Cic. **II.** the chief matter, main thing, most important point. **A.** Gen., *ipsae summæ rerum atque sententiae*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, the whole, totality, *exercitus*, Caes.; *belli, supremae command*, Caes.; *rerum* or *omnium rerum*, the highest power, Cic.; ad summam, adv. in a word, in short, Cic.; so in *summa*, on the whole, Cic., **2**, the sum total of an amount, *equitum magnam numerum ex omni summa separe*, Cic.; so esp., **a**, a sum of money, *haec summæ redempti*, Cic.; **b**, a mass, quantity, *prælae*, Cic.

Summānus -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, Cic.

summārium -i, n. (summa), an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sen.

summas -atis, c. (summus), of high birth, noble, illustrious, Plant.

summātim, adv. (summa), slightly, summarily, briefly, quae longiorem orationem desiderant summam perscribere, Cic.

summātus -ūs, m. (summus), the chief authority, Lucr.

summē, adv. (summus), in the highest degree, extremely; officiosus, Cic., *contendere*, Cic.

summergo = submergo (q.v.).

sumministro = subministro (q.v.).

summissē = submisso (q.v.).

summissim = submissim (q.v.).

summissile = submissio (q.v.).

summissus = submissus (q.v.).

summitto = submitto (q.v.).

Summoenium -ii, n. (sub and moenia), a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes; hence, adj., **Summoenianus** -a -uni, relating to the Summoenium.

summolescē = submolesce (q.v.).

summolestus = submolestus (q.v.).

summonēo = submoneo (q.v.).

summōpēro, adv. (= summo opere), very much, exceedingly, Cic.

summōrōsus = submorosus (q.v.).

summōtor = submotor (q.v.).

summōvēo = submoveo (q.v.).

summūla -ae, f. (dim. of summa), a little sum, Sen.

summus -a -um, superl. of superus (q.v.).

summutō = submuto (q.v.).

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (sub and emo), to take, lay hold of. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., *fustem*, Plant.; *legem in manus*, Cic.; *pecuniam mutuum*, to borrow, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to take for use, to put on, *calceos et vestimenta*, Cic.; **b**, to buy, *genus signorum*, Cic.; or, to hire; *navem*, Cic., **c**, to take, apply, employ, operam, Ter. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen., *tempus cibi*, Liv.; *supplicium*, to punish, Liv. **B.** Esp., **a**, to choose, pick out, select, *sibi studium philosophiae*, Cic.; *diem ad deliberandum*, Caes.; **b**, to take in hand, to begin, bellum, Sall.; *munusculum*, Cic., **c**, in discourse, (a) to mention, *homines notos*, Cic.; (b) to assume, assert, maintain; *beatos esse deos sumpsisti*, Cic.; **d**, to assume, arrogantly sibi, Cic., **e**, to arrogate to oneself, *take upon oneself*, sibi *pates imperatorias*, Cic.; *mihi non tantum sumo*, Cic.

sumptio -ōnis, f. (sumo), the premises of a syllogism, Cic.

sumptito, 1 (intens. of sumo), to take in large quantities, Plin.

sumptuārius -a -um (sumptus), of or relating to expense, sumptuary, lex, Cic.; *rationes*, Cic.

sumptuōsē, adv. with compar. (sumptuosus), in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Cic.

sumptuōsus -a -um (sumptus). **I.** Of things, costly, expensive, dear, *sumptuosus, cena*, Cic.; *ludi sumptuosiores*, Cic. **II.** Of persons, extravagant, prodigal, homo, Cic.

sumptus -ūs, m. (sumo), cost, expense; sumptum facere in rem, or impendere, or assumere, or ponere, Cic.; *sumptu ne parcas*, Cic.; suo sumptu fungi officio, Cic.; plur., *manuendi sunt sumptus*, Cic. (dat., often sumpti, Cic.)

Sūniōn (-ium) -ii, n. (Σουνιον), 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 sutā, Cic.

sūopte, v. suus

sūōvētaurilla (sūōvētaurilla) -iam, n. (sus, ovis and taurus), a purgatory 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 suppellex, Cic. **II.** Fig., *ornament, equipment*, *amicos parare, optimam vitae suppellectilem*, Cic.; *oratoria quasi suppellex*, 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 inficiunt, Caes.; **b**, = ἄνωθεν, from above; superque immane barathrum cernatur, Verg.; **2**, of other relations, **a**, besides; super quam, moreover, Liv.; dederatque super, Ov.; **b**, there-upon; 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**, o. place, over, above; eius

super cervice pendet, 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 juga concreta erat, Liv.; b, of position, (a) over, above; super templum circaque, Liv.; (s) beyond; super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, Sall.; c, of motion, over or beyond a place; super Sunium navigans, Liv.; 2, of degree, beyond, over, above; a, lit., super ceteros honores, Liv.; super cetera, Liv.; vulnus super vulnus, wound on wound, one wound after another, Liv.; b, transf., of superiority, beyond, more than; aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, above all, Liv. (super sometimes put after its case in Lucr., Verg., and Tac.).

superā (sc. parte) = supra. **I.** Adv. = over, Lucr. **II.** Prep. with acc., over, Lucr.

superābilis -e (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.

superādnātus -a -um (super and adorno), adorned on the surface, Sen.

superans -āntis, p. adj., only in compar. and superl., prevailing; superantior ignis, Lucr.

superātor -ōris, m. (supero), one who overcomes, a conqueror, Ov.

superbe, adv. (superbus), proudly, haughtily; superbe et crudeliter impetare, 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.; superbiam ponere, lay aside, Hor. **II.** In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride; sume superbiam, Hor.

superbibo, 3. to drink upon, Plin.

superbiflous -a -um (superbus and facio), making proud, making haughty, Sen.

superbio, 4. (superbus). **I.** to be proud, haughty, to pride oneself on; with abl., formā, Ov.; foll. by quod, Tac. **II.** Transf., of things, to be splendid, superb, Prop.

superbus -a -um (super) = υπερήφανος, raising oneself above others, proud. **I.** In a bad sense, 1, lit., of persons, proud, haughty; a, absol., superbum se praebuit 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, pecunia, Hor.; 2, transf., of things or abstract subjects, oculi, Ov.; aures, Liv.; virtus, Cic.; iudicium aurium superbissimum, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, 1, of persons, distinguished, remarkable; Atridae, Hor.; 2, of things, brilliant, magnificent, splendid; triumphus, Hor.

supercilliosus -a -um (supercilium), severe, gloomy, Sen.

supercilium -ii, n. the eyebrow; plur. (and often sing. in collective sense), the eyebrows. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; b, plur., superciliorum aut remissio aut contractio, Cic.; capite et superciliis rasis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the eyebrows contracted = gloom, severity, sternness; supercillii severi matrona, Ov.; quid de supercilio dicam, quod tum hominibus non supercilium sed pignus reipublicae videbatur, Cic.; b, pride, arrogance; hanc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spirituum videremus, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like *supercilium*),

and English brow), the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit; tramitis, Verg.; tumuli, Liv.

supercurro, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Plin.

superēdo, 3. to eat upon or after, Plin.

superēminēdo, 2. to project over, overtop; omnes viros, Verg.

superēmōrior, 3. dep. to die upon, Plin.

superfēro -tāli -lātum -ferre, to carry over, bear over, Plin.

superficies -ēi, 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 -fiēri, to be over and above, Plaut.

superfixus -a -um, fixed on the top, Liv.

superfiorescens -entis, blooming all over, Plin.

superfluitas -ātis, f. (superfluous), superfluity, Plin.

superfluo -fluxi, 3. to flow over, overflow. **I.** Lit., of water, superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, ut nos superfluentes juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, Cic.; b, to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Tac.

superfluus -a -um (superfluo), overflowing, superfluous, Sen.

superfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 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; magnani 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 Macedoniae) in Asiam, Liv. **II.** to cover with anything, Tac.

supergrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi, 3. dep. (super and gradior), to go over or beyond, overstep; fig., to exceed, surpass; aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

superi, v. superus.

superilligo, 1. to bind on, bind over, Plin.

superimminēdo, 2. to overhang, Verg.

superimpēdens -entis (super and impēdeo), overhanging, Cat.

superimplēo, 2. to fill quite full, Verg.

superimpōno (-pōsui) -pōsitum, 3. to lay over, place upon; saxum ingens machinā, by means of a machine, Liv.; monumento (dat.), statuam, Liv.

superincidēns -entis, falling from above, Liv.

superincūbens -antis, lying over or upon; superincubans Romanus, Liv.

superincumbo -cūbdi, 3. to lie on, lie over, Ov.

superindūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to put on over, Suet.

superingēro (-gessi) -gestum, 3. to throw upon, heap upon, Plin.

superinijēdo -iēci -iectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon; raras frondes, Verg.

superini . . . v. superilli . . .

superinum . . . v. superim . . .

superinp . . . v. superimp . . .

superinstituto -strāvi -stratum, 3. to spread over, lay over; tabulas, Verg.

superintēgo, 3. to cover over, Plin.

sūp̄er̄ior -ōris, comp. of sūp̄er̄us (q.v.).

sūp̄er̄iāciō -iēci -iectum (-iactum), 3. **I.** to throw over, throw upon; membra superjecta cum tua veste foveat, 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.).

sūp̄er̄facto, 1. to spring over, leap over, Plin.

sūp̄er̄fectiō -ōnis, f. (superjacio), a throwing over; fig., exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint

sūp̄er̄jūmentārius -ii, m. the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

sūp̄er̄lābor, 3. to glide, slide over, Liv.

sūp̄er̄lātio -ōnis, f. (superfero), rhet. t.t., exaggeration, hyperbole; veritatis, Cic.

sūp̄er̄lātus -a -um, p. adj. (from superfero), exaggerated, hyperbolic; verba, Cic.

sūp̄er̄lino -lēvi -lītum, 3. to smear over, besmear, Plin.

sūp̄er̄mando, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Plin.

sūp̄er̄mēo, 1. to go over, pass over, Plin

sūp̄er̄nas -ātis (supernus), belonging to the upper country, esp. to the upper (i.e. the Adriatic) sea, Plin.

sūp̄er̄nāto, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Sen.

sūp̄er̄nātus -a -um, growing over, Plin.

sūp̄er̄nē, adv. (supernus), upwards, **a**, from above, Liv.; **b**, on the upper side, above, Hor.

sūp̄er̄nus -a -um (super), above, over, on the upper side, on the top; Tusculum, lying high, Hor.; numen, celestial, Ov.

sūp̄er̄o, 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.; (b) 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 multitudo, 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.; summās ripas fluminis, Caes.; hence, transf., to overtop; turtis 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.; (b) met., to surpass, excel, exceed; aliquem doctrinā, Cic.; omnes in re, Cic.; (γ) to overcome, conquer; bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.; fig., injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.

sūp̄er̄obrūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to cover over, Prop.

sūp̄er̄pendens -entis, overhanging; saxum, Liv.

sūp̄er̄pōno -pōsūi -pōsītum, 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.

sūp̄er̄rāsus -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Plin.

sūp̄erscādo (sūp̄erscēdo), 3. to climb up, climb over; superscandens vigillum strata somno corpora, Liv.

sūp̄erscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write over or upon, Suet.

sūp̄ersēdō -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit above, sit upon, Suet. **II.** Fig., to be above anything, refrain from doing anything, omit, leave off; with abl., hoc labore, Cic.; proelio, Caes.; with infin., loqui apud vos, Liv.

sūp̄erstagno, 1. to spread out into a lake, Tac.

sūp̄ersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon; superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv.

sūp̄erstēs -stis (super and sto). **I.** standing near, present, witnessing; suis utrisque superstibus praesentibus (old legal formula), ap. Cic. **II.** surviving, living beyond another; (a) with dat., ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; (b) with genit., alterius vestrum superstes, Liv.; aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere, Cic.

sūp̄erstītiō -ōnis, f. (super + nd 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 superstatio superis quae reddita divis, Verg. **II.** external religious observance, quāenam illa superstiti, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; in plur. = religious observances or ceremonies, hostes operati superstitionibus, Liv.

sūp̄erstītiōsē, adv. (superstitiosus), superstitiously, Cic.

sūp̄erstītiōsus -a -um (superstitio). **I.** superstitious; philosophi, Cic. **II.** prophetic, Plaut.

sūp̄erstīto, 1 (superstes). **I.** Transit., to preserve alive, Enn. **II.** Intransit., to be over and above, remain, Plaut.

sūp̄erstō -stēti, 1. to stand over or upon; with dat., corporibus, Liv.; with acc., aliquem, Verg.; absol., Liv.

sūp̄erstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to build over or upon, Tac.

sūpersum -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.; (b) to survive; alieni, Liv.; pugnae, Liv. **B.** to be superfluous, abound; vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be superfluous, to be redundant; ut neque absit quiddam neque supersit, Cic.

sūpertēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover over, Tib.

sūp̄erurgēo, 2. to press from above, Tac.

sūp̄er̄us (rarely **sūp̄er̄**) -a -um (from adv. super), compar., **sūp̄er̄ior**; superl., **sūp̄er̄rimus**, **sūp̄er̄emus** and **summus**. **I.** Posit., **sūp̄er̄us** -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**, **sūp̄er̄i** -ōrum, m.; (a) the gods above, Verg.; (b) the men on the earth; ad superos flet, Verg.; **b**, **sūp̄er̄a** -ōrum, n. the heights; supera alta, the heights of heaven, Verg. **II.** Compar., **sūp̄er̄ior** -ōris,

m. and f., *sūperius* -ōris, n. *higher, upper, and partit., the upper or higher part of anything*; **1.** lit., a, of place, *pars collis*, Caes.; *domus*, Cic.; *ex loco superiore, from a higher place*, Caes.; *de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal, as praetor*, Cic.; *de loco superiore agere, from the speaker's tribunal*, 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 superioris, of advanced age*, Caes.; **b.** of rank, *higher*; *superioris ordinis nonnulli*, Caes.; **c.** of power, importance, etc., *higher, more distinguished*, (a) absol., *aliquis superior, a distinguished person*, Cic.; milit. t. t., *discessit superior, gained the advantage*, Nep.; (β) with abl., *loco, fortunā, famā*, Cic.; *facilitate et humanitate superior*, Cic. **III.** Superl., **A.** *sūp̄remus* -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** -arum, 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.; subst., **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 summus erga vos amor*, Cic.; *summo studio, with the greatest zeal*, Cic.; *summa salus reipublicae*, Cic.; *quo res summa loco, how is it with the state?* Verg.; adv., *summum, at the most*; quatuor aut *summum quinq̄ue*, Cic.; (β) of persons, *highest, most elevated, most distinguished*; *optimus et supremus vir*, Cic.; poet. neut. plur., *summa ductum Atrides, the chief person*, Ov.

sūpervacāneus -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless*, litterae, Cic.; *opus, done at leisure hours*, Cic.

sūpervacūus -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless*; metus, Ov.

sūpervādo, 8. to go over, surmount; ruinas, Liv.

sūpervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep. to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; *promunturium Calabriae*, Liv.

sūpervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** to come over; *unda supervent undam*, Hor. **II.** to come up; a, *legati superveniunt*, Liv.; **b.** to come upon unexpectedly; with dat., *huic laetitiae*, Liv.

sūperventus -ūs, m. (supervenio), a coming up, arrival, Tac.

sūpervivo -vixi, 3. to survive, Suet.

sūpervolito, 1. to fly over; *sua tecta alis*, Verg.

sūpervolo, 1. to fly over, fly above, Verg.; *totum orbem*, Ov.

sūpinitas -stis, f. (supinus), a bending backwards, a lying with the body bent back, Quint.

sūpino, 1. (supinus), to bend, stretch backwards, to throw back; *nasum nidore supino*,

I sniff no, Hor.; poet., *glebas, to turn over*, Verg.

sūpinus -a -um (root SUP, Gr. ὑπ-ines), 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* Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

suppārāsitor, 1. dep. (sub and parasitor) to flatter a little like a parasite, Plaut.

suppārum (sipārum and siphārum) -i, n. and **suppārus** (siphārus) -i, m. (σιφάρος) **I.** a linen garment usually worn by women, Plaut. **II.** a topsail, Sen.

suppeditatio -ōnis, f. (suppedito), an abundant provision, superfluity; *bonorum*, Cic.

suppedito, 1. **I.** Intransit., **1.** to abound, be in abundance, be at hand, be in store; *ne chartam quidem suppeditare*, Cic.; *cui si vita suppeditavisset, had lasted longer*, Cic.; **2.** to be in sufficient quantity, suffice; *ad cultum*, Cic. **II.** Transit., **1.** to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly; (a) with acc., *alici frumentum*, Cic.; *cibos*, Cic.; (β) with dat., *to support, stand by*; *alici*, Cic.; **2.** *suppeditari aliquā re, to be provided with*, Cic.

supernātus -a -um (sub and perna), lamed in the hip; transf., *alnus supernata securi, hewn down*, Cat.

suppētia -arum, f (suppeto), help, aid, assistance, only in nom. and acc., Plaut.

suppētior, 1. dep. (suppetiae), to come to help, assist, Cic. (?)

suppēto -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (sub and peto). **A.** to be in store, be in hand; *ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppētebat*, Caes.; *ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppētat praeter voluntatem*, Cic.; *si vita suppētat, if I live so long*, Cic.; of materials for a speech, *vererer ne mihi crimina non suppēterent*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to suffice, be enough, correspond with; *ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppētat*, Cic.

suppilo, 1. (sub and *pilo, whence compilo), to steal secretly, filch; and, with personal object, to pluck, fleece, Plaut.

suppingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (sub and pango), to fasten underneath, Plaut.

supplanto, 1. (sub and planta), to throw down a person by tripping up his heels; *aliquem*, Cic.

supplando = supplodo (q.v.).

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 -plēis, abl. -plēe and -plēi, genit. plur. -plēcum and (rarely) -plēcium (sub and plēo),

thus lit., *bending the knee*), hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*; supplex to ad pedes subieclbas, Cic.; transf., of things, multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; with dat., alieni fieri or esse supplicem, Cic.; with possess. pron. or gent. 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 averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.

suppliciter, adv. (supplex), *suppliantly, humbly*; respondere, Cic.

supplicium -i, n. (supplex), a kneeling down, either for entreaty or to receive punishment. Hence, **I.** a humble entreaty, **a.** of the gods, prayer; precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv.; **b.** humble entreaty of men; fatigati 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 legens supplicia, Verg.

supplicio, 1. (supplex), to fall down on the knees before. **I.** Gen., to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly, ahem publice, Cic.; Caesari or senatui pro aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pray to the gods, supplicate, worship, per hostias dñs, Sall.

supplodo (supplaudo) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. (sub and plaudo), to stamp, pedem, Cic.

supplōsiō -ōnis, f. (supplodo), a stamping; pedis, Cic.

suppoenitet, 2. impers. (sub and poenitet), it repents somewhat, with acc. of pers. and gent. of thing, illam furoris, Cic.

suppono -pōsi (-pōsi, Plaut.) -pōsitum (synecp. partic., suppositus, Verg.), 3. **I.** to put, place, lay under. **1.** lit., ova gallinae, Cic.; aliquem tumulo or teriae, to bury, Ov.; teriae dentes vipereos, to sow, Ov.; **2.** fig., to subject; se criminibus, Cic. **II.** to put under something, **1.** lit., falcem maturis arvis, Verg.; **2.** fig., **a.** to add, annex, generi partes, Cic.; **b.** to place after, to esteem less, Latio 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.

supporto, 1. (sub and porto), to bring, bear, carry, convey to, frumentum, Caes.; omnia inde in castra, Liv.

suppositicius -a -um (suppono), **1.** put in the place of another, substituted, Mart.; **2.** supposititious, not genuine, Vari.

suppositio -ōnis, f. (suppono), the substitution of one child for another, Plaut.

suppositrix -triciis, f. (suppono), she that substitutes, puerorum, Plaut.

suppositus, v. suppono.

suppressio -ōnis, f. (supprimo), embezzlement, judiciales (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

suppressus -a -um, p. adj. (from supprimo), of the voice, low, subdued, vox, Cic.; orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

supprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (sub and premo), to press down, press under. **I.** navem, to sink, Liv. **II.** **a.** to hold back, check, restrain; hostem nostrorum insequentem, Caes.; vocem, Ov.; iram, to check, suppress, Liv.; **b.** to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal; famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, to embezzle, Cic.

suppromus -i, m. (sub and promus), an under-butler, Plaut.

suppudet, 2. impers. (sub and pudet), to be somewhat ashamed; me alacius, I am somewhat ashamed of; eorum (librorum) me suppudebāt, Cic.

suppuratio -ōnis, f. (suppuro), a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Plin.

suppuratorius -a -um (suppuro), of or relating to an ulcer, Plin.

suppūro, 1. (sub and pus). **I.** Intransit., to form matter, suppurate. **II.** Transit., to cause to suppurate, hence, **suppuratus** -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Plin. Subst., **suppurata** -ōrum, n. sores, Plin.

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.

suprā, adv. and prep. (for superā, sc. parte, from superus) **I.** Adv., with compar., **1.** of place, **a.** above, over, on the top; omnia haec, quae supra eunt, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneat, quodque alluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, is taller, Verg.; **b.** in writing or discourse, before, above; ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.; **2.** of time, before, previously; pauca supra repetere, Sall.; **3.** of degree, **a.** lit., more, beyond; supra adicere, to offer more, Cic.; **b.** transf., beyond, further, ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacessere, Hor.; supra quam, more than; rein supra feret quam neri 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 levis, Cic.; **b.** with verbs of motion, **(a)** over, beyond; fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg., **(β)** up to; nec exissent unquam supra terram, Verg., **(γ)** above; supra aliquem transire, to surpass, Verg.; **2.** of time, before, supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; **3.** of degree, **a.** lit., more than, above; supra milia viginti, Liv., **b.** transf., **(a)** above, beyond; supra modum, Liv., supra vires, Hor.; **(β)** besides, supra belli Latini aetum id quoque accesserat quod, etc., Liv.

suprascando, 3. to climb over, surmount; fines, Liv.

suprēmus, etc., v. stiperus.

1. sūra -ae, f. the calf of the leg, Ov.

2. Sūra -ae, m., P. Cornelius Lentulus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

sureūlācus -a -um (surculus), woody, Plin.

sureūlārius -a -um (surculus), of or relating to young shoots, Varr.

sureūlōsus -a -um (surculus), woody, like wood, Plin.

suroūlus -i, m. (dim. of surus), a young shoot, sprout, sucker. **I.** Gen., Verg.; surculum defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. **II.** Esp., a sap for planting, Cic.

surdaster -tra -trum (surdus), somewhat deaf, Cic.

surditas -ātis, f. (surdus), deafness, Cic.

surdus -a -um, deaf. **I.** Lit., Cic.; prov., surdis canere, to sing to deaf ears, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Act., **1.** deaf = not willing to hear, insensible; per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; surdas ad omnia solatia aures, Liv.; leges rein supdām

esse, Liv.; 2, deaf = not understanding; in horum sermone surdi, Cic. **B.** Pass., not heard, still, silent; lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov.

Surena -ae, m. a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians, Tac.

surgo = subrigo (q.v.).

surpūit, surpuerat, surpere, surpite, v. surcipio.

surrādo = subrado (q.v.).

surrancidus = subrancidus (q.v.).

surraucus = 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.).

surrīdeo = subrideo (q.v.).

surrīdiotile = subridicule (q.v.).

surrīgūus = subriguus (q.v.).

surringor = subringor (q.v.).

surripio -rīpti -reptum, 3. (sub and rapio), to take away secretly, to steal, filch, pilfer. **I.** Lit., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; Parmam, conquer by cunning, Cic.; of plagiarism, a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, aliquid spatii, Cic.; virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.; b, surripi of an accused person, to be rescued from punishment by underhand means, such as bribery, Cic. (synop. forus, surpito, Hor.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerat, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.).

surrōgo = subrogo (q.v.).

surrostrāni = subrostrani (q.v.).

surrūbeo = subrubeo (q.v.).

surrūbicundus = subrubicundus (q.v.).

surrūfus = subrufus (q.v.).

surrūo = subruo (q.v.).

surrusticus = subrusticus (q.v.).

surrūtillus = subrutillus (q.v.).

sursum, adv. (sub and versum). **I.** upwards, on high; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards, Cic. **II.** high up, above; nares recte sursum sunt, Cic. (susque deque = sursum deorsum, up and down; prov., de Octavio susque deque (sc. fero or habeo), I do not trouble myself about, Cic.).

sūrus -i, m. a shoot, twig, Varr.

sūs, sūis, c. (ūs), 1, a sow, swine, pig, hog, Cic.; 2, a kind of fish, Ov.

suscensēo -censui -censum, 2. to be angry with, to be enraged; a, with dat., alicui vehementer, Cic.; b, with neut. acc., illud vereor ne tibi illum suscensere aliquid suspicere, Cic.; c, with propter and the acc., Ov.; d, with quia or quod, Cic.; e, with acc. and infin., Liv.

susceptio -ōnis, f. (suscipio), an undertaking; causae, Cic.

suscipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (subs = sub and capio), to take up or on oneself. **I.** As a bearer. **A.** Lit., to carry, hold upright, Plin. **B.** Fig., 1, to support, defend; aliquem, ap. Cic.; 2, to take upon oneself; a, to undertake a business, begin, take up; esp., of something undertaken voluntarily; negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, to adopt, Cic.; b, to suffer, submit to, endure; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic. **II.** As a receiver, to take, receive, catch up. **A.** Lit., dominam

ruentem, Verg.; esp., a, aliquem, to take up a new-born child from the ground and so acknowledge it; in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, Cic.; hence, 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; quae si suscepimus, 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.; lintea, Ov. **B.** to cause to rise, to rouse up, awake, cause to stand up; te ab tuis subseillis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; of persons sleeping, to arouse; aliquem e somno, Cic.; transf., ignes sopitos, Verg. **II.** to stir up; a, to put in motion, arouse; viros in arma, Verg.; b, to stir up, bring about; Romanum cum Saguntino bellum, Liv.

sūsinus -a -um (σοῦσινος), 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 gent., suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin., suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.

2. **suspectus** -us, m. (1. suspicio). **I.** a looking upwards; a, lit., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; b, meton., height; turris vasto suspecta, Verg. **II.** Fig., looking up to, honour, respect, esteem, Ov.

suspendiōsus -a -um (suspendium), one who has hanged himself, Plin.

suspendium -fi, n. (suspendo), a hanging of oneself, Cic.; suspendio perire, Cic.; plur., praebuit illa arbor immenso suspendia 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 feno, Cic.; simply so, 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; 1, lit., a, ferre suspensos gradus, uncertain, Ov.; b, esp., to build upon arches, to vault; balneola, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, prop up; ita aedificatum, ut suspendi non posset, Cic.; 3, fig., a, to check, stop, break off; 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.

suspiciox -acis (suspicio), suspicious, awakening suspicion, Tac.

1. **suspicio** -spexi -spectrum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to look at from below, to look upwards; in caelum, Cic. **II.** Transi., **A.** to look at from below, regard, contemplate; a, lit., caelum, Cic.; b, fig., to look up to, to esteem, respect, honour;

viros, Cic. **B.** Esp., to suspect; with infin., **suspensum** regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.

2. suspiciō -ōnis, f. **I.** mistrust, suspicion; in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; suspicionem habere, to suspect, Cic.; and, to be suspicious, Cic.; suspicio cadit in aliquem or pertinet ad aliquem, Cic.; est suspicio, foll. by acc and infin., Cic.; suspicionem alicui dare, Cic.; or asserere, 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.; suspiciosus dicere, Cic.

suspiciōsus -a -um (2. suspicio). **I.** cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious; in aliquem, Cic. **II.** exciting suspicion, suspicious, Cic.

suspiciō, 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 (suspirium), breathing with difficulty, asthmatic, Plin.

suspiritus -ūs, m. (suspiro), a breathing deeply, a sigh, Cic.

suspirium -i, 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.** Trans., to breathe forth, sigh forth, long for; amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

susque deque, v. sursum

sustentaculum -i, 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 dextrā, 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.; aer spiritus ductus alit et sustentat ammanes, 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 bellum, Cic.

sustineo -tīndi -tentum, 2. (subs = sub and teneo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., 1, aer volatus altum sustinet, Cic.; se a lapsu, to keep oneself from falling, to keep oneself upright, Liv.; so simply se, Cic.; 2, to carry; bovem, Cic.; of trees, (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov.; 3, to hold back, check, restrain; equum incitatum, Cic.; remos, Cic.; impetum, Cic.; se, to hold oneself back from, refrain from; se ab assensu, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, a, causam, Cic.; munus in republica, Cic.; sustines non parvam expectationem, Cic.; eos quereutes non sustinuit, could not withstand, Cic.; sustineo, I have the heart to, I can induce myself to; with acc. and infin.,

sustinebunt 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.

sustollo, 3. 1, to lift up, raise up, elevate, Ov., 2, to take off, carry off; filiam, Plaut.

sustringo = substringo (q.v.).

sūsurator -ōris, m. (susurro), a murmurer, mutterer, ap. Cic.

sūsurro, 1. (susurrus), to murmur, mutter, whisper, of men, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.; of water, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.

1. **sūsurrus** -i, m. (reduplicated from the root of *συσσεῖν, συσσεῖν*), a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, Cic.

2. **sūsurrus** -a -um (1. susurrus), whispering, muttering, lingua, Ov.

sūtela -ae, f. (suo), a sewing together; fig., a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

Suthul -ūlis, n. a fort in Numidia, perhaps ruins of Guelma.

sūtillis -e (suo), stitched together, fastened together, cymba, Verg.

sūtor -ōris, m. (suo), a shoemaker, cobbler, Cic.; prov., ne autor supra crepidam (sc. iudicet), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sūtorius -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker; atramentum, blacking, Cic.

sūtrinus -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker. **I.** Adj., taberna, cobbler's stall, Tac. **II.** Subst., **sūtrina** -ae, f. a, (sc. aī), a shoemaker's trade, Varr.; b, (sc. taberna), a shoemaker's stall or shop, Plin.

Sūtrium -i, n. a town in Etruria, vov Sutri. Hence, **Sūtrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sutrium; plur. subst., **Sūtrini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sutrium.

sūtūra -ae, f. (suo), a seam, suture, Liv.

sūus -a -um, pron. poss., his, her, its, own. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., a, suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cic.; aliquem suum facere, make one's own, Liv.; b, (a) with quisque in a different case, quo sua quicunque natura maxime ferre videatur, Cic.; or in the same case, quas tamen inter omnes est suo quoque in genere mediocres, Cic.; (β) with proprius, sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; (γ) with the ethic dat., factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; (δ) with ipse, sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; (ε) strengthened by -pte or -met, Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv.; 2, subst., a, sui, his men, dependents, countrymen, etc.; quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; b, **suum** -i, n. one's own property; ad suum pervenire, Cic. **B.** 1, his, its, etc. = proper, suitable; suum numerum habere, Cic.; 2, = favourable, propitious; utebatur populo suo, Cic.; 3, his or their own = not strange; sui 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 -i, f. (σύναγρος), a species of palm-tree, Plin.

Sýbāris -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 same name.

Syrus, famous for its luxury. Hence, **A. Sýb-
aritas** -arum, m. the people of Sybaris. **B. Sýbaritis** -idis, f. name of a wanton poem.

Sýsē -ēs, f. (συσή), 1, a plant also called pepitis, Plin.; 2, a species of resin, Plin.; 3, a running sore in the eye, Plin.

Sýchaus -i, m. husband of Dido, Hence, adj., **Sýchaus** -a -um, belonging to Sychaeus.

sýcites -a -um (συκιτης), fig-wine, Plin.

Sýcophanta -ae, f. (συκοφάντης). **I.** an informer, trickster, deceiver, Plaut., Ter. **II.** a cunning flatterer, sycophant, Plaut.

sýcophantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, Plaut.

sýcophantiōsē, adv. (sycophanta), roguishly, craftily, Plaut.

sýcophantōr, 1. dep. (συκοφαντήω), to play tricks, act craftily, Plaut.

Sýēnē -ēs, f. (Σήνη), a town in Upper Egypt, famous for its red granite. Hence, **Sýēnites** -ae, m. (Σηνίτης), of or belonging to Syene, Syenitic.

Syla = Sila (q.v.).

Sýlēum (Sýllēum) -i, n. (Σύλειον), a mountain-town in Pamphylia.

Sylla = Sulla (q.v.).

syllāba -ae, f. (συλλαβή), 1, a syllable; syllaba brevis, longa, Cic.; 2, meton., syllabae, verses, poems, Mart.

syllābātīm, adv. (syllaba), syllable by syllable, Cic.

syllibus = sittybos (q.v.).

syllōgismus -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sen.

syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Quint.

Sýmaethus -i, m. (Σύμαιθος), the largest river in Sicily, on the east of the island, receiving a number of smaller streams, now Garetta. Hence, **A. Sýmaethūs** -a -um, belonging to the Symaethus.

B. Sýmaethis -idis, f., nymph, the nymph of the river Symaethus. **C. Sýmaethius** -a -um, Symaethian; flumina, which fall into the Symaethus, Verg.; heros, Aëtes, son of the nymph of the Symaethus, Ov.

syμβōla -ae, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, Plaut., Ter.

syμβōlus -i, m. and **syμβōlum** -i, n. (συμβολος), a sign, token, signal, symbol, Plaut.

symmetria -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry, Plin.

sympāthia -ae, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy, natural inclination or agreement of two things, Plin.

sympōnia -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, Cic.

sympōniācus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or relating to a concert; pueri, singing boys, Cic.

Symplogades -um, f. (Συμπληγάδες), the Symplegades, rocks in the entrance to the Buxina, which, according to the fable, dashed against one another till they were fused after the passage of the Argo between them.

symplogmā -ktis, n. (σύμπλεγμα), a group of writers, closely embracing each other, Plin.

Sýnpothnescontēs (συναποθνήσκοντες), Those Dying Together (the title of a comedy of Diphilus).

Sýnaristōsae -arum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the Women Breakfasting Together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Plin.

synēcrastum -i, n. (συγκεραστόν), a dish of broken pots, dish, Varr.

synēdochē -ēs, f. (συνεκδοχή), a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the cause for the result, synecdoche, Quint.

synēdrus -i, m. (συνέδρος), among the Macedonians = senator, Liv.

Sýnēphēbi -orum, n. (συνήφθοι), The Fellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), Cic.

syngrapha -ae, f. (συγγραφή), a bond, promissory note, agreement to pay; cedere alicui aliquid per syngrapham, Cic.; facere syngraphas cum aliquo, Cic.; jus dicere ex syngrapha, Cic.

syngraphus -i, m. (σύγγραφος), 1, a written contract, Plaut.; 2, a passport, Plaut.

synl . . . v. syll . . .

Synnāda -orum, n. (τὰ Σύνναδα), and **Synnās** -adis and -ados, f. a small town in Phrygia, famous for its marble, now Eski-karahissar. Hence, **Synnādensis** -e, of or belonging to Synnada.

synōdontitis -idis, f. (συνονδοτίτις), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus, Plin.

synōdūs -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of bream, Ov.

syntecticus -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting away, consumptive, Plin.

syntexis -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Plin.

synthēsina = 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 garment, dressing-gown, Mart.

syntōnum -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Quint.

Sýphax -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of the Massaesylis, in Numidia, at the time of the Second Punic War, son-in-law of Hasdrubal.

Sýracūsae -arum, f. (Συρακούσαι), the chief town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony founded 758 B.C., birthplace of Archimedes and Theocritus. Hence, **A. Sýracūsānus** -a -um, Syracusan. **B. Sýracūsus** -a -um, Syracusan. **C. Sýracōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.

Sýri (Sūri) -orum, m. (Σύροι), the Syrians, the inhabitants of Syria. Hence, **A. Sýrus** -a -um, Syrian. **B. Sýria** -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, in a wider sense including the country east of Syria as far as the Tigris; Syria = Assyria, Cic. **C. Sýriācus** -a -um, Syrian. **D. Sýrius** -a -um, Syrian.

sýringias -ae, m. (συριγγίας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Plin.

sýrites -ae, m. (συρίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Plin.

1. **Sýrius**, v. Syri.

2. **Sýrius**, v. Syros.

syрма -mktis, n. (σύρμα). **I.** a long, trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, Juv. **II.** Meton. = tragedy, Juv.

Sýrōphoenix -nicis, m. (Συροφοίνιξ), a Syro-phoenician, i.e., of Phoenicia on the border of Syria.

Sýrōs -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Sira. Hence, **Sýrius** -a -um (Σύριος), 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 Sidi, and Syrtis Minor, now Gabes; a, lit., Liv.; b, transl., 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, bet, corresponding with the Greek tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with d, c, and s, and assimilated with s, as quatio, quassi, nullo, missus. For the use of T as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

tābānus -i, m. a gaily, horsefly, Varr.

tābella -ae, f. (dim. of tabula). **I.** a small flat board or tablet, humilis, the threshold, Cat. **II.** Meton, 1, the tray or trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed, Ov.; 2, a draught-board, Ov.; 3, a picture, Cic, 4, a writing-tablet; cetera, covered with wax, Cic.; meton, in plur., a, a letter, note, tabellas proferri Iussimus, Cic, b, a record, protocol, register, etc., tabellae questionis, Cic, tabellis obsequiatis agis mecum, you take note of what I said, Cic., 5, a votive tablet hung up in a temple, Ov.; 6, a ballot, a, in the comitia, b, in the w, Cic.

tābellārius -a -um (tabella). **I.** of or relating to letters, naves, mail-boats, Sen, gen. subst., **tābellārius** -ii, m. a letter-carrier, Cic. **II.** of or relating to voting, lex, Cic.

tābēo, 2. (connected with τῆνω, ē-tak-nv) **I.** to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed, corpora tabent, Cic. **II.** Transf, to drip with; atus sale (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 arcade in the circus, Cic. **IV.** As proper name, Tres Tabernae, a place on the Appian 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, uti tabes, plerisque civium animos invaserat, Sall. **II.** Meton, moisture arising from melting or decay, corruption, sanguinis, Liv.

tābesco, tābui, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed. **I.** Of things, a, lit, with abl., corpora calore, Ov., b, transf, nolite pati regnum Numidiae per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere, be ruined, Sall. **II.** Of men, to waste away, languish, perish, be ruined, a, with abl., 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.

tābidulus -a -um (dim. of tabidus), wasting, consuming, mors, Verg.

tābidus -i -um (tabes). **I.** melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving; nix, Liv. **II.** Act., consuming, causing to waste away; lues, Verg.

tābiflous -a -um (tabes and facio), melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away; ventis perturbationes, Ov.

tābitūdo -inis, f. (tabes), decline, consumption, Plin.

tābula -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.

tābulāris -e (tabula), of or relating to boards, plates of wood, or metal, Plin.

tābulārius -a -um (tabula), of or relating to written documents. Subst., 1, **tābulārius** -ii, m. a keeper of records, Sen; 2, **tābulārium** -ii, n. (sc. aedificium), archives, Cic.

tābulatio -onis, f. (tabula), a flooring, plank-ing boarding, story, Caes.

tābulātum -i, n (tabula). **I.** a flooring, boarding, floor, story; turris quatuor tabulaturum, Caes. **II.** Transf, a row or layer of vines, Verg.

tābulinum -i, n and (syncop.) **tablinum** -i, n. (tabula), a record-room, mantiment-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, tācui, tācitum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to be silent. **A.** Lit. = not to speak; an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavisti? Cic. **B.** Transf., = silere, to be noiseless, still, quiet; tacet omnis ager, Verg.; Ister tacens, frozen, Ov.; loca, noiseless, the lower world, Verg. **II.** Transit., to be silent about anything, pass over in silence; quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi, Cic.; ut alios taceam, to say nothing about others, Ov.; pass, aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov.

Tācita (dea) -ae, f. (taceo), the goddess of silence.

tācitō, adv. (tacitus). **I.** silently, in silence; tacite rogare, Cic. **II.** quietly, secretly; perire, Cic.

tāciturnitas -ātis, f. (taciturnus). **I.** silence, taciturnity; testium, Cic. **II.** silence, as a virtue, opus est fide ac taciturnitate, Ter.; nocti hominis taciturnitatem, Cic.

tāciturnus -a -um (tacitus). **I.** silent, taciturn (opp. loquax); homo, Cic.; ingenium statu taciturnius, Hor.; tinea passet taciturnas (of a book), Hor. **II.** Transf., still, quiet; amnis, Hor.

tācitus -a -um, p. adj. (from taceo). **I.** Pass., **A.** that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned; aliquid tacitum relinquere, Cic.; aliquid (e.g. dolorem, gaudium) tacitum continere,

Liv.; non feres tacitum, *I will not be silent about it*, Cic.; subst., **tacitum** -i, n. *a secret*, Ov. **B. Transf.** **1**, *silently assumed, implied, tacit*; induciae, Liv.; assensio, Cic.; **2**, *done silently* r *secretly, secret, concealed*; iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg. **II. Act.** **A**, *not speaking, silent, quiet, mute*; me tacito, *I being silent*, Cic.; hoc vacitus 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 tactionum, Cic.

tactus -us, m (tango). **I**, *a touch, touching*. **A. Lit.**, chordae ad quemque tactum respondent, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, *influence, operation*; solis, Cic.; **2**, *the sense of touch*; res sub tactum cadit, Cic. **II**, *tangibility*, Lucr.

taeda -ae, f. (connected with δαῖς or δᾶς, acc. δαῖδα or δᾶδα). **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, taeda jugalis, Ov.; meton. = *marriage*, Verg., **Ov.**, and = *love*, Prop.; **b**, *an instrument of torture*, Juv.

taedet, taedit et taesum est, **2**, *impers. to be disgusted with*, with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing; sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.

taedifer -fēra -fērum (taeda and fero), *torch-bearing*; dea, Ceres, who 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 fessius, Tac. **II**, *In an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness*, Plin.

Taenārus (-ōs) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταῖναρος 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 Matapan*; hence, **A. Adj.**, **Taenārius** -a -um, *Laconian, Spartan*; marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, entrance 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. (ταῖνία). **I**, *a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet*, Verg. **II. Meton.**, **A**, *the tape-worm*, Plin. **B**, *a reef of rocks under water*, Plin. (abl. plur., contr. taenis, Verg.).

taster = teter (q.v.).

tāgax -ācis (tago), *thievish, given to pilfering*, Cic.

Tāges -gētis and -gae, m. *an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth, as it was being ploughed, in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etruscans sooth-saying*.

tāgo = tango (q.v.).

Tāgus -i, m. *a river in Lusitania, now Tejo, celebrated for its golden sands*.

tālāria, v. talaris.

tālāris -e (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*; tunica, reaching to the ankles, Cic.; subst., **tālāria** -ium, n. **1**, *wings on the ankles, winged sandals, assigned to Mercurius*, Verg., *Perseus*, Ov., *Minerva*, Cic.; prov., talaria videamus, let us think of flight, Cic.; **2**, *a long robe reaching to the ankles*, Ov.

tālārius -a -um (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*; ludus, *a game accompanied with gestures, noisy instruments (such as the crotala, cymbala)*, so called because the persons engaged in it wore the tunica talaris, 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, Amphiaræus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov. Hence, **Tālāionius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Talāus*.

tālēa -ae, f. (root TAG, whence talus, taxillus). **I**, *a cutting, slip for planting*, Plin. **II**, **a**, *a short stake, with an iron hook, thrown on the ground to prevent the attack of cavalry*, Caes.; **b**, *talea ferrea*, a bar of iron used as money in Britain, Caes.

talentum -i, n. (τάλαντον). **I**, *a Greek weight, which varied in different states, the Italian = 100 Roman pounds; aurique eborisque talenta*, Verg. **II**, *a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £243 15s.*, Cic. (genit. pl., gen. talentum).

talio -ōnis, f. (talis), *retaliation or recompense*, Cic.

talīs -e, *of such a kind, such*. **I. Gen.**, **a**, *aliquid tale*, Cic.; foll. by qualis, ut, atque, etc., ut facillime, quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic.; tales esse ut laudemur, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.; **b**, *the following, as follows*; talia fatus, Verg. **II. Like ταῖοςτος**; **a**, *of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind*; iudices tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; **b**, *so exceptional, blamable*; facinus, Nep.

tālītēr, adv. (talis), *in such a manner*, so, Plin.

tālitrūm -i, n. *a snap of the finger, fillip*, Suet.

talpa -ae, f. (m. Verg.), *a mole*, Cic.

Talithybius (Talthūbius) -ii, m. (Ταλθύβιος), *a herald and messenger of Agamemnon*.

tālus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talea, 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). **L. Correl. demonstr. particle**, to express comparison, *so far, to such a degree*; **a**, with quam; (a) before adj. and adv., tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; tam . . . quam, both . . . and, Suet.; quam . . . tam before comparatives and superlatives, quam magis . . . tam magis, the more . . . the more, Verg.; (B) before verbs, e.g., esse = talis, haec tam esse quam audio, non puto, Cic.; and before subst., tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as; utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.; with qui, quae, quod, quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; **b**, with ut and the subj., non essem tam inurbanus, uti 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 subst., *sur tam tempore exclamarit occisum?* Cic.

tāmārix Icīs, f. the tamarisk, Plin.

Tāmāsoos -i, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus. Hence, **Tāmāsoeus** -a -um, belonging to Tāmāsoos; ager, Ov.

tamdiū, adv. **I.** so long; foll. by quamdiu, quoad, dum, quān, 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, quāvis, etsi, etiāmsi, tametsi, licet, quum = however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that; quamquam abest a culpa, suspiciōne tamen non caret, Cic.; **2.** in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, yet, yet at least, still; si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditiōne, 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-etsi, conj. although, Cic.

Tāmēsis -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames.

tāmetsi, conj. (tamen and etsi). **I.** although, though, nevertheless; foll. by indic., Cic. **II.** however; tametsi quae est ista laudatio, Cic.

tamquam (tanquam), adv. **I.** Introducing a comparison, as, just as, like as, as if, as it were; quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, etc., Cic.; tamquam si, just as if, tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; so with tamquam alone, tamquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic. **II.** Causal, as though; classis, tamquam eo diu pugnatura, e portu movit, Liv.

Tānāger -gri, m. a river in Lucania, now Negro.

Tānāgra -ae, f. (Τάναγρα) a town in the east of Boeotia; ager, **Tānāgraeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tanagra.

Tānāis -idis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς). **I.** a river in Sarmatia, now the Don. **II.** a river in Numidia.

Tānāum -i, n. a bay in Britain, now Firth of Tay.

Tānāquill -quills, f. wife of Tarquinius 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.

Tanfāna -ae, f. a German deity.

tango, tēgit, tactum, 3. and (archaic) **tāgo**, taxi, 3. (root TAC), to touch. **I.** Bodily; **1.** gen, terram genu, Cic.; **2.** to touch a place, i.e., a, to border on; villa tangit viam, Cic.; **b.** to enter, reach a place; provinciam, Cic.; **3.** to touch, seize, strike, push, hit; a, chordas, Ov.; fulmine tactus, Cic., or de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic., **b.** to touch = to kill; quemquam oportuisse tangi, Cic.; **4.** to sprinkle; corpus aqūa, Ov.; **5.** a, = to take; non truncum de praeda, Cic.; **b.** to touch, take part of, taste, eat; cibos dente, Hor. **II.** Of the mind, **1.** gen., to touch, move, affect, impress; minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic.; **2.** to touch upon in discourse, mention; ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; **3.** to cheat, cozen, Plaut.; **4.** to undertake, prepare; carmina, Ov.

taniācae -ārum, f. long strips of pork, Varr.

Tantālus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, who set his own child as food before the gods, and was punished in Hades by being placed near fruits and water

which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst. Hence, **A.** adj., **Tantālēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tantalus. **B.** Subst., **Tantālidēs** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Tantalus, Pelops, Ov.; Agamemnon, Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Ov. **C.** **Tantālis** -idis, f. a daughter or other female descendant of Tantalus, Niobe, Hermione, Ov.

tantillus -a -um (tantus) = tantulus, so little, so small, Plaut. Subst., **tantillum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle, Plaut.

tantispēr, adv. (tantus). **I.** so long, foll. by dum; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. **II.** meanwhile, Cic.

tantōpērē, or sep. **tanto ōpērē**, adv. so greatly, so much; discernere, Cic.

tantūlus -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little; causa, Cic. Subst., **tantulum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle; tantulo venierint, at so small a price, Cic.

tantum, v. tantus.

tantummōdo, adv. only; ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, 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 Pythius voluit, Cic.; esp., (a) aliquid or aliquis est tanti, is worth so much, tanti eius apud se gratiam esse, uti, etc., Caes.; (β) aliquid tanti est, it is worth the while; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, dummodo, etc., Cic.; **c.** abl., tanto; (a) before comparatives, the more; tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; (β) with adv. of time, tanto ante, so long before, Cic.; (γ) with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare, Ov.; **d.** in tantum, so far, so much; in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.; **2.** neut., tantum, as adv. = so much, so far; (a) with verbs, de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic.; (β) with adj., instead of tam, tantum magna, Hor. **III.** of such a kind, so little, so small; ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut us ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.; neut., tantum, as subst. = so little; praesidiū, Caes., as adv. = only; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; tantum non, all but, Liv.; tantum quod; (a) just, Cic.; (β) only; tantum quod hominem non nominat, Cic.; non tantum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, Liv.

tantusdem, tantādem, tantumdem and tantundem, just so much, just so great; neut. tantundem or tantundem, just so much; **a.** in nom. and acc., magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; **b.** genit. of price, tantidem, Cic.

tāpetē -is, n. and **tāpetum** -i, 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. (Ταποβάνη), an island south of India, now Ceylon.

tārandrus -i, m. a rein-deer, Plin.

Tārbellī -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

tardē, adv. (tardus). **I.** slowly; navigare, Cic.; tardius moveri, Cic.; judicare, Cic. **II.** late, not in time; triennio tardius (later) triumphare, Cic.; tardissime perferri, Cic.

tardēco, 3. (tardus), to become slow, Lucr.

tardigrādus -a -um (tarde and gradior), slowly stepping, ap. Cic.

tardilōquus -a -um (tarde and loquor), slowly speaking, Sen.

tardipes -pēdis (tardus and pes), slow footed; deus, limping, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

tarditas -ātis, f. (tardus). **I.** slowness, tardiness; a, of persons, plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; b, of things, slowness, inactivity; pedum, Cic.; navium, Caes.; esp., slowness in speaking, cursum contentiones magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental and moral slowness, slothfulness, inertness, dulness, stupidity; ingenii, Cic.

tarditūdo -inis, f. (tardus), slowness, Plaut.

tardiusculus -a -um (tardus), somewhat slow, tardy, Plaut.

tardo, 1. (tardus). **I.** Intransit., to loiter, to be slow; num quid putas republicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. **II.** Trans., to make slow, tardy, to hinder, delay, retard; cursum, Cic.; with ab and the abl., aliquem a laude aliorum, Cic.; with infin., ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.

tardus -a -um, slow, tardy. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of living creatures, pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in decedendo tardior, Cic.; with ad and the acc., tardior ad discedendum, Cic.; b, of things, tibicinis modi, Cic.; vox, Cic.; esp., (a) coming late; poena, Cic.; (B) lasting a long time, lingering; menses, Verg.; 2, poet., making slow; podagra, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, slow of comprehension, dull, stupid, nimis incoeles 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. (Τάρας), a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, founded by Spartan exiles, 707 B.C., famous for its purple dyes, now Taranto. Hence, adj., **Tārentinus** -a -um, Tarentine; plur. subst., **Tārentiā** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Tarentum.

tarmes -itis, m. a wood-worm, Plaut.

Tarpejus -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., **Tarpetan**; lex, Cic.; mons Tarpejus or saxum Tarpejum, the Tarpetan rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown; arx, the Capitol, Verg.

Tarquinii -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family. Hence, **A. Tarquinianus** -a -um, a, of Tarquinii, name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus and the last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus; b, belonging to the Tarquin family; nomen, Liv. **B. Tarquinienus** -a, of Tarquinii.

Tarrācina -ae, f. and **Tarrācināe** -ārum, f. a town in Latium, formerly called Ansur, now

Terracina; flumen Terracinae = Amasenus, Liv. Hence, adj., **Tarrācinensis** -e, of Tarracina.

Tarrāco -ōnis, f. a town in Spain, now Tarragona. Hence, **Tarrāconensis** -a, of Tarraco; Hispania Tarrāconensis, name of the north-east division of Spain.

Tarsus -i, f. (Ταρσός), the chief town of Cilicia, now Tarso. Hence, adj., **Tarsensis** -e, of or belonging to Tarsus.

Tartārus (-ōs) -i, m., plur., **Tartāra** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), the infernal regions. Hence, adj., **Tartāreus** -a -um, Tartarean; custos, Cerberus, Verg., sorores, the Furies, Verg.

Tartessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baetis. Hence, **Tartessius** -a -um, Tartessian, litora, on the Atlantic, Ov.

tarum -i, n. aloe-wood, Plin.

Tarusātes -ium, m. a people in Aquitania

tasconium -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Plin.

tāt! interj. an exclamation of astonishment, what! Plaut.

tāta -ae, m. father, in the hisping speech of children, Varr.

tātae = tat (q.v.)

Tātius -ii, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, co-regent with Romulus. Adj., **Tātius** -a -um, of Tatius.

Taulanti -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria.

taura -ae, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Varr.

taureus -a -um (taurus), of 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 Aufidus), because river-gods were represented with the heads of oxen, Hor.

Taurii ludi -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; teigum, Verg.; fions, Ov.

2. **Taurinus** -a -um, v. Taurini

Taurōis -ōntis, 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 Tauromerium.

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 = tuxtax (q.v.)

taxa -ae, f. a species of laurel, Plin.

taxatio -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising; eius rei taxationem facere, Sili.

taxicus -a -um (taxus), of or relating to the yew-tree, Plin.

taxillus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus), a small die, 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.

Tāygētē (Tāūgētē) -ēs, f. (Ταυγέτη), daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiads.

Tāygētus -i, m. (Ταυγέτος), and **Tāygēta** -ōrum, n. a mountain between Laconia and Messenia.

1. **tō**, v. tu.

2. **-tē**, pronominal suffix added to tu (v. tu)

Tēānum -i, n. (Τέαρον). **I.** Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano. **II.** Teanum Apulum or Apulorum, town in Apulia, now Ponte Rotto. Hence, **Tēānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Teanum.

Tēātos -um, m. a people in Apulia.

teba -ae, f. a hill, Varr.

techna -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

technicus -i, m. (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Quint.

Tecmessa -ae, f. (Τεκμησσα), daughter of Teuthras, mistress of the Telesmanian Ajax.

Tecmōn -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, Vari.

tectoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work, Cic.

tectorius -a -um (tector), used for covering. **I.** Gen., paniculus, straw for thatching, Plaut. **II.** Esp., relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls, hence, opus tectorium, and subst., **tectorium** -i, n. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, concinnum, Cic.; transf., of paste put on the face to preserve the complexion, Juv.

Tectōsāges -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, a branch of whom settled in Galatia, in Asia Minor.

tectum -i, n. (tego), a roof. **I.** Lat., sub tectum congerere, Cic. **II.** Meton., a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling, ager sine tecto, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo vitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, had not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, temple, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; domi 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.

Tēgēa -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia. Hence, **A. Tēgēaeus (Tēgēeus)** -a -um, Tegan, and poet. = Arcadian, virgo, Calisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmentis, mother of Evander, who is also called Tegeaea sacerdos, Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov.; subst., **Tēgēaea** -ae, f. Atalantia, Ov. **B. Tēgēates** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Tegea.

tēges -ētis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering, Varr.

tēgētīcula -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug, Mart.

tēgillum -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cow, Plin.

tēgimen (tēgūmen) and **tegmen** -īnia, n. (tego), a cover, covering; mihi amictus est Seythicum tegumen, Cic.; transf., a shield; quod tegumen modo omnis exercitus fuerat, Liv.

tēgimentum (tēgūmentum) and **teg-mentum** -i, n. (tego), a covering; tegimenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic.

tegmen = tegimen (q.v.).

tēgo, texi, tectum, 3. (στέγω), to cover. **I.** Gen., amica corpus eius texit suo pallio, Cic.; casas stramentis, Caes. **II.** Esp., 1, to bury, cover with earth, ossa tegebant humus, Ov. 2, to cover, conceal, hide, **a.** lit, feræ latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; **b.** transf., to conceal, keep secret; ut sententiam tegeremus, Cic. 3, to cover so as to protect, to shield, **a.** lit, aliquem, Caes.; patriam, Cic.; **b.** fig, to protect, legatos ab ira, Liv.

tēgūla -ae, f. (tego), a roofing-tile, Cic.; plur., tegulae, frequently used for roof, per tegulas demitti, Cic.

tēgūlum -i, n. (tego), a covering, roof, Plin.

tēgūmentum = tegumentum (q.v.).

tēgūmen = tegimen (q.v.).

tēla -ae, f. (for texta, from texo). **I.** a web, that which is woven, Penelope telam re-texens, Cic.; a spider's web, Cat.; fig, a device; ea tela texitur, Cic. **II.** Meton. 1, the warp, Verg.; 2, the loom, Ov.

Tēlāmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence, **A. Tēlāmonius** -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 -arum, m. (Τηλεβόαι), a people in Aetolia, notorious for brigandage, a colony of whom settled in the island of Capreae.

Tēlēgōnos -i, m. (Τηλεγονος), son of Ulysses and Circe, builder of Tusculum, 1 elegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.; appell., **Tēlēgōni** -ōrum, m. of the love poems of Ovid (which were destructive to him then author, just as Telegonus killed his father Ulysses).

Tēlēmāchus -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēphus -i, m. (Τηλεφος), son of Hercules, king in Mysia, wounded by the spear of Achilles, but healed by its rust.

Tēlēthūsa -ae, f. mother of Iphix.

tēlinum -i, n. (τήλινον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Plin.

tēlis -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Plin.

Tellōna -ōrum, n. a town in Latium.

tellus -āris, f. **I.** the earth, 1, lit., Cic.; esp., the earth, soil, as bearing fruits, humida, Ov.; 2, transf., poet, **a.** land, district, country; gnossia, Verg.; **b.** land, possessions; propria, Hor.; **c.** land = people, Pontica tellus, Ov. **II.** Personif., Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic.

Telmessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τελησσός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria. Hence, **A. Telmesses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Telmessus. **B. Telmessaeus** -a -um, of or relating to Telmessus. **C. Telmessius** -a -um, Telmessian.

tēlum -i, n. a missile, dart, javelin, spear. **I.** 1, lit., a, arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, excipere, Cic.; b, a sword, dagger, etc., weapon; stare 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 fortunae, Cic.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.

Tēmēnos (τέμενος, τό), a place at Syracuse, where was a grave sacred to Apollo. Hence, **Tēmōnītēs** -ae, m. (Τεμενίτης), of Temenos; Apollo, a statue of Apollo, Cic.

tēmērārius -a -um (temere). **I.** by chance, fortuitous, casual, Plaut. **II.** inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent; homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; bella, Ov.; cupiditas, Cic.

tēmērō, adv. by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, without purpose. **I.** Gen., equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** non temere est, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Verg. **B.** non temere, not easily; qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.

tēmēritas -ātis, f. (temere). **I.** chance, accident; temeritas est casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. **II.** rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion, in judgment; temeritas cupiditatisque militum, Caes.; nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

tēmēro, 1. (temere), to defile, dishonour, pollute; templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

Tēmēsa -ae, f., **Tēmēsē** -ēs, f., and **Tēmpsa** (Τέμσα) -ae, f. (Τεμεση, Τέμψα), an old town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines. Hence, **A.** **Tēmēsaeus** -a -um, Temesean. **B.** **Tēmēsēius** -a -um, Temesean. **C.** **Tēmpsaenus** -a -um, Tempsean.

tēmētum -i, n. (root temum, whence temulentus), any intoxicating drink, wine, Cic.

temno, tempsi, 3. to despise, contemn; vulgaris, Hor.

Temnōs -i, f. (Τήννος), a town in Aeolia, now Menimen. Hence, **A.** **Temnītēs** -ae, m. of Temnos. **B.** **Temnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Temnos.

tēmo -ōnis, m. (tendo), a pole; 1, lit., a, of a waggon, Verg., b, of a plough, a plough-beam, Verg.; 2, meton., a, a waggon; b, the constellation of Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.

Tempē, neut. plur. (Τέμπε, τά). **I.** a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. **II.** Transf., any beautiful valley, Ov., Verg.

temperāmentum -i, n. (tempero). **I.** a right proportion of things mixed together; eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. **II.** a middle way, mean, moderation; inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.

temperāns -antis, p. adj. (from tempero), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying; homo, Cic.; homo temperantissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., temperantior a cupidine imperii, Liv.

temperānter, adv. with compar. (temperans), temperately, moderately; temperantius agere, Cic.

temperantia -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence; temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.

temperātē, adv. (temperatus), moderately, temperately; agere, Cic.; temperatius scribere Cic.

temperātiō -ōnis, f. (tempero). **I.** temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organisation; caeli, Cic.; caloris, Cic.; corporum, Cic.; civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. **II.** Concr., the organising principle; sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

temperātor -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs; varietatis, Cic.

temperātūra -ae, f. (tempero), proper mixture, temperature, organisation, Plin.

temperātus -a -um, p. adj. (from tempero). **I.** properly arranged; prela, Cato. **II.** ordered, moderate; a, esca, Cic.; loca temperatiora, Caes.; b, fig., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.

tempēri, temperius, v. tempus.

temperīes -ēi, f. (tempero), a proper mixture, preparation, organisation, tempering; temperiem sumpsere 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, quoniam in provinciam exirent, Caes.; 2, esp., to spare, with dat.; hostibus superatis, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, a, to distribute or mix properly, to temper; acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; b, esp., to mix a drink, prepare, poculum, Hor.; 2, a, to regulate; reipublicam legibus, Cic.; b, to rule; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; 3, to temper, make mild; calores solis, Cic.; aequor, Verg.

tempestas -ātis, f. (tempus). **I.** a space or period of time, season; 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, invidiae, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons, Sicularum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

tempestivē, adv. with compar. (tempestivus), at the right time, seasonably, tempestive caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivus in domum Pauli commissabere, Hor.

tempestivitas -ātis, f. (tempestivus), the fit time, proper season; sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

tempestivō = tempestive (q.v.).

tempestivus -a -um (tempus). **I.** happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate. **A.** nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, convenient opportunitates for, Cic. **B.** early; cena, convivium, Cic. **II.** a, of fruit, in season, ripe; fructus, Cic.; b, of persons, ripe, mature; puella tempestiva viro, ripe for marriage, Hor.

tempulum -i, n. (= tempulum, dim. of tempus), lit., a section, a part cut off. **I.** a space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices, Liv. **II.** Transf., a 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 piece of ground; **a**, gen., any consecrated spot, a sanctuary, asylum, Liv.; of a chapel dedicated to the dead, Verg.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur; curia, templum publici consilii, Cic., the tribunal, Cic.; transf., of any clear, open space; mundi, Lucr.; fig., = the interior; templa mentis, Cic.; **b**, esp., a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple; Jovis, Cic.

tempōrālis -e (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time; laudes, Tac.

tempōrārius -a -um (tempus). **I.** temporary, Plin. **II.** seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, Nep.

tempōri, v. tempus

Tempsa, Tempeanus, v. Temesa.

tempus -ōris, n. (τέμνω, to cut off), a division, section; hence, **I.** a division of time, section of time, period of time. **A.** Lit., extremum tempus diel, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; hoc tempore, Cic.; omni tempore, Cic.; in tempus praesens, for the present, Cic.; ex tempore, without preparation, Cic.; ad tempus, for a time, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a distinct point of time; abiit illud tempus, Cic.; ad tuum tempus, up to your consulship, Cic.; tempus est, with infin., it is high time to; tempus est dicere, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic.; **2**, time as a whole; tempus ponere in re, to spend, Cic.; in omne tempus, for all time, Cic.; **3**, a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity; tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; ad tempus, at the right time, Cic.; old abl., tempori ut tempet, at the right time, seasonably, Cic.; compar., temprius, Cic.; **4**, **a**, the state, condition of things, freq. plur., the times; temporibus servire, Cic.; **b**, the circumstances of a thing or person, reipublicae, Cic.; esp., calamitous circumstances, misfortune, calamity; scilicet de temporibus meis, Cic.; **5**, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity, Cic.; **6**, time in grammar, tense of a verb, Varr. **II.** the temple on the forehead, Verg.; plur., the temples, Verg.; poet., the face, Prop.; the head, Prop.

Tempyra -ōrum, n a town in Thrace, between Mt. Rhodope and the coast.

Temsa = Temesa (q v).

tēmulentia -ae, f (temulentus), drunkenness, intoxication, Plin.

tēmulentus -a -um (temum, whence temetum), drunken, intoxicated, tipsy; of persons, Cic.; of things, vox, Cic

tēnācitas -ātis, f. (tenax). **I.** a firm holding, tenacity; ungulum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. **II.** frugality, stinginess, Liv.

tēnāciter, adv. (tenax) **I.** firmly, tenaciously; premere, Ov. **II.** Transf., constantly, firmly; miseros urgere, Ov

tēnax -ācis (teneo), holding fast, gripping, tenacious. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg. **B.** Esp., **a**, holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy; pater paucus et tenax, Cic., with genit., quaesiti tenax, Ov.; **b**, holding firmly together, sticky, gluey; gramen, matted, Hor.; ceræ, 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.

Tenotēri -ōrum and -ūm, in a German people on the Rhine.

tendicūla -ae, f. (tendo), a gin, noose, snare; fig., aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

tendo, tēndi, tentum and tensum, 3. (root TEN, whence *teino*, 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 lulum, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1**, gen., alicui insidias, to lay snares for, Cic.; **2**, to present, give; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic. **II.** Reflex. (with or without se) and middle, **A.** Lit., **1** (without se), to stretch out; milit. t. t., to pitch one's tent, encamp, Caes., Verg.; in iisdem castris, Liv.; **2** (without se), to direct one's course to, tend towards, go towards, march towards; **a**, of persons, Venusiam, Cic.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; **b**, of inanimate things, simulacra viis 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; quae alienam opem quisque inops tendere, Liv.; **b**, to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after; ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; foll. by infin., to try, attempt; manibus cavellere nodos, Verg.; praevenire, Liv.; **2**, to strive, contend against; **a**, with arms, summā vi, Sall.; **b**, with words, etc., to contend for, strive for, quod summā vi ut tenderent, amicis mandaverat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with acc. of pron., quid tendit? what is he striving for? Cic

tēnēbrae -ārum, f. darkness. **I.** Lit., **a**, Cic.; tetrus tenebris, Cic.; **b**, esp., the darkness of the night, night; quomodo redissem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; **2**, **a**, darkness = blindness, tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae obijcit, Ov.; **b**, the darkness before the eyes in frowning; tenebris nigrescent omnia circum, Verg.; **c**, the darkness of death, Plaut.; **3**, meton., a dark place, of the lower world, Stygiae, Verg.; absol., Verg., Ov.; of a prison, clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place, quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, obscurity, inglorious condition; vestram familiam obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; **2**, darkness, gloom, obscurity; latentia omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

tēnēbricōsus -a -um (tenebricus), dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure; illud tenebricosissimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuae, Cic.

tēnēbricus -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, Cic. poet.

tēnēbrōsus -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy; palus, Verg.

Tēnēdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy, now Tenedo. Hence, **Tēnēdius** -a -um, belonging to Tenedos.

tēnellulus -a -um (dim. of tenellus), exceedingly tender, delicate, Cat.

tenellus -a -um (dim. of tener), very tender, delicate, Plaut.

tēnō, tēndi, tentum, 2 (root TEN, whence tendo, *teino*), to hold. **I.** Gen., **A.** 1, lit., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dexterā manu, Cic.; cibum ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, gen., res oculis et manibus tenetur, is visibilis et tangibilis, 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 capitur Caesar, teneo, Cic.

tēn, Meton., 1, to reach a place, arrive at, bend on; regionem, Liv.; transf., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic.; 2, to direct; a, oculos sub astra, Verg.; b, to direct one's course; quo tenetis iter? Verg.; intransit., of ships, to sail to; ad Mendacem, Liv. **II.** With the notion of property, to hold in one's possession, have, possess; 1, lit., a, multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to occupy, garrison; locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes.; 2, transf., of persons as objects, se 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 tenerentur, Caes.; b, as milit. t. t., to defend, keep; suum locum, tumulum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to hold fast in the mind; memoriam alicuius, 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 picturā tenentur, Cic.; e, to bind; leges eum tenent, Cic.; lege, foedere, promisso teneri, Cic.; f, to hold fast, preserve; auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, to gain, Cic.; g, to maintain a proposition; illud arte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. **IV.** With the notion of endurance or quiet, to preserve, keep. **A.** Gen., a, lit., terra tenetur huius 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., in 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 Corycyas teneri, Cic.; 2, transf., non teneo te pluribus, Cic. **VI.** With the notion of containing, to contain, comprise; in pass., teneri aliquā re, to be contained in, to belong to, si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic.

tēner -era -erum, tender, delicate, soft. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caules, Hor.; uva, Verg.; 2, esp., tender, youthful, young; saltator, Cic.; a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, ungulculis, from childhood, Cic.; subst., in teneris, in childhood, Verg. **II.** Transf., tender, soft, effeminate; tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; tenerior animus, Cic.

tēnerasco, s. (tener), to grow tender, delicate, soft, Plin.

tēnere, 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.).

tēnens -i, m. (τενέμενος), a straining at school, 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.

tensio -ōnis, f. (tendo), a stretching, tension, Plin.

tensus -a -um, partic. of tendo (q.v.).

tentābundus (temptābundus) -a -um (tento), trying, attempting, Liv.

tentāmen (temptāmen) -inis, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, Ov.

tentāmentum (temptāmentum) -i, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, test, essay, Verg., Ov.

tentatio (temptatio) -ōnis, f. (tento). **I.** an attack; novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic. **II.** a trial, test, Liv.

tentator (temptator) -ōris, m. (tento), a tempter, Hor.

tentigo -inis, f. (tendo), lecherousness, Hor.

tento (tempto), 1. (intens. of tendo), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic.; venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; 2, transf., a, to try, prove, test; alicuius patientiam, Cic.; se, Cic.; b, to try, attempt, oppugnationem eius castelli, Liv.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Thetum 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, assault; 1, lit., Achalam, 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.

tentoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tentorium), a little tent, Auct. b. Afr.

tentorium -i, n. (tendo), a tent, Liv.

tentus -a -um, partic. of tendo and teneo.

Tentyra -ōrum, n. (Τέντυρα), a town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

tēnūculus -a -um (dim. of tenuis), very poor, mean, miserable; apparatus, Cic.

tēnūis -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 inops, Cic.; spes, Cic.; b, of birth or position, low, mean; qui tenuloris ordinis essent, Cic.; transf., of persons, tenues homines, Cic. Subst., tenuiores, persons of lower rank, Cic.

tēnūitas -ātis, f. (tenuis). **I.** thinness, fineness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ahimi, Cic.; 2, esp., leanness; tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. **B.** Fig., simplicity, plainness; rerum et verborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., miserable condition, poverty; aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.

tēnūiter, adv. (tenuis). **I.** thinly. **A.** Lit., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **B.** Fig., plainly, simply; disseerere, Cic. **II.** Transf., sparingly. **A.** Lit., Ter. **B.** Fig., lightly; tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

tēnō, 1. (tenus). **I.** to make thin, *flene, slender, meagre, to attenuate*; **1.** lit., assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov; **2.** esp., a, to make thin; armenta macie, Verg.; b, to contract; vocis via est tenuata, Ov. **II.** Fig. to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; iram, Ov; vires, Ov.

1. tēnūs -ōris, n. (root TEN, whence tendo), a noose, gin, springe, Plaut.

2. tēnūs, prep with abl. and genit. (connected with tēno, tendo, *reivus*), up to, as far as. **I.** Of place, a, with genit., erum tenuus, Verg.; Corcyrae tenuus, Liv.; b, with abl., Tauro tenuus regnare, Cic., cadi faece tenuus poti, Hor. **II.** Transf., est quadam prodire tenuus, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point, Hor; vulneribus tenuus, Liv., verbo tenuus, in name, nominally, Cic.

Tēōs -i, f. (Tēos), a town on the coast of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon, hence, **Tējus** -a -um, and **Tēlus** -a -um, Teian, poet = Anacreontic, Ov.

tēpēfaciō -feci -factum, 3., pass., **tēpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (tepeo and facio), to make warm, to warm, heat, sol tēpēfaciat solum, Cic.

tēpēo, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid. **I.** Lit., hienus tepet, Hor., partic., tepens, warm, aurae, Verg. **II.** Fig. 1, to be warm with love, aliquo, for some one, Hor.; 2, to be only lukewarm in love; seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

tēpesco, tēpūi, 3 (tepeo). **A.** to grow warm; maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic. **B.** to lose warmth, grow cool, Mart.

tēphrias -ae, m. (τεφρίας), a species of ash-coloured stone, Plin.

tēpidē, adv. (tepidus), lukewarmly, Plin.

tēpido, 1. (tepidus), to make lukewarm, Plin.

tēpidus -a -um (tepeo) **I.** lukewarm, tepid; bruma, Hor. **II.** lukewarm, cooling; 1, lit., focus, Ov; 2, fig., wanting in ardour; ignes, mons, 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, Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg.; b, = very, ter felix, Ov.

terdecies (terdecies), adv. thirteen times, Cic.

tērēbinthīnus -a -um (τερεβινθίνος), of the terebinth-tree, Plin.

tērēbinthus -i, f. (τερεβινθος), the terebinth-tree, Verg.

tērēbra -ae, f. (tero), a gimlet, borer, Cato.

tērēbro, 1. (terebra), to bore through, pierce, perforate; latebras uteri, Verg.

tērēdo -iuis, f. (τερεδών), a worm that gnaws wood, Ov.

Tērentius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: **1.** C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae; **2.** M. Terentius Varro, born 116 B.C., a celebrated grammarian, contemporary of Cicero; **3.** P. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucanus, the celebrated Roman comic dramatist, contemporary of Laelius and Scipio Africanus; **4.** Terentia, the wife of Cicero. Adj., **Tērentius** -a -um, Terentian; lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius. Hence, **Tērentianus** -a -um, Terentian; exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chreines, 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.

tērēs -rētis, abl. -rēti (root TER, Gr. ΤΕΡ, *τεῖπε*), rounded, polished, well-turned. **I.** stipes, Caes.; gemma, Verg.; hence, fig., sapiens in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. **II.** firmly-woven; plagae, Hor. **III.** Of the parts of the body, well-turned, slender, graceful; 1, lit., cervix, Lucr.; sura, Hor.; 2, fig., polished, refined elegant; aures, oratio, Cic.

Tērous -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τηρέως), king in Thrace, husband of Progne, sister of Philomela, father of Itys, who outraged Philomela, and for punishment was changed into a hoopoe. Hence, **Tērēidēs** -ae, m. (Τηρείδης), the son of Terens, i.e., Itys.

tergēminus = trigeminus (q.v.).

tergēo and **tergo**, tersi, tersum -ēre and -ēre (root TER, whence tero), to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, Cic.; lumina lacrimantia tersit, Ov.; specula, to polish, Verg.; arma, Liv.

Tergestē -is, n. a town in Istria, now Trieste. Hence, **Tergestinus** -a -um, Tergestine.

tergīnum -i, n. (tergum), a whip of leather, thong for scourging, Plaut.

tergiversatio -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), back-wardness, reluctance, delay; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

tergiversor, 1. dep. (tergum and verto), to turn the back, hence, to be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, to delay; quid taces? quid dissimules? quid tergiversaris? Cic.

tergōro, 1. (tergus), to cover, Plin.

tergo = tergeo (q.v.)

tergum -i, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; terga dare, Liv., vertere, Caes., to turn one's back, flee; a tergo, from behind, Cic.; praebere terga Phoebo, to sun oneself, Ov., plur., terga, meton. = flight; terga Parthorum dicam, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the hindmost part of a thing, castris ab tergo vallum oblectum, 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; clipei, Verg.; 4, a body; centum terga suum, a hundred stripes, Verg.; 5, the hide, skin; a, lit., taurinum, Verg.; b, meton., things made out of hide, Sulmonis, shield, Verg.; dāro intendere brachia tergo, the cestus, Verg.

tergus -ōris, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Prop. **II.** Transf., 1, the body of an animal, Ov.; 2, skin, hide, leather, Verg.

Tērīna -ae, f. a town in Brutii, near modern Eufemia. Hence, **Tērīnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tērīna.

termes -itis, m. a branch cut off a tree; olive, Hor.

Termessus -i, f. (Τερμεσσός), a town in Psidia. 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 alia alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

termino, 1. (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to. **I.** Lit., apem loci quem oleas 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, termino, Gr. ΤΕΡ, whence τέρμα), 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 constituam, extra quos egressi non possum, Cic. ; 2, end, conclusion ; contentionum, Cic.

terni -ae -a (ter). **I.** three each, Cic. ; sing., terno ordine, Verg. **II.** three together, Verg.

téro, trivi, tritum, 3. (root TER, whence τέρω), to rub. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., 1, dentes in stipite, Ov. ; caleem = to overtake in running, Verg. ; calamo labellum = to play the flute, Verg. ; 2, esp., a, to rub for the sake of cleaning or ornamenting, to smoothe, adorn ; crura pumice, Ov. ; b, to turn (at a lathe) ; radios rotis, Verg. ; c, to thresh out corn ; 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 viritim publicus usus, Hor. ; 2, fig., to use often in discourse ; verbum, Cic. **II.** A. to rub, bruise, grind ; bacam, Verg. **B.** to rub off, wear away ; 1, lit., silices, Ov. ; 2, fig., a, to tire oneself ; se in opere longinquo, Liv. ; b, to pass away time ; interea tempus, Cic. (syncop. perf., tristi, Cat.).

Terpsichoré -és, f. (Τερψιχορή), the muse of dancing ; hence = muse, poetry, Juv.

terra -ae, f. (root TER, whence torreo), lit., that which is dry ; hence, the earth (as opp. to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil. **I.** a, the earth ; terrae motus, earthquake, Cic. ; terrā, by land, Cic. ; terrā marique, by land and sea, Cic. ; in terris, on the earth, Hor. ; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg. ; b, the earth = the ground, the soil ; gleba terrae, Liv. ; mihi terram injice, Verg. ; terrae filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic. ; ea quae gignuntur e terra, Cic. ; c, the earth = the surface of the earth, ground ; de terra saxa tollere, Cic. ; d, a particular country, land, region ; abire in alias terras, Cic. ; plur., terrae, the world ; has terras incolentes, Cic. ; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic. ; genit. plur. often partitive, with adv. of place, ubi terrarum sumus ? where in the world are we ? Cic. **II.** Personif., Terra, the earth as a goddess ; gen., Tellus, Cic.

Terracina, Terracinensis = Tarracina, Tarracinensis (q. v.).

terrēnus -a -um (terra). **I.** earthy, earthen ; tumulus, Caes. ; genus, Cic. Subst., **terrēnum** -i, n. land, ground ; herbīdum, 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.

terréo, terrūi, 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.

terrestér -tris -tre, gen., **terrestris** -e (terra), 1, terrestrial (opp. marinus), animalium genus terrestre, Cic. ; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. ; 2, found on the earth, earthly (opp. caelestis), res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. ; Capitolium terrestre domicilium Jovis, Cic.

terrēus -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthly ; progenies, Verg.

terribilis -e (terreo), terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful ; a, of things, sonus, Liv. ; mors est terribilis ille, etc., Cic. ; with 2, supine, ter-

ribilis visu formae, Verg. ; neut. plur. subst. majora ac terribilliora afferre, Liv. ; b, of persons, jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. ; with 2, supine, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.

terrificūla -ae, f. and **terrificūlum** -i, n. (terreo), something that causes fright ; abl. plur., terrificulis, Liv.

terrificoo, 1. (terrificus), to frighten, terrify, Verg.

terrificus -a -um (terreo and facio), causing terror, frightful, terrible, Verg.

terrīgēna -ae, c. (terra and gigno), earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lucr., Ov.

terripavium, terripudium = tripudium (q. v.).

terrīto, 1. (intens. of terreo), to frighten, scare, terrify ; a, of persons, aliquem metu, Caes. ; b, of things, tribuniciū domi bellum patres territat, Liv.

terrītorium -ii, n. (terra), the land belonging to a town, district, territory ; coloniae, Cic.

terror -ōris, 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 terrori esse, Caes. ; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi 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 ; Romam 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 ; iudiciū, Quint.

tertiādēcimāni -ōrum, m. (tertius decimus), soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.

tertiānus -a -um (tertius), belonging to the third. **I.** to the third day ; febris, tertian fever, i. e., recurring every third day, Cic. ; subst., **tertiāna** -ae, f. a tertian fever, Plin. **II.** belonging to the third legion ; subst., **tertiāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the third legion, Tac.

tertiārius -a -um (tertius), containing one-third ; stannum, containing one third tin with two-thirds lead, Plin.

tertiō, adv. (tertius). **I.** for the third time ; tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. **II.** thirdly, Caes.

tertiū, 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.

tertiusdēcimū -a -um, the thirteenth, Cic.

teruncius -ii, m. (ter or tres and uncia), three twelfth parts. **I.** the fourth part of an as, Cic. ; prov., ne teruncius quidem, not a farthing, Cic. **II.** the fourth part of an inheritance ; heres ex teruncio, heir to one-fourth of the property, Cic.

tervānēsious -i, m. an arch-poisoner, a double-thrusting, 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. (τέσσαρα), 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 jacere, Cic. **III.** a token; **1.** a square tablet on which the military watchword was written; hence, meton. = the watchword; omnibus tesseram dare, Liv.; **2.** a tablet or token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions, Juv.; **3.** hospitalis, a token of hospitality (a small die, which friends broke into two parts), Plaut.

tesserarius -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.

tessērūla -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), **1.** a little cube of stone for paving, ap. Cic.; **2.** a little voting-ticket, Varr.; **3.** a ticket for the distribution of food, Pers.

testa -ae, f. (perhaps = tosta), burnt clay. **I.** Lit., **1.** an earthen vessel, pot, pitcher, jug, urn; vinum Graecā testā conditum, Hor.; **2.** a brick, a tile, Cic.; **3.** a potsherd, Ov.; esp., the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks; testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep. **II.** Transf., **1.** the shell of shell-fish, Cic.; **2.** meton., a shell-fish, Hor.; **3.** poet, transf., shell, covering = ice; lubrica testa, Ov.

testaceus -a -um (testa). **I.** **1.** made of bricks or tiles, Plin.; subst., **testaceum** -i, n. brick-work, Plin.; **2.** brick-coloured, Plin. **II.** Of animals, covered with a shell, testaceous, Plin.

testamentarius -a -um (testamentum), of or relating to a will, testamentary; subst., **testamentarius** -ii, m. a forger of wills, Cic.

testamentum -i, n. (testor), a last will, testament, id testamento cavere, to provide, Cic.; conscribere testamentum, Cic.; testamentum facere, Cic.; irritum facere testamentum, to annul, Cic.; obsignare testamentum, Caes.; relinquere alicui testamento sesteridium milies, Cic.

testatio -ōnis, f. (testor). **I.** a calling to witness; raptorum 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 testatiorque virtus eius esset, Caes.

testiculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. testis), a testicle, Pers.

testificatio -ōnis, f. (testificor). **I.** a bearing witness, testifying; hac 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, obsignare, 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. = arbit, 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 fili pupilli re, Cic.

testū, indecl. and **testum** -i, n. (perhaps = tostū, tostum, as testa = tosta), an earthen pot, a pot, Ov.

testnātium -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.

testūdō -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 lyre, cithara, etc., Hor.; transf., a way of dressing the hair of similar form, Ov.; **2.** a room with a vaulted roof, Cic.; **3.** milit. t.t., **a.** a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Caes.; **b.** a formation in which soldiers charged, holding their shields over their heads, Caes.

testūla -ae, f. (dim. of testa), a potsherd, an Athenian voting-ticket; meton, ostracism; a Themistocle collabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

tētānicus -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lockjaw, Plin.

tētānus -i, m. (τέτανος), lockjaw, Plin.

tētartēmōrion -ii, n. (τεταρτημόριον), the fourth part of the zodiac, Plin.

tēter (taeter) -tia -trum, foul, noisome, hideous, offensive. **I.** Lit., to the senses, odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; with 2. supine, illud teterimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic. **II.** Transf., hateful, hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable; homo, Cic.; quis teterior hostis huic civitati? Cic.; sententia teterima, Cic.

tēthālassōmēnos -i, m. (τεθαλασσωμένος οἶνος), wine mixed with sea-water, Plin.

Tēthys -thōs, 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.

tētrāchordos -on (τετραχόρδος), having four notes; subst., **tētrāchordon** -i, n. harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Varr.

tētrācolon -i, n. (τετράκωλον), a period having four clauses, Sen.

tētrādrachmum = tetrachmum (q.v.).

tētragnāthius -ii, m. (τετραγναθός), a poisonous spider, Plin.

tētrālix -icis, f. (τετράλιξ), the plant heath, Plin.

tētrāo -ōnis, m. (τετράων), a heathcock, Plin.

tētrarches and **tētrarcha** -ae, m. (τετράρχης), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, Cic.

tētrarchia -ae, f. (τεταρχία), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, Cic.

tētrastichā -ōn, n. plur. (τετραστιχα), a poem consisting of four lines, Quint.

tétrē (tetrē), adv. (teter), *foolily, hideously, notoriously, offensively*; multa facere impare atque tetrē, Cic.; religionem impurissimē tetrēque violasse, Cic.

1. tetricus -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding; puella, Ov.; deae, the Furies, Mart.

2. Tetricus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, now Monte S. Giovanni; poet. subst.,

Tetricus -ae, f. (sc. rupes), Verg.

tettigomētra -ae, f. (τεττιγομήτρα), the larva of the cicada, Plin.

tettigonia -ae, f. (τεττιγία), a species of small cicada, Plin.

tētūl = tull, v. tulo.

Teucer -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (Τεύκρος). **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, Teucrican, poet. = Trojan; **b. Teucricus** -a -um, Teucrican, poet. = Trojan. Subst., **Teucrici** -ōum, m. the Trojans.

teuchitis -idis, f. (τευχίτις), a species of aromatic rush, Plin.

teucrion -i, n. (τευκρίον), the plant called germander, Plin.

Teucrinus, Teucrus, v. Teucer.

Teuthras -thrantis, m. (Τεύθρας). **I.** a river in Campania. **II.** a king in Mysia, father of Theseus. Hence, **A. Teuthrānia** -ae, f. a district in Mysia. **B. Teuthrantēs** -a -um, Mysian. **C. Teuthrantis** -a -um, of or belonging to Teuthras; turba, the fifty sisters and daughters of Theseus, Ov. **III.** a soldier of Turnus.

Teutōt -ōrum, m. and **Teutōnes** -um, m. a collective name of the German peoples, a branch of which invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbri, and were defeated by C. Marius. Hence, **Teutōnes** -a -um, Teuton, and poet. = German.

texo, **texūi**, **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.** platted, braided, Mart.

textor -ōris, m. (texo), a weaver, Hor.

textorius -a -um (textor), of or relating to weaving, Sen.

textrinus -a -um (for textorius, from textor), relating to weaving. Subst., **textrinum** -i, n. weaving, Cic.

textrix -trix, 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 platted, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric; pinna (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 -us, m. (texo). **I.** a web, and transf., texture, structure, Lucr. **II.** Fig., of discourse, mode of putting together, connexion, Quint.

Thais -ides, f. (Θαïs), a celebrated hetaira of Athens, afterwards wife of Ptolemaeus I. of Egypt.

Thaïs -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Fer-
reana.

thalāmēgus -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), a barge or gondola provided with cabins, Suet.

thālāmus -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 thalāni, unmarried, Verg.; thalamos ne desere pactos, the promised bride, Verg.

thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσικός), sea-green, Plaut.

thalassinus -a -um (θαλάσσινος), sea-green, Lucr.

Thalassio, Thalassius, etc., v. Talassio.

thalassites -ae, m. (θαλασίτης), wine which has been sunk in the sea to be ripened, Plin.

thalassomēli, n. (θαλασσόμελι), honey mixed with sea-water, Plin.

Thalēa = Thalia (q. v.).

Thales -lis and -lētis, m. (Θαλῆς), a philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Thalia -ae, f. (Θάλεια). **I.** the Muse of comic poetry. **II.** one of the sea-nymphs.

thallus -i, m. (θαλλός), a green branch, Verg.

Thāmyras -ae, m. and **Thāmyris** -idis, m. (Θάμυρις), a Thracian poet, who entered into a contest with the Muses, and being conquered was deprived of his lyre and eyes.

Thapsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). **I.** a peninsula and town in Sicily. **II.** a town in Africa Propria, where Caesar conquered the Pompeians.

Thāsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), an island in the Aegean Sea. Adj., **Thāsius** -a -um, Thasian.

Thaumās -autis, m. (Θαύμας), father of Iris. Hence, **A. Thaumantēs** -a -um, of Thaumias; virgo, Iris, Ov. **B. Thaumantis** -adis, f. daughter of Thaumias, i. e., Iris. **C. Thaumantis** -idos, f. = Thaumantias.

theamēdes, acc. -en, m. an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Plin.

thēātrālis -e (theatrum), of or relating to a theatre, theatrical; consessus, Cic.

thēātrum -i, n. (Θέατρον). **I.** a theatre; **1.** lit., **a.** gen., for dramatic performances, Cic.; **b.** an open place for the exhibition of games, Verg.; **2.** meton., **a.** the people assembled in the theatre, the audience; theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; **b.** transf., spectators, assemblage; senatus consultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum, Cic. **II.** fig., the sphere, theatre for any action; forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic.

Thēbae -arum, f. (Θῆβαι), **I.** a city of Upper Egypt. **II.** a city of Bœotia, founded by Cadmus, the birthplace of Pindar. **III.** Thebae Plithioticae or Phthias, a town in Thessalia Phthiotis, now Armito. **IV.** a town in Mysia, residence of Aetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles. Hence, **A. Thēbāis** -idis and -idos, f. **1.** belonging to Thebes in Egypt; **2.** belonging to Thebes in Bœotia; Thebaides, Theban women, Ov.; **3.** belonging to Thebes in Mysia. **B. Thēbānus** -a -um, **1.** belonging to Thebes in Bœotia; modi, Pindaric, Ov.; des, lino (Loukothea, Makuta), Ov.; mater, Agave, Ov.; soror, Antigone, Ov.; semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.; duces, Eteocles and Polydorus, Prop.; deus, Hercules, Prop.; subst., **Thēbānus** -i, m., **a.** Theban; **2.** belonging to Thebes in Mysia; subst., Thebana, Andromache, Ov.

Thēmē -ae, f. (Θῆμη). **I.** = Thebae. **II.** a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopus. **III.** wife of the tyrant Alexander of Thebes.

thēca -ae, f. (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering; vasa sine theca, Cic.

Thelxinoë -ēs, f. one of the first four Muses.

thelýphēnon = 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, Suet.

Thēmīs -idis, f. (Θέμις), the goddess of justice, also regarded as the goddess of prophecy.

Thēmista -ae, f. and **Thēmistē** -ēs, f. an Epicurean philosopher of Lampascus.

Thēmistoclēs -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), the celebrated general of the Athenians in the Persian War. Hence, **Thēmistoclēus** -a -um, Themistoclean.

Thēocritus -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), the famous Greek bucolic poet, born at Syracuse, flourished 281-250 B.C.

Thēodectēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοδέκτης), Greek orator of Cilicia, teacher of Isocrates and Aristotle.

Thēodōrus -i, m. (Θεόδωρος). **I.** Of Byzantium, a Greek sophist. **II.** Of Cyrene, a Greek sophist. **III.** a famous rhetorician of Gadara, teacher of Tiberius.

Thēogōnīa -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

thēolōgus -i, m. (θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the descent and existence of the gods, Cic.

Thēophānē -ēs, f. (Θεοφάνη), daughter of Bixalles, mother by Poseidon of the ram which bore Phrixus to Colchus.

Thēophānēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), a historian, friend of Pompeius.

Thēophrastus -i, m. (Θεόφραστος), a celebrated Greek philosopher of the school of Cresos in Lesbos, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

Thēopompus -i, m. (Θεόπομπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek historian of Chios, pupil of Isocrates. **II.** a dependent of Caesar's. **III.** a dependent of Cicerō's in Asia.

Thēra -ae, f. (Θήρα), an island in the Cretan Sea, now Santorin. Hence, **Thēraeus** -a -um, Theraean.

Thērāmōnēs -ae, m. (Θηραμένης), of Chios or Ceos, adopted son of the Athenian Hagnon, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, but put to death for opposing the oppressions of his colleagues Critus and Charicles.

Thērapnē (Thēramnē) -ēs, f. and **Thērapnae** -ārum, f. (Θεράπναι), a town of Iaconia, the birthplace of Helen; hence, adj., **Thērapnaeus** -a -um, Therapnaean, poet., Spartan; marita, or nata rure Therapnaeo, Helen, Ov.; sanguis Therapnaeus (of the boy Hyacinthus of Amyclae), Ov.

thēriācus -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, esp., the bite of serpents, Plin. Subst., **thēriāca** -ae, f. and **thēriacō** -ēs, f. an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents, Plin.

Thēriēles -is, m. (Θηριελης), a celebrated artist, maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth. Hence, **Thēriēlius** -a -um (θηριελεύς), Thericlean; posula, drinking-cups of clay or wood, Cic.

thermae -ārum, f. (θερμαί, 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, **Thermistānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Thermae.

Thermē -es, f. (Θέρμη), a town in Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica. Hence, **Thermaeus** -a -um, Thermanean; sinus, now il Golfo di Salonichi.

therminus -a -um (θέρμινος), made of lupines, Plin.

Thermōdōn -ontis, m. (Θερμόδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived, now Terma. Hence, **Thermōdonteus** (-tiācus) -a -um, poet. = Amazonian.

thermōpōlium -ii, n. (θερμωπόλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, Plaut.

thermōpōto, 1. 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. (dun. of thermae), warm baths, Mart.

Thērōdāmās -antis, m. and **Thērōmēdōn** -ontis, m. (Θηρομέδων), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Adj., **Thērōdāmanteus** -a -um, of Therodamas.

Thersitēs -ae, m. (Θηρσίτης), son of Agrius, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

thēsaurārius -a -um (thesaurus), of or relating to the treasury, Plaut.

thesaurus -i, m. (θησαυρός). **I.** a treasury, store, hoard, 1. lit., thesaurum obnuere, Cic.; defodere, Cic.; 2, fig., a treasure (of persons, etc.), Plaut. **II.** the place where a treasure is kept; 1, lit., a, servata mella thesauris, Verg.; b, esp., the treasury of a temple or state; thesauros Proserpinae spoliare, Liv.; 2, fig., a storehouse, magazine, repository; thesaurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.

Thēsēus -ēi and -ēos, 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; cimen, the desertion of Ariadne, Ov.; poet., Athenian, Pr. p. **B.** **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; heros, Hippolytus, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Thēsīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Theseus, Hippolytus, Ov. **D.** **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus, Juv.

thēsion (-um) -ii, n. (θήσειον), a species of fax (Thesium linophyllum, Linn.), Plin.

thēsis -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Quint.

thesmōphōrīa -ōrum, n. (Θεσμοφώρεια), the great Greek festival in honour of Demeter, Plin.

Thespiāe -ārum, f. (Θεσπιαί), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hence, **A.** **Thespiās** -adis, f. (Θεσπιάς), Thespiān; deae Thespiades, Ov., and simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses. **B.** **Thespienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Thespieae.

Thespis -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

Thespius -ii, n. (Θέσπιος), son of Erechtheus, founder of Thespieae, father of fifty daughters.

Thesprōtia -ae, f. (Θεσπρωτία), a district in Epirus. Hence, **Thesprōtius** -a -um, Thesprōtīan.

Thessālīa -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece. Hence, adj., **A.** **Thessālīcus** -a -um, Thessālīan; iugis (of Mount Pelion), Ov. **B.** **Thessālīus** -a -um, Thessālīan; tela (of Achilles), Hor.; ignis, in the camp of Achilles, Hor.; pinus, the pine tree

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 **Thessalōnicē** -ēs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), *Thessalonica*, a town in Macedonia, now *Salonichi*. Hence, **Thessalōnigenes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Thessalōnica*.

Thessalus, v. *Thessalia*.

Thestius -ii, m. (Θέστιος). **I.** a king in Aetolia, father of *Leda* and *Althaea*, of *Plexippus* and *Toxæus*. Hence, **A. Thestiades** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), a descendant of *Thestius*; *Thestiadae* duo, *Plexippus* and *Toxæus*; respice *Thestiaden*, *Meleager*, son of *Althaea*, Ov. **B. Thestias** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thestius*, i.e., *Althaea*. **II.** = *Thestius*.

Thestor -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), father of the sooth-sayer *Calchas*. Hence, **Thestōrides** -ae, n. (Θεστορίδης), the son of *Thestor*, i.e., *Calchas*.

thēta, n. (θῆτα), 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. (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, wife of *Peleus*, mother of *Achilles*; hence, poet., the sea, Verg.

Theudōria -ae, f. a town in *Athamania*, now *Todoriantu*.

Theuma -mātis, n. a place in Macedonia.

thiasus -i, m. (θίασος), a dance in honour of *Bacchus*, Verg.

thieldones -um, m. a kind of Spanish horses, Plin.

Thirmida -ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

Thisbē -ēs, f. (Θίσβη) **I.** a beautiful *Babylonian* maiden, beloved by *Pyramus*. **II.** a town in *Boeotia*. Hence, **Thisbēus** -a -um, *Thisbean* = *Babylonian*.

thiaspi, n. (θιάσπι), a kind of cress, Plin.

Thōas -antis, m. (Θόας). **I.** a king of *Lemnos*, father of *Hypsipyle*; whence, **Thōantis** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thōas*, i.e., *Hypsipyle*. **II.** a king of the *Tauric Chersonese*, slain by *Orestes*. Hence, **Thōanteus** -a -um, poet. = *Tauric*.

thōlus -i, m. (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Verg.

thōracōtus -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*.

Thracēs -um, acc. -es and -as, m. (Θράκες), the *Thracians*, the inhabitants of *Thrace* in south-east Europe; sing., **Thrāx** -ācis, n. (Θρᾶξ), **a.** a *Thracian*; poet. adj. = *Thracian*; **b.** esp. *Thrax*, or *Thraex*, a gladiator with *Thracian* armour. Hence, **A. Thracia** -ae, f. the country of *Thrace*; Greek form, **Thracō** -ēs, f., or latinised **Thracā** -ae, f. **B. Thracius** (**Thrēcius**) -a -um, *Thracian*. **C.** (Poet.), **Thrēcius** -a -um (Θρηκιος), *Thracian*; sacerdos, Verg., or vates, Ov. = *Orpheus*; *Samus*, *Samothracia*, Verg.; penates, of *Diomedes*, king of *Thrace*, Ov. **D. Thracissa**, and contr., **Thracena** -ae, f. in or from *Thrace*; subst., a *Thracian woman*.

thranis -is, m. (θράνις), a fish, also called *xiphias*, Plin.

thrusciās -as, m. (θρασκίαι), a north north-west wind, Plin.

Thrasýbulus -i, m. (Θρασύβουλος), an *Athenian* who freed *Athens* from the *Thirty Tyrants*.

Thrasýmennus, v. *Trasumenus*.

Thrax, v. *Thracēs*.

Threissa, *Thressa*, v. *Thracēs*.

Threx = *Thrax*, v. *Thracēs*.

thrips -ipis, m. (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Plin.

thrōnus -i, m. (θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, Plin.

Thūcydídēs -is and -i, m. (Θουκυδίδης), an *Athenian*, general in and historian of the *Peloponnesian* war. Hence, **Thūcydídus** -a -um, *Thucydidean*.

Thulē (**Thylē**) -ēs, f. (Θούλη), an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the *Shetland Islands*, perhaps *Iceland*.

thunnus (**thynnus**) -i, m. (θύννος), a tunny-fish, Ov.

Thūril -ōrum, m. (Θούριος), and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. a town built on the site of the destroyed *Sybaris*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*. Hence, **Thūrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Thurii*.

thūs, *thūrarius*, etc. = *tus*, *turarius*, etc. (q.v.).

Thuus, dat. *Thuyri*, acc. *Thuynem*, and *Thuyri*, m. a prince of *Paphlagonia* at the time of *Artaxerxes Memnon*.

thya -ae, f. (θύα) and **thyon** -i, n. (θύον), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Plin.; hence, **thýius** -a -um, of the wood of the citrus-tree, Prop.

Thýamis -idis, m. (Θύαμις), the most northerly river in *Epirus*, now *Callama*.

Thyatira -ae, f. and **Thyatira** -ōrum, n. (Θυάτιρα), a town in *Lydia*, rebuilt by *Seieucus Nicator*, now *Akhissar*.

Thýbris = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

Thýenē -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.) -adis, f. (Θυιάς), a *Bacchant*, Verg.

thýlēs, v. *thya*.

Thylē = *Thule* (q.v.).

1. thymbra -ae, f. (θύμβρα), the herb savory, Verg.

2. Thymbra -ae, f. (Θύμβρη), a town in *Troas*, on the river *Thymbrios*, with a temple to *Apollo*. Hence, **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean*, surname of *Apollo*.

thýmion (-um) -li, n. (θύμιον), a kind of wart, Plin.

thýmōsus -a -um (thymum), full of *thyme*; mel, Plin.

thýmum -i, n. (θύμον), and **thýmus** -i, m. (θύμον 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** -adis, f. *Thynian*.

Thýnus, v. *Thyni*.

thynnus = *thunnus* (q.v.).

Thýnē -ēs, f. (Θυνή), *I.* mother of *Bacchus* (acc. to one legend), identified by some with *Semele*. Hence, **A. Thýnēus** -i, m. (Θυνήεύς), 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 Thyrēa.

Thyrēum -i, n. and **Thyrium** -ii, n., a town in Acaunania, near Leucas. Hence, **Thyrienses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Thyrēum.

thyrsigēr -gēra -gēum (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. (τίαρα), a turban, Verg.

Tibēris -bēris, acc. -bērim, abl. -bēri, m. and poet., **Thybris** -bridis, acc. -brin or -bum, 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; Tiberinus Nymphae, Ov.

Tibērius -ii, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated Ti or Tib. **II.** Esp., the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence, **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.

tibialis -e (tibia), of or relating to a flute, Plin.

tibicen -inus, m. (for tibicen, from tibia and cano). **I.** a flute-player, piper, pfer, Cic. **II.** a pillar, prop, Ov.

tibicina -ae, f. (tibicen), a female flute-player, piper, Hor.

tibicinium -ii, n. (tibicen), playing on the flute, Cic.

Tibris = Tiberis (q.v.).

Tibullus -i, m., Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of Horace and Ovid, born 54 B.C., died about 19 B.C.

tibūlus -i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree, Plin.

Tibūr -būris, abl. -būre, loc. būri, n. an old town in Latium, on both sides of the Anio, on a rocky hill (whence called supinum and 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 -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tibur; esse in Tiburti, in the Tiburtine district, Cic. **B. Tiburtinus** -a -um, Tiburtine. **C. Tiburnus** -a -um, Tiburnian. Subst., **Tiburnus** -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Tiburtus -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Tioinun -i, n. a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the river Ticinus, now Pavia.

Tioinus -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 Sessola.

Tifernum -i, n. a town in Samnium on the river Tifernus.

Tifernus -i, m. 1, a mountain in Samnium; 2, a river in Samnium.

Tigellius -ii, m. name of two musicians at Rome in Horace's time.

tigillum -i, n. (dim. of tignum), a small beam, Liv.

tignārius -a -um (tignum), of or relating to beams; faber, a carpenter, Cic.

tignum -i, n. (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., -idas (τιγρις, in Persian = an arrow). **I.** c. (nasc. 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 Helvetican people. Adj., **Tigurinus** -a -um, Tigurine; pagus, the modern canton Vaud.

tillā -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.

Timāgēnēs -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 Timavo.

timēfactus -a -um (timeo and facio), made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Cic.

timendus -a -um, p. adj. (from timeo), to be feared, fearful, dread; reges, Hor.

timens -entis, p. adj. (from timeo), fearing, fearful, a, with genit., mortis, Lucr.; b, absol., hortatus timentem, Ov.; plur. subst., the fearful; timentes confirmat, Caes.

timēo -ūi, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend; with acc., aliquem, Cic.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj., timeo, ne non inpetrem, Cic.; with infin., to be afraid to; nomen referre 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 timui, Cic.

timidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (timidus), timidly, fearfully, Cic.

timiditas -ātis, f. (timidus), fearfulness, timidity, Cic.

timidus -a -um (timeo), fearful, timid, faint-hearted, Cic.; with ad and the acc., timidus ad mortem, Cic.; with in and the abl., timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit., timidus procellae, Hor.; non timidus, foll. by the infin., non timidus pro patria mori, Hor.

Timōcrātes -ae, m. (Τιμοκράτης), an Epicurean philosopher, flourishing about 260 B.C.

Timōlēōn -ontis, m. (Τιμολέων), a Corinthian general, contemporary of Philip of Macedonia. Hence, **Timōlēonteus** -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-

tion. **I.** Lit., a, gen., definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; injicere timorem Parthis, Cic.; percilli 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 inferna silvae, Ov.

Timóthēus -i, m. (Τιμόθεος). **I.** son of Conon, the rebuildr of the long walls of Athens. **II.** a musician of Miletus.

tinctilis -e (tingo), in which something is dipped, Ov.

tinctorius -a -um (tingo), of or relating to dyeing; fig., mens, bloodthirsty, Plin.

tinotūra -ae, f. (tingo), a dyeing, Plin.

tinetus -ū, m. (tingo), a dipping, dyeing, Plin.

tinea (tinea) -ae, f. a moth, bookworm, Ov., Hor.; a worm in beehives, Verg.

tingo (tinguo), tinxī, tinctum, 3. (root TING, Gk. ΤΕΙΓ, τεῖγω), 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 -iī -itum, 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; equid Dollabella tinniat, Cic.

tinnitus -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling, Verg. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., of discourse, a jingle of words, Tac.

tinnulus -a -um (tinnio), ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, Ov.

tinnunculus -i, m. a kind of falcon (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 monococcon, Linn.), Plin.

Tiphya, 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. (Τερεσίας), the famous blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiridates -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, Ht., 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.

tirunculū -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, relating to Hercules; so simply, **Tirynthius**

-ii, m. Hercules; Tirynthia, Alomēna, the mother of Hercules.

Tisias -ae, m. (Τισίας), of Sicily, the first founder of a rhetorical system.

Tisiphōnē -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies; hence, adj., **Tisiphōneus** -a -um, hellish, impious; tempora, Ov.

Tissaphernēs -ae, m. (Τισσαφέρνης), a satrap under Xerxes II. and Artaxerxes II.

Tissē -ēs, f. a town in Sicily, now Randazzo. Hence, **Tissenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tisse.

Titan -tānis, m. (Τιτάν), 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.

Tithonus -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, but without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper. Hence, adj., **Tithōnius** -a -um, Tithonian; Tithonia conjux, Aurora, Ov.

Tities -ium, m. and **Titenses** -ium, m. one of the three tribes (Rames, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Roman burghesses 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.

titivilliculum -i, n. a tripe, Plaut.

titubantēr, 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.

titūbo, 1. to totter, stagger. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg.; 2, transf., to stammer; Licinius titubans, Cic.; lingua titubat, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to waver, to hesitate, Plaut.; 2, to blunder, err; si verbo titubarint (testes), Cic.

titulus -i, m. an inscription, label, title. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., titulum inscribere laetae, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a notice on a house that is to let; sub titulum nostrous misit avara laeta, 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 fatt, Liv.; 2, a pretence, pretext, reason; quei titulum praetenderitis, Liv.

Titūrius -ii, m. a legate of Caesar's in the Gallic war. Hence, **Titūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Titurius.

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.

Tityos -i, m. (Τιτύος), 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.

Tlepölemus -i, m. (Τηλεπόλεμος), son of Hercules.

Tmārus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τμάρος), syncop. from **Tōmārus** -i, m. (Τόμαρος), a mountain in Epirus on which was Dodona and the temple of Zeus.

Tmōlus -i, m. (Τμῶλος), a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine. Hence, **A. Tmōlius** -a -um, Tmolian; subst., Tmolius, Tmolian wine, Verg. **B. Tmōlītēs** -ae, m. a dweller on Mount Tmolus.

tōcullio -ōnis, m. (from *rōkos*, interest), a usurer, Cic.

tōfācūs (tōfāciūs) -a -um (tofus), made of tufts, like tufts, Plin.

tōfīnus -a -um (tofus), made of tufts, Suet.

tōfns (tōphus) -i, m. tufts, Verg.

tōga -ae, f. (tego), a covering; esp., the white woollen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in their public capacity as citizens; it was also worn by freed-women and prostitutes (while the stola was worn by honourable women); especial kinds of the toga were purpurea, the kingly, Liv.; pura, worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis, Cic.; candida, of a candidate for office, Cic.; matron, **a.** = peace, Cic.; **b.** = togatus, (*a*) togata, a prostitute, Tib.; (*β*) plur., = clients, Mart.

tōgātārius -i, m. (toga), an actor in the *Fabula togata*, v. togatus, Suet.

tōgātūlus -i, m. (dim. of togatus), a client, Mart.

tōgātus -a -um (toga), wearing the toga. **I.** Lat., gen., as a sign of a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier; gens, the Roman people, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** tōgata -ae, f. (see fabula), the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects (opp. fabula palliata), Cic.; **2.** Gallia togata, the Romanised part of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic.; **3.** togata, a freedwoman, a prostitute, Hor.; **4.** a client, Juv.

tōgūla -ae, f. (dim. of toga), a little toga, Cic.

Tōlēnus -i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Tivoli.

tōlērābilis -e (tolero), that can be borne, bearable, tolerable, conditio, Cic.; poena, Cic.

tōlērābilitēr, adv. (tolerabilis), patiently; aliquid tolerabilis terro, Cic.

tōlērāndus -a -um (tolero), endurable, Liv.

tōlērāns -antis, p. adj. (from tolero), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant; with genit., laborum, Tac.

tōlērāntēr, adv. (tolerans), patiently; illa ferre, Cic.

tōlērāntia -ae, f. (tolero), a bearing, enduring, supporting; reum humanarum, Cic.

tōlērātio -ōnis, f. (tolero), capacity for endurance, Cic.

tōlēro, 1. (lengthened form of root TOL, whence tollo, tuli, ἔλαυ, ἔλημι), to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate; fig., 1. hiemem, Cic.; inopiam, Sall.; with acc. and infin., Sall.; **2.** to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep; equitatum, Caes.; vitam aliquā re, Caes.

Tōlētum -i, n. a town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Toledo.

Tōlētāni -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Toletum.

tollēno -ōnis, m. (tollo), a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swipe, Plin.; a military engine, Liv.

tollo, sustulī, sublātum, 3. **I.** to lift up, raise, elevate. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in crucem, to crucify, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, naut. t. t., tollere ancoras, to weigh anchor, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., tollere signa, to break up camp, Caes.; c, to take up, take with one; aliquem in curram, in equum, Cic.; of ships, to have on board; naves quae equites sustulerant, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, to raise, elevate; aliquem humeris suis in caelum, Cic., laudes alicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic., annos, 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, annuum, regain one's spirits, Liv.; amicum, to comfort, Hor.; c, to take on oneself; quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic.; d, to bring up a child, Plaut.; transi, 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.; dictaturn funditus a republica, Cic.

Tōlōsa -ae, f. a rich town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse. Hence, **A. Tōlōsānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tolosa, aurum, taken by the consul Q. Servilius Caepio from Tolosa, Cic. **B. Tōlōsās** -ātis, Tolosan, subst., **Tōlōsātes** -i, m. the inhabitants of Tolosa.

Tolostobogī -ōrum, m. one of the three races of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Tōlūmnus -i, m. 1, a king of the Veientes; **2.** a soothsayer of the Rutuli.

tōlūtārius -a -um (tolutim), trotting; equus, Sen.

tōlūtīm, adv. (tollo), trotting, on the trot, Plin.

tōmācina -ae, f. (tomaculum), a kind of sausage, Varr.

tōmācūlum (tōmaclum) -i, n. (τομή), a kind of sausage, Juv.

Tōmārus, v. Tmaus.

tōmentum -i, n. the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc., Tac.

Tōmi -ōrum, m. (Τομοί), and **Tōmis** -i, m. f. (Τομς), a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, the place of exile of Ovid, near modern Anadolion. Hence, **A. Tōmitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Tomi. **B. Tōmitānus** -a -um, of Tomi.

tōmus -i, m. (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, Mart.

tōndēo, tōtondi, tonsūm, 2 to shave, shear, clip. **I.** Lit., a, transit., barbani et capillani, Cic.; oves, Hor.; b, intransit., to shave the beard; tondere filias docuit, Cic.; c, reflex., tondere and middle tondenti, to shave oneself, have oneself shaved, candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg., eum tondenti et squalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to cut off, shear, make smooth; ilex tonsa bipennis, Hor.; **2.** to mow, cut down; prata, Verg.; **3.** to pluck off, crop off, browse upon; campum, Verg.

tōnitrus -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūm** -i, n. (tono), thunder, Verg., Ov.

tōno -ai, 1. to sound, resound. **I.** Gen., caelum tonat fragore, Verg. **II.** Nep., to

thunder; 1, lit., Juppiter tonabat, Prop.; impers., tonat, *it thunders*, Cic.; tonans, as a surname of Juppiter, Cic.; 2, transf., like *βροντᾶν*, 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.

tonsito, 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.

tonstrix -a -e, f. (dim. of tonsor), a little female barber, Cic.

tonstrina -ae, f. (tondeo), a barber's shop, Plaut.

tonstrix -icis, f. (tonsor), a female barber, Plaut.

tonsūra -ae, f. (tondeo), a clipping, shearing, shaving; capillorum, Plaut.

tonsus -ūs, m. (tondeo), the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, Plaut.

tōnus -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 (-ōs) -i, f. (τόπαζος), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Plin.

tōphus, etc. = tofus, etc. (q. v.).

tōpia -ōrum, n. (sc. opera, from τόπος), ornamental gardening; hence, **tōpiarius** -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening; subst., *a*, **tōpiarius** -i, m. a landscape gardener, Cic.; *b*, **tōpiaria** -ae, f. the art of landscape gardening; topiariam facere, to be a landscape gardener, Cic.; *c*, **tōpiarium** -i, n. (sc. opus), landscape gardening, Plin.

toppē, adv. speedily, directly, forthwith, Quint.

tōral -ālis, n. (torus), the valance of a couch or sofa, Hor.

torcular -āris, n. (torqueo), a wine or oil press, Plin.

torcularius -e (torcular), of or relating to a press; subst., **torcularium** -i, n. a press, Cato.

torculus -a -um (torqueo), of or relating to a press. *I.* Adj., vasa, Cato. *II.* Subst., torculum -i, n. a press.

torāyion -i, n. (τόρδυλον), the seed of the plant sesels; or, according to others, the plant Toraylion officinale, Plin.

tōreuma -ātis, n. (τόρευμα), carved or embossed work, Cic., Ball.

tōrentes -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; praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes.; 2, an instrument of torture, the rack; *a*, lit., tormenta adhibere, Cic.; dare se in tormenta, Cic.; de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri licet, Cic.; *b*, transf., (a) compulsion; lene tormentum admoveat ingenio, Hor.; (b) torture, torment; tormenta suspicionis, Cic. *II.* a military engine

for discharging missiles; 1, ibi tormenta collocavit, Caes.; 2, meton., the missile so discharged; telum tormentumve missum, Caes.

termīna -um, n. (torqueo). *I.* the colic, gripes, Cic. *II.* Transf., urinae, a strangury, Plin.

termīnālis -e (termina), of or relating to the colic, Plin.

termīnosus -a -um (termina), suffering from the colic, Cic.

torno, 1. (τροπέω), to turn in a lathe, make round. *I.* Lit., sphaeram, Cic. *II.* Fig., versus male tornati, badly-turned, awkward, Hor.

toruus -i, m. (τόρνος), a lathe. *I.* Lit., Verg. *II.* Fig., angusto versus includere torno, Prop.

Tōronē -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), a town on the Aegean Sea, now Toron; Toronae promunturium, the promontory Derris, near Torone, Liv. Hence, **Tōronāicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Torone.

tōrosus -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 torpebant, Liv.; *b*, to be inactive, continue inactive; deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; *c*, to be immovable from fear; adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur, Liv. *II.* Transf., to be mentally benumbed, torpid; si tua re subitā consilia torpent, Liv.

torpesco -pūi, 3. (torpeo), to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid; *a*, from inactivity, ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall.; *b*, from mental agitation, torpueat lingua metu, Ov.

torpidus -a -um (torpeo), stiff, numb, torpid, Liv.

torpor -ōris, m. (torpeo), stiffness, numbness, stupefaction, torpor; 1, physical, Cic.; 2, mental, dulness, inertness, inactivity; sordes omnium ac torpor, Tac.

torquātus -a -um (torques), wearing a twisted collar or necklace; esp., as the surname of T. Manlius, who killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and took from him the torques or necklace which he wore; Alecto torquata colubris, with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus torquatus, the ring-dove, Mart.

torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. (connected with τρέπω). *I.* to twist, bend, wind, turn round; 1, gen., *a*, lit., cervicis oculosque, Cic.; terra circum axem se torquet, Cic.; capillos ferro, to curl, Ov.; stamina digitis or pollice, to spin, Ov.; *b*, fig., to guide, direct, turn; omnia ad commodum suae causae, Cic.; 2, esp., *a*, to roll; saxa, Verg.; *b*, to turn round in a circle, to wind; anguis tortus, Verg.; hence, *c*, to hurl violently, whirl; jaculum in hostem, Verg.; hastas, Cic.; 3, transf., to turn up; spumas, Verg.; torquet medios nox humida cursus, has finished the half of her journey, Verg. *II.* *A.* to throw round oneself; tegumen immane, Verg. *B.* to distort, sprain; 1, gen., *a*, lit., vultus mutantur, ora torquentur, Cic.; *b*, fig., to distort; verbo ac litterā 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.; torquestur vita Sullae, be accurately examined, Cic.; (b) to torment, plague; aliquem, Cic.; libidines te torquent, Cic.; expectatione torqueor, Cic.

torquis (torques) -is, m. and (in prose rarely) f. (torqueo), that which is twisted or curved. *I.* a twisted collar or necklace; torque

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, torrĭi, tostum, 2 to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst; anistas sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torren, Cic.; tosti crines, sunged, Ov.; of fever, mihi torrentur febribus artus, Ov.; of thirst, Tib.; of love, torret amor pectora, Ov.

torresco, 3. (inchoat. of torreo), to become parched, be dried up, Lucr.

torridus -a -um (torreo). **I.** Pass., parched, burnt; 1, dry, arid; a, lit., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; b, transf., meagre, lean; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; 2, pinched, nipped with cold; membra torrida gelu, Liv. **II.** Act., burning, hot; aestas, Verg.; locus ab incendiis torridus, Liv.

torris -is, m. (torreo), a firebrand, Ov., Verg.

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, tortmentor, executioner, Cic.

tortuōsus -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.; quicquid, 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.

tōrulus -i, m. (dim. of torus), a tuft, Plant.

tōrus -i, m. (connected with sternō, στήν-ναι), 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. (τόσα), so many; tot viri, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj., Cic.; with quot, as, Cic.; by quoties, Cic.; with a prep. without a subst., ex tot, Ov.

tōtidem, num. indecl. (= tot itidem), just as many; totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; foll. by quot (as), totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

tōtiens = toties (q.v.).

tōties, adv. (tot). **I.** so often, so many times, as many times; followed by quoties (as), quotiescunque, 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.; mons, Caes.; respublica, Cic.; b, whole = with body and soul; sum vester totus, entirely yours, Cic.; in prece totus eram Ov.; c, whole, complete, full; sex menses totos, Ter.; subst., **tōtum** -i, n. the whole, Cic.; in toto, on the whole, Cic. **II.** Of an object opposed to its parts, all, all together; totis copiis, Caes.; totis viribus, Liv. (dat, toto, Caes., B. G., 7, 89, 5).

toxicon (-um) -i, n. (τοξικόν), poison for arrows, Ov.

trābālis -e (trabs). **I.** of or relating to beams of wood; clavus, a spike, Hor. **II.** as strong of as large as a beam; telum, Verg.

trābēa -ae, f. the trabea, a white robe with scarlet horizontal stripes and a purple seam, worn, a, by kings, Verg., Liv.; b, by knights on solemn processions, who were thence called trabeati; hence, meton. = the equestrian order, Mart.; c, by the augurs, Suet.

trābēātus -a -um (trabea), clad in the trabea; Quirinus, Ov.

trābēcūla (trābēcūla) -ae, f. (dim. of trabs), a little beam, Cato.

trabs, trābis, f. (root TRAB, Gr. ΤΡΑΒΗ, whence τράμη). **I.** a beam of wood, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of a tree, a tree, trabs acernae, Verg.; 2, meton., anything made out of beams; a, a ship; Cypria, Hor.; b, a roof, house; sub isdem trabibus, Hor.; c, a table, Mart.

Trāchās -chantis, f. a town in Italy = Taracina.

Trāchin -chĭnis, f. (Τραχίνα), an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthotis, residence of Ceyx, scene of the death of Hercules, afterwards called Heraclea. Hence, **Trāchinĭus** -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) tractabilis, Cic.

tractātio -ōnis, f. (tracto), a handling, management. **I.** Lit., belusarum, Cic.; armorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a treating of, handling; philosophiae, Cic., 2, rhet. t.t., a particular use of a word, Cic.

tractātor -ōris, m. (tracto), a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sen.

tractātrix -icis, f. (tractator), a female shampooer, Mart.

tractātus -ūs, m. (tracto), a handling, working, management. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., treatment, management, 1, gen., ipsarum artium tractatu delectari, Cic.; 2, esp., the treatment of a subject by an orator or writer, Tac.

tractim, adv. (traho) **I.** gradually, by degrees, Lucr. **II.** slowly, drawlingly; susurrare, Verg.

tracto, 1. (traho). **I.** to drag along, haul; tractata comis antistita, Ov., persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculosis 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.; arma, 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.; honorificentius, Cic.; (**β**) se, to behave oneself; ita se tractare ut, etc., Cic.; (**γ**) of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject; partem philosophiae, Cic.

tractum -i, n. (traho). **I.** a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tib. **II.** a cake, Lato.

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.; (**β**) meton., a tract of country, district; totus, Cic.; hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, Caes.; corruptus caeli tractus, Verg.; **2**, a drawing away; Syrtas 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.

trāde -didi -ditum, 3. to give up. **I.** In a narrow sense, to give up, hand over; alicui peculium, 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; aliquem dominis, Ov.; **h**, to give up for punishment; aliquem in eustodiam, Cic.; aliquem ad supplicium, Caes.; **i**, to expose; feris populandas terras, Ov.; **j**, se, to devote oneself to some thing or person, to give oneself over to; se totum alicui, Cic.; se quieti, Cic.; totos se voluptatibus, Cic.; **k**, to give over by words; (a) to entrust; quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic.; (**β**) to recommend; aliquem alicui, Cic.; **l**, to hand down as a kind of inheritance to posterity; (a) inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; (**β**) to hand down in writing, report, relate; qualia multa historia tradidit, Cic.; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; so, tradunt (they narrate), traditur, etc., with acc. and infin., Liv.; with nom. and infin., Lycurgis temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, Cic.; traditum est, with acc. and infin., Liv., Cic.; **m**, to communicate by word of mouth; (a) clamorem proximis, Caes.; (**β**) to communicate in teaching, to teach; elementa loquendi, Cic.; haec subtilius, Cic.

trādūce (trānedūce) -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 rsumque, Cic.; aliquem a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.; **2**, to pass time, spend, lead; otiosam aetatem, Cic.; **3**, to direct; curam in vitulos, Verg.; orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam, Cic. **II.** to lead, conduct through; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, Caes. **III.** to lead by, lead past. **A.** Lit., 1, copias praeter castra, Caes.; **2**, esp., traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection); quum esset censor et in equum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset . . . jussit equum traducere, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to show, let be seen; se, Juv.; **2**, to expose to ridicule; aliquem per ora hominum, Liv.

trādūctiō -ōnis, f. (traduco), a leading on; fig., 1, a transferring of a man from a patrician family to a plebeian, hominis ad plebem, Cic.; **2**, a bringing to public disgrace, Sen.; **3**, a figure of speech, metonymy, Cic.; **4**, temporis, passage, course or lapse of time, Cic.

trādūctor -ōris, m. (traduco), a 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.

trāgacantha -ae, f. (τραγᾶκανθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, Plin.

trāgēmāta -um, n. (τραγήματα), dessert, Plin.

trāgicē, adv. (tragicus), tragically, after the manner of a tragedy, Cic.

trāgiōcōmōedia -ae, f. (*τραγικοκωμῳδία), tragi-comedy, Plaut.

trāgiōsus -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., trāgiōsus -i, m. a tragic poet, Sen. **II.** Transf., tragic; **a**, in tragic style, lofty, sublime; orator, Cic., **b**, tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible; scelus, Liv.

trāgiōn -ii, n. (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Plin.

trāgoedia -ae, f. (τραγωδία). **I.** a tragedy, Cic.; tragoedias facere, Cic.; tragoediam agere, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tragic scene; Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, Cic.; **2**, tragic pathos; istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic.

trāgoedus -i, m. (τραγωδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.

trāgōnis = tragion (q.v.).

trāgōpan -is, f. (τραγόπαν), a bird (perhaps vultur barbatus, Linn.), Plin.

trāgōpōgon -ōnis, m. (τραγοπώγων), the plant goat's-beard, Plin.

trāgōrigānum -i, n. (τραγορίγιανον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Plin.

trāgos -i, m. (τράγος), 1, a thorny plant, Plin.; **2**, a kind of sponge, Plin.

trāgūla -ae, f. (traho). **I.** a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards, Caes., Liv.; fig., tragulam iungere in aliquem, to use artifice, Plaut. **II.** a kind of dragnet, Plin. **III.** a kind of sledge, Varr.

trāgus -i, m. (τράγος), 1, the smell under the arm pits, Mart.; **2**, a kind of fish, Ov.

tráhēa (tráha) -ae, f. (traho), a sledge, drag, Verg.

tráhax -acis (traho), drawing everything to oneself, greedily, Plaut.

tráho, 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 quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic.; 2, to bring upon; decus ad consulem, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov.; 3, to ascribe, interpret, refer to, aliquid ad religionem, Liv.; in diversa, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** to draw after oneself, drag along, 1, a, lit., vestem, Hor; esp. from fatigue, corpus fessum, Liv.; b, to lead, conduct with oneself; exercitum, Liv.; turbam prosequendum, Liv.; 2, fig., tantum trahit ille timoris, Ov. **B.** to draw to oneself, draw to, attract, 1, a, lit., anras ore, Ov.; animam, to breathe, Liv.; esp., of persons drinking, to quaff; pocula, Hor.; b, transfl., to put on oneself, squamas, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to assume, multum ex moribus (Sarnatarum) traxisse, Tac. b, to take to oneself, appropriate; decumata, Cic; c, to receive, gain, cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic; majorem ex petiencie et peste reipublicae molestiam, to feel, Cic; d, to take; in exemplum, Ov. **C.** to draw together; vultus, Ov.; vela, to furl, Verg. **D.** to draw away, drag off, 1, lit., aliquem a templo, Verg.; praedas ex agris, Liv.; hence, to plunder, Aediorum pagos, Tac. 2, fig., a, to draw away from; ab incepto, Sall., b, to take away; partem dolens trahere publica clades, Liv.; c, to borrow; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall., d, to deduce, derive; sermonem ab initio, Cic. **E.** to draw out, bring out, get out; 1, lit., aquam e puteis, Cic.; ferrum e vulnere or a vulnere, Ov; 2, transfl., 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 distrust, Tac.; b, to squander; pecuniam, Sall., c, to divide, sorte laborem, Verg.; d, to reflect on, ritiones 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.

tráicio = trahio (q.v.).

trájectio -ōnis, f. (trahio). **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.

tráiectus -ūs, m. (trahio), a crossing over, passing over, passage; fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

tráicio (tráicio) -iectum, 3. (trans and iacio). **I.** to throw over or across, to shoot across, convey over. **A.** Gen., telum, Caes., vexillum trans vallum, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to lead over or around, to remove, throw across; malos antennisque de nave in navem, Liv.; 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 duabus navibus in Africam, Liv.; trajicere

Trebian navibus, Liv.; with abl. of the water crossed, Aegaeo mari traiecit, Liv. **II.** to throw over, hurl beyond, 1, murum jaculo, Cic.; 2, a, to pierce through, stab, transfix; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alium fenuis tragulā, Caes.; b, to ride through, break through; pars magna equitum mediam traiecit aciem, Liv.

tráláticius = translativus (q.v.).

trálátio = translatio (q.v.).

trálátus, v. transfero.

tráloquor (translóquer), 3. dep. to relate, Plaut.

1. **Tralles** -ium, m. (Trállēs), an Illyrian people, Liv. (acc. Trallis).

2. **Trallēs** = Trallis (q.v.).

Trallis -ium, f. (ai Trállēs), a town in Caria, near Mount Mesogis. Hence, **Tralliānus** -a -um, of or relating to Tralles.

trálúceo = transluceo (q.v.).

trāma -ae, f. (traho), the woof in weaving, transfl., the spider's web, Plin; trama figurae, a lanky, lean person, Pers; tramae putridae, trifies, Plaut.

tráméo = transmeo (q.v.).

trāmes -itis, m. (trameo), a by-way, cross-road. **I.** Lit., Apennini tramites, Cic; transversis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. **II.** Transfl., poet., a way, course, road, path; cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg.

trāmigro = transmigro (q.v.).

trāmitto = transmitto (q.v.).

tránáto (transnáto), 1. to swim across, Tac.; with acc. of place, Gangem, Cic.

trāno (transano), 1. **I.** to swim over, swim across, ad suos, Liv., with acc. of place, flumen, Caes.; pass, tranantur aquae, Ov. **II.** Transfl., 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; summa tranquillitate consecuta, Caes.; tanta subita malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes. **II.** Transfl., rest, peace, a, polit., summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic., b, mental; animi, Cic.

1. **tranquillō**, adv. (tranquillus), quietly, Liv.

2. **tranquillo**, 1. (tranquillus), to make tranquil, tranquillise. **I.** Lit., mare oleo, Plin. **II.** Fig., animos, Cic.

tranquillus -a -um (trans and quies), tranquil. **I.** Lit., calm; esp., free from wind; mare, Cic.; serenitas, Liv., subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. a calm; in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. **II.** Transfl., peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene; tranquilla et serena fons, Cic; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. quiet, rempublicam in tranquillum redigere, Liv.

trans, prep. with acc. **I.** on the other side of; trans montem, Cic.; trans Rhenum, Caes. **II.** over, across; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

transábéo -ī -itum, 4. to go through, penetrate; ensis transabit costas, Verg.

transactor -ōris, m. (transigo), a manager, accomplicher; rerum huiusmodi omnium transactor et administer, Cic.

transáligo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** to drive through, thrust through; crudum ensē 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.

transcideo -cidi -cisum, 3. (trans and caedo), to cut through, Plaut.

transcribo (transscribo) -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.; sceptrā 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 nimbibus, Verg.; 2, fig., cursum suum, Cic. **B.** to sail or travel past; 1, lit., Caes.; praeter oculos, Ov.; 2, fig., of time, to pass by, Plin.

transcursus -tus, m. (transcurro), 1, a running past, hastening through, Sen.; 2, of discourse, a brief mention, Plin.

transdānūviānus -a -um, beyond the Danube, Liv.

transdo = tradō (q.v.).

transduco = traduco (q.v.).

transenna -ae, f. (for transepta 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.

transēo -ii -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., A. to go over to, go to; 1, a, ad uxorem, Ter.; in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; b, to go over as a deserter; ad aliquem, Cic.; c, to go over from one political party to another, Tac.; d, to pass from one rank to another; a patribus ad plebem, Liv.; e, transf., to be changed into, to be transformed into; in saxum, Ov.; 2, fig., a, transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum, Cic.; b, of discourse, to pass over, make a transition; ad partitionem, Cic.; c, to go over to an opinion; in alicuius sententiam, to be converted to the opinion of, Liv. **B.** to go through; 1, lit., per media castra, Sall.; 2, fig., to penetrate; quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic. **C.** to pass by; transf., of time, to pass by, pass away; transit aetas quam cito! Tib.; dies legis transit, Cic. **II.** Transit., A. to go over, pass over; 1, lit., a, Euphratem, Cic.; pass., Rhodanus transitur, Caes.; b, esp., to overtake; equum cursu, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to pass beyond, to transgress; fines verecundiae, Cic.; b, to surpass; facile, Cic.; c, to despatch; magna, Tac. **B.** to go through, pass through; 1, lit., 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) -sērū certum, 3. to put, thrust through, Cato.

transfēro (trāfēro), transtūli, translātum, and trālātum, transferre, 3. to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey. A. Lit., 1,

gen., Caesar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; reflex., se transferre Glycerae decoram in aedem, Hor.; 2, esp., to write down; in tabulas, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., to bring over, remove, transpose; regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, give the victory to Argos, Verg.; in Celtiberianum bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, turn to another subject, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to put off, defer; causam in proximum annum, ap. Cic.; b, to change to; definitionem in aliam rem, Cic.; c, to translate into another language; istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho 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.

transfigūro, 1. to transform, transfigure, Suet., Plin.

transflūo -fluxi, 3. to flow out, flow through, Plin.

transfodiō -fodi -fossū, 3. to stab through, transpierce, transfix; alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; partic., with acc. of respect, pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

transformis -e (trans and forma), changed, transformed, Ov.

transformo, 1. to change, transfigure, transform; se in vultus aniles, Verg.

transfōro, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sen.

transfrēto, 1. (trans and fretum), to cross the sea, Suet.

transfuga -ae, c. (transfugio), a deserter, Cic.; specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; transf., transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

transfūgio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. to desert to the enemy. **I.** Lit., Gabios, Romani, Liv.; absol., quod in obsidione et fame servitia infida transfugerent, Liv. **II.** Fig., ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, to desert unhappy friends, Cic.

transfūgium -ii, n. (transfugio), a going over to the enemy, deserting, Liv.

transfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., to transfer; omnem amorem in aliquem, Cic.

transfūsio -ōnis, f. (transfundo), a pouring out, pouring off. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., the migration of a people, Cic.

transgrēdiōr -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 Apennino, Liv. 10.27.1).

transgressio -ōnis, f. (transgredior). **I.** Intransit., a going over, passage; ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. **II.** Transit., a transposition of words; verborum, Cic.

transgressus -tus, m. (transgredior), a going over, passage; auspiciū prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with object, genit., annis, Tac.

transigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (trans and ago), to *trive 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.

transillio (transillio) -ili and (rarely) -ili and -ivi, 4. (trans and salio). **I.** Intransit., to *spring over, leap across*, 1, lit., de muro in navem, Liv.; 2, fig., ab illo consilio ad aliud, to go over to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to *spring over something*; 1, a, lit., to *spring over*; muros, Liv.; b, transf., to *hasten over*; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.; 2, fig., a, to *pass by, pass over*; rem, Cic.; b, to *overstep, transgress*; lineas, Cic.; munera Liberi, be immoderate with, Hor.

transillo -e (transilio), *leaping across, going across*, palmes, Plin.

transitio -ōnis, f. (transeo). **I.** a *going across, passing over*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae, Cic.; 2, esp., a *going over from one party or faction to another*; a, ad plebem transitiones, Cic.; b, a *passing over to the enemy*, sociorum, Liv.; exercitus transitionibus imminutus, Liv. **B.** Fig., *infection, contagion*, Ov. **II.** a *passage (meton., as a place)*; transitiones perviae Jani nominantur, Cic.

transitōrius -a -um (transeo), *having a passage through*; domus, Suet.

transitus -ūs, m. (transeo). **I.** a *passing over or across, transit*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., transitus fossae, Cic.; transitum claudere, Liv.; 2, esp., a *passing over from one party or faction to another*; facili transitu ad proximos et validiores, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, the *transition (in painting) from shade to light*, Plin., Ov.; b, *transition in discourse*, Quint. **II.** a *passing through*. **A.** Lit., per agros urbesque, Liv. **B.** Meton., the *place through which one passes*; transitus insidiere, Liv. **III.** a *passing by*; tempestatis, Cic.; in transitu capta urbs, Tac.

transjectio, etc. = *trajectio*, etc. (q.v.).

translaticius (trālaticius) -a -um (translatus, from transfero), *handed down as customary, prescriptive*; a, edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; b, common, usual; haec tralaticia, ordinary course of things, ap. Cic.

translatiō (trālātio) -ōnis, f. (translatus, from transfero), a *transferring, handing over*. **I.** Lit., 1, pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; 2, a *grafting of plants*, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, a *transferring*; a, of a judge, accuser, place, etc., Cic.; b, of an accusation, criminis, Cic.; 2, a *metaphor, trope, figure*; verecunda, Cic.

translativus -a -um (transfero), of or relating to a *transference*; constitutio, Cic.

translātor -ōris, m. (transfero), a *transferer*; quaesturae (of Verres, who, being quaestor to the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, deserted to Sulla), Cic.

translūcēo (trālūcēo), 2. **I.** to *shine across*, Lucr. **II.** to *shine through, be visible through*, Ov.

translūcidus (trālūcidus) -a -um, *transparent, translucent*, Plin.

transmārinus -a -um, *from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine*; artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

transmēo (trāmēo), 1. to *go over, across, through*, Plin.

transmīgro, 1. to *migrate from one place to another*; Veios, Liv.; transf., of plants, to be *transplanted*, Plin.

transmissio -ōnis, f. (transmitto), a *passage*; ab eā urbe in Graeciam, Cic.

transmissus -ūs, m. (transmitto), a *passage*; pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

transmitto (trāmitto) -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to *send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another*. **A.** 1, lit., equitatum celeriter, Caes.; classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, 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.; (γ) to *devote*; suum tempus temporibus amicorum, Cic. **B.** to *let pass, let through*; 1, gen., exercitum per fines, Liv.; 2, to *lead from one point to another*; transmissum per viam tigillum, placed across the road, Liv. **C.** to *let pass*; Junium 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 transmisit, Tac.

transmontāni -ōrum, m. *dwellers beyond the mountains*, Liv.

transmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to *remove from one place to another*. **I.** Lit., Syriā legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig., to *transfer*, Ter.

transmutatiō -ōnis, f. (transmutō), the *transmutation of letters*, Quint.

transmūto, 1. to *change, transmute*; dextera laevis, Lucr.; incertos honores, Hor.

transnāto = *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., **transpādānūs** -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 (transpiciō), 3. (trans and specio), to *look through, see through*, Lucr.

transpōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to *put over, across, remove, transfer*, Plin. **II.** (= *trajicere*), to *put across (a river)*; militem dextras 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** . . .

transtibērinus -a -um (trans and Tiberis), *beyond the Tiber*. Subst., **transtibērini** -ōrum, m. the *people living beyond the Tiber*, Cic.

transtīnēo, 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 transillio), to *spring over or across*, Liv.

transūo (transūo) -sui -sūum, 3. to *swim*

through, stitch through, pierce through; extra
transuta veribus, Ov.

transvectio (**travectio**) -ōnis, f. (transvehō). **I.** a carrying over or across; Acherontis, Cic. **II.** the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster, Suet.

transvêho (**trāvêho**) -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry over, convey across, transport. **A.** Act., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi, to ride, sail, pass over or across; in Africam, Sall.; Corcyram, Liv. **II.** to carry through or by. **A.** Act., to bear along in triumph; arma spoliisque carpentis, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi = to go, ride, pass by; 1, lit., a, gen., transvectae fronte pugnantium alae, Tac.; b, esp., at a public procession, to ride by; (a) of the Caesars at the games in the circus, Tac.; (b) of a knight, to ride past the censor at a muster, Liv.; 2, fig., of time, to pass, pass by; abut jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

transverbéro, 1. to pierce through, transfix, perforate; bestiam venabulo, Cic.; pectus alicuius abieta, Verg.

transversarius -a -um (transversus), lying across, transverse; tigna, Caes.

transversus (**trāversus**), and **transvorsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from transverto), transverse, oblique, althwart. **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 republicae fortuna, crossed, thwarted, Cic. **II.** Subst., **transversum** -i, n. a cross-direction, Plin.; de or ex transverso, unexpectedly; ecce tibi e transverso Lampsacenus Strabo qui, etc., Cic. **III.** Adv., transversum and plur., transversa, across, sideways; venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

transvôlto, 1. to fly across, Lucr.

transvôlo (**trāvôlo**), 1. **I.** to fly over or across; 1, lit., of birds, Plin.; 2, transf., to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily; Alpes, ap. Cic.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv. **II.** 1, to fly through or to, to fly through; transf. = to hasten through; dum (vox) transvolat aures, Lucr.; 2, to fly past; a, transf., to hasten past; aridas quercus, Hor.; b, fig., transvolat in medio posita, passes by, Hor.

trāpētus -i, m., **trāpētum** -i, n., and plur., **trāpētas** -um, m. (τραπέω, to tread grapes), an oil-press, Verg.

trāpēta -ae, m. (τραπέζιτης), a money-changer, Plaut.

Trāpēsūs -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), a town in Pontus, colony of Sinope, now Trebizond, Tarsus.

Trāsūmēnus (**Trāsūmennus**, **Trāsīmenus**, **Trāsēmēnus**) -i, m. (with or without lacus), the Trasimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal conquered the Romans under Flaminius (217 B.C.), now Lago di Perugia. Hence, adj., **Trāsūmēnus** -a -um, *Trasimenean*.

trav . . . v. transv . . .

trāvio, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lucr.

Trēbia -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal conquered the Romans, 217 B.C., now Trebbia.

Trēbula -ae, f. three towns in Italy. **I.** In the Sabine country. **A.** Trebula Mutusca. Hence, **Trēbūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula. **B.** Trebula Suffena. **II.** In Campania, near Suessula and Saticula, now Maddaloni.

Hence, **Trēbūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula.

trēcēnārius -a -um (trecenti), three-hundred-fold, Varr.

trēcēni -ae -a (tres and centum). **I.** three hundred each, Liv. **II.** three hundred, Plin.

trēcēntesimū -a -um (trecenti), the three-hundredth, Cic.

trēcēnti -ae -a (tres and centum), three hundred, Cic.

trēcēntiēs (**trēcēntiēns**), adv. (trecenti), three hundred times, Cat.

trēchēdipnum -i, n. (τρεχέειπνος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table, Juv.

trēdēolū (tres and decem), thirteen, Liv.

trēmēbundus (**trēmibundus**) -a -um (tremo), trembling; manus, Cic.

trēmēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble; pass., **trēmēfio** -factus sum -fiēri to tremble, Verg., Ov.

trēmendus -a -um (tremo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, dread, Hor.; rex, Pluto, Verg.

trēmesco (**trēmisco**), 3. (inchoat. of treino). **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.

trēmibundus = tremebundus (q.v.).

trēmisco = tremesco (q.v.).

trēmo -ūi, 3. (τρέμω), to tremble, quake. **I.** Intransit., a, of things, tremis 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 securis dictatoris, Liv.

trēmor -ōris, m. (tremo). **I.** a trembling, quaking, tremor; of the limbs, pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire, tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth, Verg.; plur., Lucr., Ov. **II.** Meton., an object which causes fear and trembling, Mart.

trēmulus -a -um (tremo). **I.** trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous; a, of things, lunien, Verg.; mare, Ov.; b, of persons, accurrit ad me tremulus, Ter. **II.** Act., causing trembling, Prop.

trēpidantēr, adv. (trepido), anxiously, with trepidation; omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

trēpidātiō -ōnis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, Cic.; tantam trepidationem injectit ut, etc., Liv.

trēpidā, adv. (trepidus), tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation; castra relinquere, Liv.

trēpido, 1. (trepidus), to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about anything; a, lit., of living beings, totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in confusion, Caes.; circa advenam, swarm confusedly around, Liv.; circa signa, give way in front, Liv.; of anxious haste, ad arma, Liv.; with inter and the acc., to be undecided between, to waver between; inter fugae pugnaeque consilium, Liv.; with acc. = to fear anxiously; occursum amici, Juv.; with infin., ne trepidate meas defendere naves, Verg.; b, transf., of things, aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, ripples, Hor.; trepidant flammæ, flicker, Hor.; with infin., cuius octavum trepidavit (is hastening on) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

trepídus -a -um (τρεῖς), *unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed*; **a**, lit., of living beings and the situation of living beings, *trepida* Dido, Verg.; of undecided or rash haste, *civitas*, Liv.; with genit., *on account of*; *rerum suarum*, Liv.; *metus*, Ov.; *cursum*, Verg.; in *re trepida*, in *rebus trepidis*, in *an alarming state of things*, Liv.; **b**, transf., of things, *unda, boiling, bubbling*, Ov.; *ahenum, boiling*, Verg.

trēs (archaic, tris), tria (τρεῖς, τρία), *three*, Cic.

tressis -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., **Trēvericus (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., *ies ad triarios redit, the matter has come to the extremest need*, Liv.

tribas -ādis, f. (τρίβας), *an unchaste woman*, Phaedr.

Triboces -um, m. and **Triboci** -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people on the left bank of the Rhine, in modern Alsace*.

tribrāchys, acc. -chyn, m. (τρίβραχος), *scapa, a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (— ∪ ∪), Quint.

tribuārius -a -um (tribus), *of or relating to a tribe*, Cic.

tribūla = tribulum (q.v.).

tribūlis -is, m. (tribus), *one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow tribesman*, *tribulis tuus*, Cic.; esp., *a fellow tribesman of the lower classes, one of the common people*, Hor.

tribūlo, l. (tribulum), *to press*, Cato.

tribūlum -i, n. (teto), *a threshing machine*, Var.

tribūlus -i, m. l. *a thorny plant* (Tribulus terrestris, Linn.), Ov.; 2, *an aquatic plant* (Trapa natans, Linn.), Plin.

tribūnal -ālis, n. (= tribunale, from tribunus), *the tribunal*. I. Lit., *a raised platform for magistrates, e.g., for the consul when he directed the comitia, the praetor when he administered justice, in tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes*, Cic.; of the raised seat of a general in the camp, Liv.; of the praetor in the theatre, Suet.; meton., of the magistrate sitting on the tribunal, *omne forum (the people) quem spectat et omne tribunal, the magistrates, distinguished persons*, Hor. II. Transf., **A**, *a monument erected in honour of the dead*, Tac. **B**, *a mound, embankment of earth*, Plin.

tribunātus -ūs, m. (tribunus), *the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship*; **a**, of the people, with or without plebis, Cic.; **b**, of a military tribune, *militaris*, Cic.

tribunicius -a -um (tribunus), *of or relating to a tribune, tribunicial*; **a**, *belonging to a tribune of the people*; *potestas*, Cic.; subat., **tribunicius** -ii, 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 aerarii, 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 444-366 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 -ūi -ūtum, 3. I. *to allot to any one as a share, bestow, assign, give*. **A**, Lit., *praemia alicui*, Caes.; *suum culque*, Cic. **B**, Fig., 1, gen., *to give, show*, *alicui misericordiam suam*, Cic.; *alicui magnam gratiam*, Cic.; 2, esp., *a, to give up, concede, yield to*; *valetudini aliquid*, Cic.; *alicui priores partes*, Cic.; **b**, *to ascribe, attribute to*; *id virtuti hostium*, Caes.; **c**, *to devote time to a particular purpose*; *his rebus tantum temporis*, Caes. II. = *distribuo, to divide*; *rem in partes*, Cic.

tribūs -ūs, f. (from root tri, *three*, and the root fu in φυάξ), originally, *a third part of the Roman people*. Hence, I. *a tribe, one of the three tribes of the Roman people* (Ramnes, Tities, Luceres); from the time of Servius Tullius a new division was made, viz., of four tribes for the city (tribus urbanae), and twenty-six, and later thirty-one, for the ager Romanus (tribus rusticae); *populum in tribus convocare*, Cic. II. Meton., plur., *tribus = the lower classes, the mob*, Plin.

tribūtārius -a -um (tributum), *of or relating to tribute*, *tabellae*, Cic.

tribūtim, adv. (tribus), *according to tribes, tribe by tribe*, *nummos dividere*, Cic.

tribūtio -ōnis, f. (tribuo), *a distribution, dividing*, Cic.

tribūtum -i, n. (tribuo). I. *tax, contribution, tribute*, *tributum conferre, facere, pendere*, Cic. II. Transf., *a gift, present*, Ov.

1. **tribūtus** -a -um (tribus), *arranged according to tribes*; *comitia, in which the people voted by tribes*, Liv.

2. **tribūtus**, v. *tribuo*.

trīcae -ārum, f. l. 1, *trifles, trifery, nonsense*, Mart.; 2, *vexations, troubles, perplexities*; *quomodo domesticae trīcae (fert)?*, Cic.

Tricastini -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, near modern Aouste*.

Trīcoa -ae, f. (Τρίκων), *an old town in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Trikkala*.

trīcenārius -a -um (trīceni), *containing the number thirty*, *illius, thirty years old*, Sen.

trīceni -ae -a, genit. *trīcenūm* (trīginta), 1, *thirty each*, Cic.; 2, *thirty*, Plin.

trīceps -cēpitis (tres and caput), 1, *three-headed*, Cic.; 2, *three-fold*, Varr.

trīcēsīmus -a -um (trīginta), *the thirtieth*, Cic.

trīcēsīs -is, m. (trīginta and as), *thirty asses*, Varr.

trīchias -ae, m. (τρίχιας), *a species of sardine*, Plin.

trīchilla -ae, f. *a summer-house, arbour*, Caes.

trīchitis -idis, f. (τρίχίτης), *a kind of alum*, Plin.

trīciēs (trīciēs), adv. (trīginta), *thirty times*, Cic.

trīclīnāris -e (trīclīnium), *of or relating to a dining-couch*, Plin. Subst., **trīclīnāria** -ium, n. **a**, *a dining-room*, Plin.; **b**, *drapery for a dining-couch*, Plin.

triclinium -ii, n. (τρικλίνιον). **I.** a dining-table, 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.

triōlum (-on) -i, n. (τρίκωλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sen.

trior, l. dep. (tricae), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trife; cūn aliquo, Cic.

tricornis -e (tres and cornu), having three horns, Plin.

tricorpor -pōris (tres and corpus), having three bodies; forma tricorporis umbrae, of Geryon, Verg.

triouispis -idis (tres and cuspis), having three points, Ov.

tridacna -drum, n. (τρί = ter, and δάκνω = mordeo), a kind of oyster, Plin.

tridens -entis (tres and dens), having three teeth or prongs. **I.** Adj., rostra, Verg. **II.** Subst., **tridens** -entis, m. a trident, a three-pronged spear for piercing large fish, Plin.; an attribute of Neptune, Verg.

tridentifer -fēri, m. (tridens and fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

tridentiger -gēri, m. (tridens and gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

tridium -ii, n. a spruce of three days; quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illum aut summum quadriduo periturum, Cic.

triennia -ium, n. (tres and annus), a festival celebrated every three years, Ov.

triennium -ii, 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 settarius, Prop.; **3.** in inheritances, a third part of a whole; cum duobus coheredibus esse in trience, Cic.

trientābulum -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money, Liv.

trientālis -e (triens), containing one-third of a foot, Plin.

trierarohus -i, m. (τριῆραρος), the commander of a trireme, Cic.

trieris -e (τριῆρης), having three banks of oars. Subst., **trieris** -is, f. a trireme, Nep.

triētēricus -a -um (τριετηρικός), recurring every three years, triennial; trieterica sacra or orgia, Verg., Ov.

triētēris -idis, f. (τριετηρίς), **1.** a space of three years, Mart.; **2.** a triennial festival, Cic.

trifarīam, adv. (trifarius, 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; latratu (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 -ii, 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.

trifurofer -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** -ii, m. a driver of a team of three horses, Plin.; **2.** **trigarium** -ii, n. a circus or training-ground where teams of three horses are driven, Plin.

trigēminus (tergēminus) -a -um, three-fold; vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergemini honores, the aedileship, praetorship and consulship, Hor.; of children, three born at a birth; fratres, the Horatii and the Curiatii, Liv.; Trigemina Porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, opposite the northern corner of the Aven-tine, Plin.

trigemma -e (tres and gemma), having three buds, Plin.

triginta, num. (τριάκοντα), thirty, Cic.

trigon -ōnis, m. (τρίγων). **I.** a ball for playing, Mart. **II.** Meton., a game at ball, Hor.

trigōnālis -e (trigonum), three-cornered; pila (= trigon), Mart.

trigōnum -i, n. (τρίγωνον), 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 trilem, Verg.

trimātus -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.

trimētēr = trimetros (q.v.).

trimētrōs (-us) -a -um, containing three metra, i.e., three double feet, Quint.; subst.

trimētrōs (-us), and (Latinised form), **trimētēr** -tri, a trimeter, Hor.

trimōdia -ae, f. and **trimōdium** -ii, n. (tres and modius), a vessel containing three modii or bushels, Plaut.

trimus -a -um (tres), three years old; equa, Hor.

Trinācria -ae, f. (Τρινακρία), the oldest name of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape.

Hence, **A.** **Trinācrius** -a -um (Τρινακρίος), Trinacrian, and **B.** **Trinācris** -idis, f. (Τρινακρίς), Trinacrian; Trinacris alone = Sicily, Ov.

trinī -ae -a (tres). **I.** three each, Plin. **II.** three together (found with subst. only used in plur.), trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes.

Trinobantes -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

trinōdis -e (tres and nodus), having three knots, Ov.

triōbōlus (-ōs) -i, m. (τρίοβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli, Plaut.

Triōcāla -ōrum, n. a mountain fastness in Sicily. Hence, **Triōcālinus** -a -um, relating to Triocala.

triones -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.

Triōpās -ae, m. (Τριόπας), a king in Thessaly, father of Erysichthon. Hence, **A.** **Triōpsios**

-li m. (Τρίπλιος) = *Erysiichthon*, Ov. **B. Trīōpēls** -idis, f. = *Mestra*, daughter of *Erysiichthon*.

trīorchis, acc. -chem, f. (τριορχίς). **I.** a buzzard, Plin. **II.** a kind of centaur, 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, tripartite; divisio, Cic.

tripectōrus -a -um (tres and pectus), having three breasts, Lucr.

tripēdālis -e (ter and pedalis), of three feet in measure; parma, Liv.

tripēdāneus = tripēdalis (q.v.).

tripert . . . v. tripart . . .

tripes -pēdis (ter and pes), having three feet; mulus, Liv.

Trīphylia -ae, f. (Τριφυλία), the south part of *Elis* in the *Peloponnesus*.

triplex -plīcis (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** -plīcis, n. = triplum, three times as much, pediti in singulis centum dati . . . triplex equiti, Liv.

triplico, **1** (triplex), to triple, make three-fold, Plin.

tripulus -a -um (τριπλοῦς), three-fold, triple, pars, Cic.

Trīpōlis -is, f. (Τρίπολις), the name of several towns and places. **I.** a mountainous district in *Thessaly* south of the *Cambunian* mountains. Hence, **Trīpōlitānus** ager, the district of *Trīpōlis*, Liv. **II.** a town in *Thessalia* *Hestiaecolis*. **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 -i, 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.

tripūdīo, **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 exsultans ac tripudians, dancing for joy, Cic.

tripūdīum -li, n. (ter and pes). **I.** a religious dance; e.g., of the *Salian* priests, *Salios* per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollemnique saltant, 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 backs, Cic.

tripūs -pōdis, m. (τριπους), a three-legged seat, tripod. **I.** Gen., Verg., Hor. **II.** Esp., the tripod of the *Delphic* priestess, Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the *Delphic* oracle, Ov.

triquētrus -a -um. **I.** three-cornered, triangular; insula (of *Britain*), Caes. **II.** (Because *Sicily* from its triangular shape was called *Triquetra*, hence =) *Sicilian*, Lucr., Hor.

trirēmis -e (tres and remus), having three banks of oars, Caes.; subst., **trirēmis** -is, f. a *trireme*, Caes., Cic.

triscoenus -a -um (τρίσχοινος), containing three schoeni, Plin.

triscourria -ōrum, n. (tres and scurra), gross buffooneries, Juv.

tristō, adv. (tristis). **I.** sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully; adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, Cic. **II.** harshly, severely; tristius respondere, Cic.

tristi = trististi, v. tero.

tristiōulus -a -um (dim. of tristis), somewhat sorrowful; filiola, Cic.

tristifrons -a -um (tristis and facio), causing sadness, Cic. poet.

tristimōnia -ae, f. (tristis), sadness, melancholy, Auct. b. Afr.

tristis -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of persons, tristis et conturbatus, Cic.; quos quum tristiores vidisset, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, sad, gloomy; of the lower world, *Tartara*, Verg.; poet, harsh of taste; suci, Verg.; **b**, object, troubled, unfortunate, disastrous, tempora, Cic.; ira, with disastrous consequences, Hor.; sors, Cic.; tristitia ad reconciliationem exempla, Cic.; neut. subst., 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.; triste et severum dicendi genus, Cic.

tristitia -ae, f. (tristis). **I.** sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, sermonis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, ill-humour, moroseness, Ov., **2**, severity, sternness; quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, Cic.

trīsulcus -a -um (tres and sulcus), three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged; lingua serpentis, forked, Verg.; telum *Jovis*, lightning, Ov.; ignes, lightning, Ov.

trīsyllābus -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, Varr.

trītāvus -i, m. (tres and avus). **I.** the father of the *atavus* or *atava*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., remote ancestors, Varr.

trītīcōus (trītīcōēus) -a -um (triticum), of wheat, wheaten, messis, Verg.

trītīcium -i, n. wheat; granum tritici, Cic.

Trītōn -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**, **Trītōniācus** -a -um, = belonging to *Pallas*; arundo, the tibia discovered by *Pallas*, Ov.; **b**, **Trītōnis** -idis, f. *Tritonian*; subst., = *Pallas*, Verg.; arx = the city of *Pallas*, *Athens*, Ov.; pinus, the *Argo*, built at the order of *Pallas*, Ov.; **c**, **Trītōnius** -a -um, *Tritonian*; subst., *Tritonia* = *Pallas*, Verg. **B.** a lake in *Thrace* which had the power of changing into a bird any one who bathed nine times in its waters; also called **Trītōniāca** palus, Ov.

trītōr -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber, Plaut.

trītūra -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing, Verg.

1. **trītus** -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; aures, Cic. **II.** worn-out; vestis, Hor.

2. **trītus** -ūs, m. (tero). a rubbing, Cic.

triumphālis -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal; corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has gained a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.; triumphalia ornamenta, and subst., **triumphālia** -um, 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 Numantinis, 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 omnium gemitu et triumphas, Cic. **II.** to triumph over, to conquer completely; pass., ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medi, Hor.; aurum triumphatam, 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; alieum 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 Liguriis, Liv. **B.** Transf., triumph, victory; ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, 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 triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. **II.** triumviri capitales or carceris lautuminiarum, superintendents of prisons, who also looked after the execution of punishments and watched over the public peace, Cic. **III.** triumviri epulones, v. epulones. **IV.** triumviri mensarii, commissioners for the regulation of payments from the exchequer, Liv. **V.** triumviri monetales (auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), the masters of the mint, Cic. **VI.** triumviri (tresviri) reipublicae constituendae, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus, who joined together to settle the state, Suet., **VII.** commissioners for raising recruits, Liv. **VIII.** triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, commissioners for making an inventory of votive gifts, Liv. **IX.** commissioners for repairing or rebuilding temples, Liv. **X.** magistrates in the municipia, Cic.

triumvirālis -e (triumvir), of or relating to a triumvir; flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.

triumvirātus -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumvir; in triumvirata (sc. agrario), Cic.

trivēnēficia -ae, f. (ter and venefica), an arch-poisoner or sorceress, Plaut.

Trivia, v. trivius.

trivialis -e (trivium), common, ordinary, trivial; carmen, Juv.

trivium -ii, n. (ter and via), a place where three roads meet, Cic.; meton., an open street, public place, Cic.

trivius -a -um (trivium), honoured at three cross-roads, name of deities who had chapeas at cross-roads; dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucr., Diana or Heate; so absol., **Trivia** -ae, f., Verg.; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

trixāgo (trissāgo) -inis, f. a plant called gremander, Plin.

Trōās -ādis, v. Tros.

trōchaeus -i, m. (τροχαῖος), 1, a trochee, a metrical foot (-o), Cic.; 2, = tribrachys (q.v.).

trōchāleus -a -um (τροχαῖκος), trochaia, Quint.

trōchillus -i, m. (τρόχιλος), the golden-crested wren, Plin.

trōchlēa (trōclēa) -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Lucr.

trōchus -i, m. (τροχός), a boy's hoop, Hor.

Trocmi -ōrum, m. one of the three main stocks of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Trōes, v. Tros.

Troesēn -zēnī, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροισήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus. Hence, **Troesēnius** -a -um (Τροισήνιος), Troezenian, heros, Telex, son of Pittheus.

Troglōdytae -ārum, m. (Τρωγλοδυται), cave-dwellers, name of the old inhabitants of the west coast of the Arabian Gulf in Aethiopia.

Trōiādes, v. Tros.

Trōicus, v. Tros.

Trōilus (-ōs) -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. Subst., **Trojūgena** -ae, m. a Trojan. Plur. = the Trojans (genit. Trojūgenūm), Verg., and = the Romans (descended from Aeneas), Juv.

Tromentina tribus, one of the tribus rusticae.

trōpaeum -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree. **I.** **A.** Lit., trophaeum statuere or ponere, to erect, Cic. **B.** Meton. = the victory; Salaminium, Cic. **II.** Fig. = a memorial; necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trōpaeus -a -um (τροπαῖος), turning back; venti, blowing from the sea to the land, Plin.

Trophōnius -ii, m. (Τροφώνιος). **I.** brother of Agamemnon, with whom he built the Delphic oracle. **II.** a deity who gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadea, in Boeotia). Hence, **Trophōnianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Trophonius.

trōpis -is, f. (τρόπις), the lees of wine, Mart.

trōpus -i, m. (τρόπος), a metaphor, trope, figure of speech, Quint.

Trōa, Trōis, m. (Τρώς), son of Erichonion, 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.** **Trōa**, Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur., **Trōes** -um, m. the Trojans,

E. Trōās -ādos, adj. fem., *Trojan*; subst., a *Trojan woman*, Verg. **F. Trōiādes** -um, f. *Trojan women*.

Trosmis, acc. -min, f. a town in Moesia, Ov.

trossūli -ōrum, m. (perhaps an Etruscan word for equites). **I.** a name given to the Roman knights in active service, Varr. **II.** Transf., fops, coxcombs, dandies, Sen.

troxallis -idis, f. (τροχάλλης), an animal resembling a grasshopper, Plin.

trucidatio -ōnis, f. (trucido). **I.** a slaughtering, massacre; civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv. **II.** a cutting off, cutting to pieces, Plin.

trucidō. 1. to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre. **I. A.** Lit., cives Romanos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to chew, seu pisces, seu porum, seu cepe, Hor.; b, poet = to extinguish; ignem, Lucr. **II.** Fig., 1, to demolish (in words); a Servilio trucidatus, Cic.; 2, to ruin, destroy, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.

trucidēntēr, adv. (truculentus), fiercely, ferociously, quod truculentius se ferebat quam caeteri, Cic.

trucidēntia -ae, f. (truculentus), 1, roughness, savageness, ferocity, Plaut.; 2, severity of climate, Tac.

trucidēntus -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, fetā trucidēntior ursā, Ov. **B.** Transf., of the sea, wild, disturbed, Cat.

trūdis -is, f. a sharp stake, Verg.

trūdo, trūsi, trūsium, 3 to push, shove, press.

I. Lit., A. Gen., apros in plagas, Hor. **B.** Esp., to push forth, to put forth buds, gemmas, Verg. **II.** Fig., to press, urge, force, ad mortem trudi, Cic.; truditur dies die, one day presses hard on another, Hor.

Truentum -i, n. a town in Picenum. Hence, **Truentinus** -a -um, *Truentine*; Castrum = Truentum, ap. Cic.

trulla -ae, f. (= truella, dim. of trua, a ladle) **I.** a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a pan for carrying live coals, Liv.; 2, a washing-basin, Juv.

trullēum -i, n. and **trullēus** -i, m. a basin, washing-basin, Varr.

trunco, 1. (truncus), to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate, sinuācra, statuas, Liv.

1. **truncus** -i, m. the stem or trunk of a tree. **I.** Lit., meton. and fig. **A.** Lit. and meton., 1, lit, Cic., Caes.; trunci induti hostilibus armis, i.e., tropaea, Verg.; 2, meton = the tree, Hor. **B.** Fig., the stem, the main part; ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of the human body, Cic.; 2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Cic.

2. **truncus** -a -um, maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered. **I.** Lit., corpus, Liv.; truncae inhoneste vulnere nares, Verg.; frons (Acheloi 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. (τρούτιν), a balance, pair of scales; in fig., ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur, Cic.

trūtīnor, 1. dep. (trutina), to weigh, Pers.

trux, trūcia (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.

tryginon -i, n. (τρυγινον), a black pigment made from wine-lees, Plin.

trygon -ōnis, m. (τρογών), a fish, the sting-ray, Plin.

tū, pron. pers. (genit. tūi, dat. tibi, acc. te, abl. te, plur. nom. vos; genit., vestrum or vostrum and vestri or vostri, dat. vobis, acc. vos, abl. vobis), thou, 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 sonitus, 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 appellat, Cic. **II.** Meton., A. war, Mart. **B.** lofty epic poetry, Mart.

1. **tūber** -ēris, n. (tumec), a swelling, protuberance, hump. **I.** a, lit., camel, 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 tuffe, Mart.; 4, tuber terrae; a, the root of the cyclamen, Plin., b, molehill, as a term of abuse, Peti.

2. **tūber** -ēris, a, m. a kind of apple-tree, Plin.; b, f. the fruit of this tree, Mart.

tūberculum -i, n. (dim. of 1. tuber), a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Plin.

tūberōsus -a -um (tuber), full of swellings or protuberances, Varr.

tūbicen -inis, m. (tuba and cano), a trumpeter, Liv.

tūbulūstrum -li, n. (tuba and lustrum), a feast of trumpets held March 23rd and May 23rd, plur., Ov.

tūbulātus -a -um (tubulus), tubular, Plin.

tūbūlus -i, m. (dim. of tubus), a little pipe.

tūburcinābundus -a -um (tuburcinor), eating greedily, gobbling, Cato.

tūburcīnor, 1. dep. to eat greedily, to gobble, Plaut.

tūbus -i, m. a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Plin.

tucōctum (nom. tūcōctum) -i, n. a kind of sausage common in Cisalpine Gaul. Pers.

tūdīto, 1. (intens. of tudo = vando), to strike violently, strike often, Lucr.

tūēo, 2. = tueor (q.v.).

tūēor, tūfius and tūfius sum, tūēri, 2. dep. to look at, behold, regard, see. **I.** Lit., naturam, Cic.; poet. with neut. plur. of adj. used adverbially, acerba, to look wild, Verg. **II.** Fig., A. to regard; quod ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem, Cic. **B.** to look at with care or for the purpose of protection; 1, to care for, protect, guard, support; concordiam, Cic.; dignitatem suam,

Cic.; personam principis civis facile dicendo, **Cic.**; **2**, esp., **a**, to defend, protect (with arms); fines suos ab excursionibus, **Cic.**; turrim militibus complevit tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit, **Caes.**; **b**, with words, etc., armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere, **Cic.**; **c**, t. t. of business, to keep a house in good repair; sarta tecta aedium tueri, **Cic.**; **d**, to keep, support, maintain; se, vitam corpusque, **Cic.**; se ac suos, **Liv.**; sex legiones (re sua), **Cic.**

tūgūrium -ii, n. (for tegurium, from tego), a peasant's hut, cottage; tugurium ut jam videatur esse illa villa, **Cic.**

tūtio -ōnis, f. (tueor), a protecting, preserving; sui, **Cic.**

Tulliola -ae, f. (dim. of Tullia), the pet name of Tullia, Cicerō'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 denuin, **Liv.**, denique, **Cic.**, vero, **Cic.**; absol., **Cic.** **II**. Expressing a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon; **1**, lit., in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, **Cic.**; introducing the words of a subsequent speaker, tum Scipio, **Cic.**; **2**, transf., **a**, in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place; gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, **Cic.**; primum . . . tum, **Caes.**; primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, **Cic.**; **b**, as a corrol. conj., (a) tum . . . tum, at one time . . . at one time, **Cic.**; (b) quum . . . tum, if . . . then, surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also, **Cic.**, **Caes.**

tūmēfactio -fēci -factum, 3., pass., **tūmēfactio** 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.**

tūmēo, 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.**

tūmesco, tūmūi, 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.**

tūmidē, adv. (tumidus), pompously, bombastically, **Sen.**

tūmidus -a -um (tumeo). **I**. swollen, puffed up, tumid. **A**. Lit., membrum, **Cic.**; mare, **Verg.** **B**. Transf., **1**, **a**, swollen, boiling, raging with passion or excitement; tumida ex ira tum corda resident, **Verg.**; **b**, swollen, puffed up with pride; tumidus successu, **Ov.**; quum tumidum est (cor), puffed up with ambition, **Hor.**; **2**, of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic; sermones, **Hor.**; sermo tumidior, **Liv.** **II**. Act. = causing to swell; auster, **Verg.**; euri, **Ov.**; ag., honor, swelling vein, **Prop.**

tūmor -ōris, m. (tumeo), a swelling, tumor. **I**. Lit., oculorum, **Cic.** **II**. Transf., **1**, a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind; animi, **Cic.**; esp., **a**, anger; tumor et ira deum, **Verg.**; **b**, pride; intempestivos compesce tumores, **Ov.**; **c**, ferment, commotion; rerum, **Cic.**; **2**, of discourse, bombast, **Quint.**

tūmūlo, 1. (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury, **Ov.**

tūmūlōsus -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds, hilly, **Sall.**

tūmultuārius -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.**

tūmultuātio -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult, **Liv.**

tūmultuor, 1 dep. and **tūmultio**, 1. (tumultus), to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, **Cic.**; pass. impers., in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, **Caes.**

tūmultuōse, adv. (tumultuosus), confusedly, tumultuously; tumultuose excepta est (ies) clamoribus, **Liv.**; senatus tumultuosus consulitur, **Liv.**; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorantur, **Cic.**

tūmultuōsus -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.**

tūmultus -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 Achilles, **Cic.**; inanis, a cenotaph, **Cic.**

tune, 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 manu, **Ov.**; tunsae pectora (acc. of respect) palmis, **Verg.**; prov., tundere eandem incudem, to be always treating of the same subject, **Cic.** **B**. Esp. to break to pieces in a mortar, **Plin.** **II**. Transf., to deafen, importune; aures, **Plaut.**; assiduus 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 Luttich.

tūnica -ae, f. **I**. the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, **Cic.** **II**. Transf., a skin, coating, covering, peel; gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, **Verg.**

tūnicātus -a -um (tunica), clothed in a tunic, **Cic.**; esp., of the poorer classes, who wore only a tunic (without a toga over it), tunicatus populus, **Tac.**, or popellus, **Hor.** Subst. plur., tunicati, **Cic.**

tūniōla (tūniola) -ae, f. (dim. of tunica). **I.** a little tunic, Cic. **II.** Transf., a little membrane; oculorum, Plin.

tūor = tueor (q.v.).

tūrārius -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense, Plin.

turba -ae, f. (τύπη) **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 deities, animals, and things, Chrysippus magnam congregat turbam ignotorum deorum, Cic.; rerum, Ov.

turbāmentum -i, n. (turbo), a means of disturbance, Tac

turbātē, adv. (turbatus), confusedly; aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

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; volutates populi, Cic.; **b.** angered, exasperated, Pallas, Verg

turbellae -arum, f. (dim. of turba), tumult, disorder, confusion, Plaut

turben -inis, n. (2 turbo), a whirlwind, Cat.

turbidē, adv. (turbidus), confusedly, in disorder, Cic.

turbidus -a -um (turba), confused, disordered, unquiet, wild. **I.** Lit., a, of weather, tempestas, Cic.; **b.** of water, turbid, troubled; aqua, Cic.; c, of hair, disordered; coma, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted; Aruns, Verg; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetari, with confused fear, Hor.; **2.** excited, vehement, angry; a, of persons, sic turbidus infit, Verg.; **b.** of things, unquiet, agitated; res, Cic. Subst., **turbidum** -i, n. a troubled time, disquiet, in turbido, Liv.; si turbidiora sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laete feras, Cic.; **3.** causing disturbance, homo, milites, Tac.

turbinatio -ōnis, f. (turbinatus), a pointing in the form of a cone, Plin.

turbinātus -a -um (2 turbo), cone-shaped, conical, Plin.

turbineus -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, aequora, Cic.; transf., with Gr. acc., turbatus capillos, with disordered hair, Ov. **B.** Esp., a, to bring a mass of men into disorder, to throw into disorder; esp., milit. t.t., ordines, aciem positum, Liv.; absol. = to cause disorder; feras ita ruunt atque turbant ut, etc., Cic.; milit. t.t. (equites) modice primo impetu turbavere, 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.

turbulētē and **turbulētēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (turbulentus), turbulently, tumultuously; nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentus, Cic.

turbulentus -a -um (turba), restless, stormy, boisterous. **I.** Lit., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Pass. = stormy, disturbed; reipublica, Cic.; animus, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, causing disturbance, restless; civis, Cic.; **b.** confusing; errores, Cic.

turda, v. turdus.

turdarium -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, Turduhan.

turdus -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. **I.** a thrush, Hor. **II.** a kind of fish, Plin.

tūreus -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 target, 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, **Turienſis** -e, Turian, proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic.

tūribulum -i, n. (tus), a censor for burning incense, Cic.

tūrioremus -a -um (tus and cremo), burning with incense; arae, Verg.

tūrifēr -fēra -fērum (tus and fero), producing incense; Indus, Ov.

tūrlēgus -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 equestrium (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., Sall.

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.

turpillicripius -a -um (= turpis lucrī cupidus) = ἀσχοπεδής, greedy after base gain, Plaut.

turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy. **I.** Lit., aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra ilmo, 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 factū, Cic. Subst., **turpe** -is, n. a disgrace; habere quaestui rempublicam turpe est, Cic.

turpiter, adv. (turpis), foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner. **I.** Lit., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in piscem, Hor. **II.** Fig., disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously; facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov.; in deorum opinione turpissime labitur, Cic.

turpītudo -inis, f. (turpis), ugliness, unsightliness. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, dishonour; maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic.; nulla conditione hanc turpitudinem subire, Cic.; plur., flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

turpo, 1. (turpis), to make ugly, befoul, defile. **I.** Lit., capillos sanguine, Verg. **II.** Fig., to disgrace, dishonour; ornamenta, Cic.; castra urbanae seditionis contagione, Liv.

turricūla -ae, f. (dim. of turris), a little tower, turret; transi., 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 latercia, Caes.; or, a tower of wood for attacking towns, Cic.; or, a tower full of armed soldiers, borne by elephants, Liv.; 2. a dove-cote, Ov.

turritus -a -um (turris). **I.** furnished with towers; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele, Prop.; Berecynthia mater, Verg. **II.** Poet. transf., tower-like, towering high; scopuli, Verg.

tursio -ōnis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Plin.

turtur -ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Verg.

turtūrilla -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), a little turtle-dove, Sen.

turunda -ae, f. (perhaps = terenda, from tero). **I.** a pellet for fattening poultry, Varr. **II.** a roll of lint, Cato.

tūs (thūs), tūris, n. (θῦος), incense, frankincense; tus incendere, Cic.

Tusci -ōrum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria. Hence, adj., **Tuscus** -a -um, Etruscan; amnis, the Tiber, Verg.; dux, Messenius, Ov.; eques, Maecenas, 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. **Tusculum**, -i, n. an old town in Latium,

now Frascati. Hence, **A. Tusculus** -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 Cicerō's near Tusculum.

tussilāgo -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Plin.

tussio, 4. (tussis), to have a cough, to cough; male, Hor.

tussis -is, acc. -im, f. a cough, Verg.

tūtāmen -īnis, n. (tutor), a defence, protection, Verg.

tūtamentum -i, n. (tutor), defence, protection, Liv.

tūtē, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; in vadis consistere tutius, Caes.

tūtēla -ae, f. (tueor). **I.** protection, guard, charge. **A.** Gen., 1. lit., tutelam januae gerere, Plaut.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; 2. meton., a, act., protector, guardian; templi, Ov.; b, pass., the person or thing protected; virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. **B.** Esp., a, guardianship, tutelage; in alieuius tutelam venire, Cic.; iudicium tutelae, Cic.; b, the property of the ward; legitima, Cic. **II.** a keeping, care, management, villarum, Plin.

tūtēlārius -ī, m. (tutela), a keeper; tutelarii, the keepers of a temple, Plin.

tutiōnis, 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. **tutor** -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 instituerē, Cic.; tutorem esse alieuius or alieui, Cic.; b, fig., eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

2. **tūtō**, 1. and **tūtōr**, 1. dep. (tutens, 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.

tūtūlus -i, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head; esp. used by the flamen and his wife, Varr.

tūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from tueor). **I.** safe, secure, out of danger; res, Cic.; tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic.; medio tutissimus ibis, Ov.; tutus ab hostibus, Caes.; subst., **tūtum** -i, n. a safe place, safety; esse in tuto, Cic.; aliquid (aliquid) in tuto collocare; tutum est, with infin., Caes. **II.** watchful, cautious; consilia, Liv.

tūus -a -um, pron. poss. (tu), thy, thine. **I.** Subject., **A.** Gen., tua bona, Cic.; subst., 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.

turtax, whack, whack, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows, Plaut.

Tyāna -ōrum, n. (Τῆανα), a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Hence, **Tyānēlus** -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.

Týdēus -ei and -eos, m. (Τυδεύς), son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes. Hence, **Týdidēs** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), the son of Tydeus, i.e., Diomedes.

týmpāniticus -i, m. (τυμπα νητικός), one who has the dropsy, Plin.

týmpānium -ii, n. (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped pearl, Plin.

týmpānizo, 1. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, Suet.

týmpānōtrība -ae, m. (τυμπανωτρίβης), a tambourine-player, Plaut.

týmpānum -i, n. (τύπανον), 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.

Tyndāreus -ei, m. (Τυνδαρεός), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Hence, **A.** Subst., **Tyndāridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Tyndareus, Tyndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic. **B.** **Tyndāris** -idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus, Helen, Verg., Ov., Clytemnestra, Ov.

1. **Tyndāris**, v. Tyndareus.

2. **Tyndāris** -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, **Tyndāritānus** -a -um, of Tyndaris.

Týnes -ētis, m. (Τύνες), a town in Zetigitana, now Tunis.

Týphoeús -ēos, m. (Τυφωεύς), a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was for punishment buried beneath Aetna. Hence, **A.** **Týphoūs** -a -um, of or belonging to Typhoeus. **B.** **Týphōis** -idos, of or belonging to Typhoeus, Aetna, Ov.

1. **Týphōn** -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), another name of the giant Typhoeus.

2. **typhon** -ōnis, m. (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Plin.

týpus -i, m. (τύπος), a figure on a wall, Cic.

týrannicō, adv. (tyrannicus), tyrannical, despotically, ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratoribus, Cic.

týrannicōida -ae, c. (tyrannus and caelo), the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Plin.

týrannicoidium -ii, n. (tyrannicōida), 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 capt. etc. in the Mithridatic War, and taught the children and arranged the library of Cicero.

týrannis -idis, f. (τυραννίς), the system of a tyrant, tyranny, vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.

týrannootōnus -i, m. (τυρανν οκτόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, Cic.

týrannus -i, m. (τυραννος, 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 state gains supreme power and overthrows the constitution of the state, a usurper, despot, tyrant; clemens tyrannus, Cic.

Týras -ae, m. (Τύρας), a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

týrianthina -ōrum, n. (τυριάνθινος), violet-coloured garments, Mait.

Týrius, v. Tyrus

týrōtārichum -i, n. (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Cic.

Týrrhēni -ōrum, m. (Τυρρηνί), 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 monstra, 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.

Týrrhīdae -arum, m. the sons of Týrrhus, the herdsmen of king Latinus.

Týrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple; hence, adj.,

Týrius -a -um, a, Tyrian, puella, Europa, daughter of the Tyrian king Agenor, Ov., subst.,

Týrii -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tyre; b, meton. = purple, vestes, Hon., 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 (Υ, υ). It is frequently interchanged with i, as optimus, optumus, satira, satira, etc.

1. **über** -ēris, n. (οὐδωρ). **I.** an udder, pap, teat, breast; ubera praebere, Ov.; admove, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, richness, abundance, fertility; fertilia ubere ager, Ov., b, poet., a fruitful field, Verg.

2. **über** -ēris, rich, abounding in anything, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious. **I.** Lat., a, seges spiciis uberibus, Lucr., uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor mivis uberima pomis, Ov.; b, full of matter; uberiores litterae, Cic. **II.** Fig., quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic., uberina supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic., uberinae artes, Cic.

überius, superl., **überimē**, adv. (2. uber). **I.** more abundantly, more copiously; provenit seges, 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., improbiorum, Cic.; plur., ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

ūbertim, adv. (2. uber), abundantly, copiously; fundere lacrimas, Cat.

ūberto, 1. (ubertas), to make fruitful, Plin.

ūbi (old archaic form ubi), where. **I.** Lat., a, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; with particle nam, in qua non video ubi nam mens constans et vita beata possit insistere, Cic.; with genit., terrarum, loci, e.g., quid ageres, ubi terrarum es, Cic.; b, in direct questions, where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Graeco

negant scire? Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, when, as soon as; quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; ubi de eius adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes.; with primum, at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. **B.** wherein, whereby, in which, by which, etc.; est, ubi id isto modo valet, Cic. **C.** ubi ubi = ubicumque, wherever; facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros aciem, Liv.

ubicumquē (ūbicunquē), adv. wherever, wheresoever. **I.** Relat., ubicumque erimus, Cic.; with genit., ubicumque gentium or terrarum, Cic. **II.** Indef., anywhere, everywhere; malum est ubicumque, Hor.

Ubiī -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*.

ūbilibet, adv. anywhere you please, everywhere, Sen.

ūbinam, v. ubi.

ūbiquāquē (sc. parte), wherever, Ov.

ūbiquē, adv. wherever, wheresoever, everywhere; omnes qui ubique sunt, or sunt nati, all in the world, Cic.

ūbivis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, Cic.

Ucalēgōn -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, **Ūfentinus** -a -um, *Ūfentine*. **II.** a commander of the Aequi.

ulceratio -ōnis, f. (ulcero), a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Plin.

ulcero, **I.** (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate **I.** Lit., mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum 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 nequit, Sall.; quae defendi repetique et ulcisci fas sit, Liv.).

ulcus -ēris, n. (ἔλκος), a sore, ulcer. **I.** a, lit., Verg.; b, transf., an excrescence on trees, Plin. **II.** Fig., ulcus (of love) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, Cic.

ulcusculum -i, n. (dim. of ulcus), a little ulcer, Sen.

ulex -icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, Plin.

uliginosus -a -um (uligo), wet, damp, moist, marshy, Varr.

ūligo -inis, f. (for uviligo, from *uveo), moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth; uligines paludum, Tac.

Ūlixēs -ia, m. Latin name (after Etruscan Uluxe or Sicilian Οὐλιξ) for Ὀδυσσεύς, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his

wanderings after the siege of Troy (genit., Ūlixēi, Hor., Ov.; acc., Ūlixen, Hor., Ov.).

ullus -a -um, genit. ullius, dat. ulli (dim. of unus, for unullus), any, gen. used in negative and hypothetical sentences. **I.** Adj., sine ulla dubitatione, (he; neque ullam in partem disputo, for or against, Cic.; neque ullam picturam fuisse, quā cōquisierit, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. any one, Cic.; b, n. anything; nemo ullius nisi fugae memor, Liv. (nullus, 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.

ulmitriba -iae, m. (ulmus and τριβω, tero), lit., an elm-rubber; in jest, one who has often been beaten with elm-roads, Plaut.

ulmus -i, f. the elm, Verg.

ulna -ae, f. (ὐλῆνη), 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 (as chaotic ouls) and **ultis**, on the other side of, beyond l, 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. -ōtis, on the other side, further, beyond, ulterior. **A.** Lit., Gail ha, 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; ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pudet docuisse, Ov.; b, further, worse; quo quid ulterius, privato tinendum 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., recessus im primi ultimis non dabant, Caes.; b, n., caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg.; 2, partitive for ultima pars, in ultimam provinciam, into the most distant part of the province, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final; tempus, antiqua, Cic.; principium, Cic.; lapis, a grave-stone, Prop.; adv., ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; or (oftener), lastly, finally, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv.; 2, in rank or degree; a, the highest, greatest; natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Caes.; subst., **ultimum** -i, n. the greatest, the extremest, and, in a bad sense, the worst; ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; adv., ad ultimum, utterly, entirely; ad ultimum demens, Liv.; b, the meanest, lowest; laus, Hor.; subst., (a) m., in ultimis militum, Liv.; (β) n., in ultimis laudum esse, Liv.

ultēr ius, **I.** Neut. of ulterior, v. ulter. **II.** Adv., v. ultra.

ultim us, v. ulter.

ultio -ōnis, f. (ulciscor), an avenging, punishing, revenge; ultionem petere, Liv.; with object, genit., violatae per vim pudicitiae, Liv.

ultis = uls (q.v.).

ultor -ōis, m. (ulciscor), an avenger, punisher; injuriam, Cic.; attrib., deus ultor = Anteros, Ov.; as a surname of Mars, Ov.

ultra, s. a. parte (from ulter). **I.** Adv., posit., on the other side of; 1, lit., cis Padum ultraque, Liv.; 2, transf., of that which is beyond a certain limit, beyond, further; a, in space, (a) lit., ultra neque curae neque gaudii

locum esse, Sall.; (β) fig., *farther, beyond*; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.; foll. by quam, quod ultra quam satis est, Cic.; b, of time, *farther*; nec ultra bellum dilatum est, Liv.; compar., ulterius, *further*; (α) lit., *ulterius abijt*, Ov.; (β) fig., *ulterius ne tende odils*, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, *beyond, on the further side of*; ultra Siliam villam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, of time, *beyond*; ultra biennium, Tac.; b, of number or measure, *beyond, more than*; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.; ultra vires, Verg. (ultra sometimes put after its case, quem ultra, Cic.).

ultrix -icis, f. (ultor), *avenging*; Dirae, the Furies, Verg.

ultrō (sc. loco, from ulter), adv. *on the other side*. **I.** Lit., *on the other side, beyond*; gen., with citro, *up and down, on both sides*; ultro et citro cursare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, *away, off*, ultro istum a me! Plaut.; b, *besides, moreover*; ultroque in sumptum intulit, Cic.; c, *of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily*, ultro se offerre, Cic.; improbus ultro lacessere, Cic.; hence, ultro tributa, *money which the treasury had to expend every year on public buildings*, Liv.

ultrōneus -a -um (ultro), *of one's own accord, voluntarily*, Sen.

ultrōtributa, v. ultro.

Ūlūbrae -āra, a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence, **Ūlūbrānus** -a -um, *Ulubran*.

Ūlūla -ae, f. (lit., *the screeching one* (sc. avis), from ululo), *a screech-owl*, Verg.

Ūlūlātus -ūs, m. (ululo), *a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling*; ululatus nocturni, Liv.

Ūlūlo, l. (connected with ὀλόλυσω). **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 femineae ululant, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to call upon with howling*; nocturnis Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Verg.

ulva -ae, f. *sedge*, Verg.

Ūlysses = Ulixes (q.v.).

umbella -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), *a parasol*, Juv.

Umbra, v. Umbra.

umbilicātus -a -um (umbilicus), *shaped like a navel*, Plin.

umbilicus -i, m. (ὀμφαλός), *the navel*. **I.** Lit., Liv., Ov. **II.** Meton., *the middle, centre of anything*; 1, gen., Sicilliae, Cic.; terrarum, Delphi, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled*, Cat.; fig., inceptos lambos ad umbilicū adducere, *bring to the end*, Hor.; b, transf., *the index of a sun-dial*, Cic.; c, *a kind of sea-snail*, Cic.

umbo -ōnis, m. (ἄμβων). **I.** *the boss in the centre of a shield*; summus clipei umbo, Verg.; hence, meton., *a shield*; salignae umbonum crates, Verg. **II.** *the elbow*, Mart. **III.** *the full part or swelling of a garment*; meton., *a toga*, Pers.

umbra -ae, f. *a shade, shadow*. **I. A.** Lit., arboris, Cic.; prov., umbras timere, *to be frightened at shadows*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *shade*; a, *protection, help*; auxilii, Liv.; sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latere, 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 accompanies*; luxuriae, Cic.; an uninvited guest,

brought by one who has been invited (σκιά), Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, *that which is shady*; a, as trees, houses, etc., umbras falce premere, Verg.; inducite montibus umbras (i.e. arbores), Verg.; b, *any shady place*; Pompeja, Ov.; tonsoris, barber's shop, Hor.; 2, *the shade of a dead person, ghost*; trjcorpor, Verg.; plur., umbrae, Verg.; 3, *a fish, the grayling*, Ov.

umbrāculum -i, n. (umbra). **I.** *a shady place, arbour*, Verg.; in plur., *a quiet place* (as opp. to public life); Theophrasti, Cic.; doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. **II.** *a parasol*, Ov.

umbrāticōla -ae, m. (umbra and colo), *a lounge in the shade*, Plaut.

umbrāticus -a -um (umbra), *belonging to the shade*; homo, an idler, lounge, 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 farther into Italy, and inhabited a country between the Rubicon, the Nar, and the Tiber*. Hence, **A. Umber** -bra -brum, *Umbrian*; subst, **Umber** -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, l. (umbra), *to cover with shade, shade, overshadow*; umbrata tempora quercu, Verg.

umbrōsus -a -um (umbra), *shady, umbrageous*. **I.** Pass., shaded; ripa, Cic.; locus umbrorior, Cic. **II.** Act., *affording shade*; cacumina, Verg.; salix, Ov.

ūmecto = humecto (q.v.)

ūmērus = humerus (q.v.).

ūmesco, umidus = humesco, 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.

ūna, 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.

ūnānīmans = unanimus (q.v.).

ūnānīmitas -ātis, f. (unanimus), *concord, unanimity*, Liv.

ūnānīmus -a -um (unus and animus), *of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous*; sodales, Cat.; fratres, Verg.

unoia -ae, f. (Sicilian οὐκία, from unus), *an ounce, the twelfth part of any whole*. **I.** Lit., 1, as a coin, one-twelfth of an as, Varr.; 2, as a weight or measure, a, an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound, Plaut.; b, as a measure, one-twelfth of a foot, an inch, Plin.; 3, in inheritances, *a twelfth part*; Caesar ex uncia, heir to one-twelfth, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a trifle, but*; ebrius, Juv.

uncīālis -e (uncia), *of or relating to a twelfth part*; asses, weighing an ounce each, Plin.

uncīārīus -a -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.

uncīātim, adv. (uncia), *by ounces*, Plin.; Transf., *little by little*, Ter.

uncinātus -a -um (uncinus), *shaped like a hook, hooked*; *uncinata corpora*, Cic.

unciolā -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.

unctio, 1. (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., *smears, anointed*; 1, *lit., manus*, Hor.; *sol, basking in the sun after being anointed*, Cic.; *post., palaestra, where one is anointed*, Ov.; 2, *transf., accedes sicus 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. **uncus** -i, m. (ὄγκος), *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*; *alium uncom impingere*, Cic.

2. **uncus** -a -um, *bent like a hook, hooked, curved*; *manus*, Verg.; *ararum*, Verg.

unda -ae, f. *a wave of the sea, and collective, the waves*. **I.** Lit., *maris unda*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *Transf., wave, storm, surge*; *undae comitiorum, disorder*, Cic.; *unda salutantum, crowd*, Verg. **B.** *Meton., 1, moisture*; *a, flowing water water*; *fontis*, Ov.; *faciunt justos ignis et unda viros* (fire and water being used at the ceremony of marriage), Ov.; 2, *of other liquids, e.g., oil*, Plin.; 2, *stream* (of objects which are not liquid), *qua plurimus undam fumus agit, eddies*, Verg.

undatim, adv. (unda), *like waves*, Plin.

undē, adv. (orig. cunde), *whence, from where*. **I.** Lit., of place, 1, *correlative, nec enim inde venit, unde mallem*, 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 recordeo unde reciderim*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., A.* Of origin, *ground, cause, means, etc., whence, from what person or thing, from what origin*; 1, *correlative*; *a, unde necesse est, inde initium sumatur*, Cic.; *b, qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset*, Cic.; 2, *esp., legal t. t., unde petitur = the accused person or defendant*; *ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim*, Cic. **III.** *unde unde = undecumque, whencesoever*, Hor.

undēcentum (unus, de, and centum), *ninety-nine*, Plin.

undēciēs (undēciēs), adv. (undecim), *eleven times*, Mart.

undēcim (unus and decem), *eleven*, Cic.

undēcimū -a -um (undecim), *the eleventh*; *legio*, Liv.; *annus*, Verg.

undēcīremis -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. *whencesoever*, Quint.

undēni -ae -s (for undeceni, from undecim), *eleven each*; *Musa per undenos emolulanda 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.

undēquadrāginta, adv. (undequadraginta), *thirty-nine times*, Plin.

undēquadrāginta (unus, de, and quadraginta), *thirty-nine*, Cic.

undēquinquāgesimus -a -um (undequinquaginta), *the forty-ninth*, Cic.

undēquinquāginta (unus, de, and quinquaginta), *forty-nine*, Liv.

undēsēxāginta (unus, de, and sexaginta), *fifty-nine*, Liv.

undētrīcesimus -a -um (undetrīginta), *the twenty-ninth*, Liv.

undētrīginta (unus, de, and trīginta), *twenty-nine*, Vitr.

undēvicēni -ae -a (undeviginti), *nineteen each*, Quint.

undēvicēsīmus (undēvigēsīmus) (undeviginti), *the nineteenth*, Cic.

undēviginti (unus, de, and viginti), *nineteen*, Cic., Liv.

undiquē, adv. (unde and que). **I.** *on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere*; *concurrere*, Cic.; *colligere*, Cic.; *amens undique dicatur, by all people*, Hor. **II.** *on all sides, in every respect*; *partes undique aequales*, Cic.; *undique religionem tolle*, Cic.

undisonus -a -um (unda and sono), *resounding with waves*; *di, sea-gods*, Prop.

undo, 1. (unda), *to rise in waves, surge*. **A.** Lit., *flammis inter tabulata volatus ad caelum undabat vortex*, Verg. **B.** *Transf., to have a wave-like motion, to wave, to undulate*; *fumus Verg.*; *habenae, hanging loosely*, Verg.

undōsus -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*, Verg.

ūndō -ōnis, m. *the arbutus-tree, and its fruit*, Plin.

ūnetvicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

ūnetvicēsīmus -a -um (unus-et-vicesimus), *the twenty-first*, Tac.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3 *to anoint, smear, salve*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem unguentis*, Cic.; *gloria quem supra vires ungit, adorn*, 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.** *unguentarium* -ii, n. *money for unguents*, Plin.

unguentātus -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*, Cat.

unguentum -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, unguent*, Cic.

unguiculus -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *the finger-nail, the toe-nail*; *integritas unguiculorum omnium*, Cic.; *prov., qui mihi a teneris, ut*

Græci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. ἐξ ἀναλῶν 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, ungues ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; a recta conscientia 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.

unicolāmus -a -um (unus and calamus), *having one haulm*, Plin.

unguo = ungo (q v).

unicaulis -e (unus and caulis), *having one stalk*, Plin.

unicō, adv. (unicus), *singly, especially, particularly*, diligere, Cic.; unice securus, *altogether free from care*, Hor.

unicolor -ōris (unus and color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*, torus, Ov.

unicornis -e (unus and cornu), *having one horn*, Plin.

unicus -a -um (unus), *only, sole*. **I.** Lit., filius, Cic. **II.** Transf., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*; liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

uniformalis -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*; vinca, *fastened to the same cross-beam*, Plin.

unimānus -a -um (unus and manus), *having but one hand*; puer, Liv.

1. **unio**, 4. (unus), *to unite*, Sen.

2. **unio** -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single, large pearl*, Sen.

unistirpis -e (unus and stirps), *having one stock or stem*, Plin.

unitas -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** likeness, similarity, Plin. **B.** agreement, unanimity, Sen.

unitēr, adv. (unus), *in one, together*; aptus, Lucr.

uniusmōdi, adv. (unus and modus), *of one kind*, Cic.

universālis -e (universus), *general, universal*, Quint.

universō, adv. (universus), *in general*; generatim atque universae loquar, Cic.

universitas -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, total*. **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., **universal** -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.

unocūlus -i, m. (unus and oculus), *a one-eyed man*, Plaut.

ūnus (old Latin, **oenus**) -a -um, genit. ūnius, dat. ūni, one. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., unus de magistratibus, Cic.; foll. by alter, una ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp., with words used only in the plur.), unae decumae . . . alterae, Cic.; ad unum (mum) 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 emulor, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes., strengthened by the superl., or by omnium, summus vir unus omnis Graeciae, Cic.; **2.** one, *one and the same*; uno tempore, *at the same time*, Cic.; id unus 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.).

ūplio (ōplio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*, Verg.

ūpupa -ae, f. (ἔρῳπα, *a hoopoe*, Varr.; (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*, Plaut.

Ūrānia -ae, f. and **Ūrāniō** -ēs, f. (Ὀὐρανία, *Oὐρανίη*, *the heavenly one*), *one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy*.

urbānē, adv (urbanus). **I.** *politely, civilly, urbanely*; urbane, urbanus agere, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, *wisely, 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.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; subst., **urbani** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the city, the townsfolk*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *after the city fashion*; **1.** in a good sense, **a.** *refined in manner, elegant*; homo, *a man of the world*, Cic.; **b.** of discourse, *choice, elegant, refined*, quiddam resonat urbanus, Cic.; **c.** *fine, witty, pleasant, humorous*; homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; subst., *a wit*, Hor.; **2.** in a bad sense, *bold, impudent*, frons, Hor.

urbicāpus -i, m. (urbs and capio), *a taker of cities*, Plaut.

Urbicōa -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

urbicōs -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city, civic, urban*, Suet.

Urbīnum -i, n. *a town in Umbria, now Urbino*. Hence, **Urbīnās** -ātis, *belonging to Urbīnum*.

Urbīus clivus, *a place in Rome between the Esquiline and vicus Cyprus*.

urbs -bis, f. *the town surrounded by a ring wall, the city*. **I.** Lit., **A.** (ven., 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.

urceolāris -e (urceolus), of or relating to a jug or pitcher; herba, pelittoria, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, Plin.

urceolus -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher, Juv.

uroeus -i, m. (connected with orca), an earthenware jug, pitcher, Hor.

uredo -ōnis, f. (uro), 1, a blight upon plants, Cic.; 2, an inflammatory itch, Plin.

urgēo (urguēo), ur̄si, 2. to push, press, drive, urge. **I.** Lit., **A.** Transit., pedem (alicuius) pede (suo), Verg.; naves in Syrtis, drive on the sand-banks, Verg. **B.** Intransit., to press; longique urgent ad litora fluctus, Verg. **II.** Transit., 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. (ὀύρον), urine, Cic.

urinātor -ōris, m. (urinor), a diver, Liv.

urinor, 1. dep. to dive, Cic.

Ūrios -ii, m. (Οὔριος), 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.** Transf., **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 conjicere, 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.

urnālis -e (urna), containing half an amphora, Cato.

urnārium -ii, n. (urna), a table on which water-cans were placed, Varr.

urnūla -ae, f. (dim. of urna), a little pitcher, Cic.

uro, ussi, ustum, 3. (connected with εὔω), 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; odoratam nocturnam in lumina cedrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely; fauces urit sitis, Ov.; 2, to pinch, chafe, gall; calcens pedem urit, Hor.; urit lorica lacertos, Prop.; 3, to pinch with cold; ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** to burn with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion; me tamen urit amor, Verg.; uritur infelix Dido, Verg. **B.** to disquiet, disturb, harass; eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

urruncum -i, n. the lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr.

ursa -ae, f. (ursus). **I.** a female bear; poet. = bear generally, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear; ursa major, or Erymanthis, or Maenalis, or Parthasic, 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.

ūrus -i, m. the urus, a kind of wild ox, Caes.

urvum (urbum) -i, n. a plough-tail, Varr.

Uscāna -ae, f. a town in Illyria on the borders of Macedonia, now Voskopoti. Hence, **Uscānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Uscana.

ūsio -ōnis, f. (utor), use, using, Cato.

Ūsīpētes -um, m. and **Ūsīpī** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe near the Tencteri, on the Lippe and the Rhine, conquered by Caesar.

usitātē, adv. (usitatus), in the usual manner; loqui, Cic.

usitātus -a -um, p. adj. (*usito), customary, usual, wonted, accustomed; vocabula, Cic.; facimus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, ap. Cic.

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 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 Roman 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.

ustūle (ustile), 1. (dim. of uro), to burn a little, to singe, Cat.

1. **usucāpio** -cēpi -captum, 3. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, Cic.; velut usucapisse Italiam, Liv.

2. ūsūcāpio -ōnis, f. (usū, abl. of usus, and capio), ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription; usucapio fundi, Cic.

ūsūra -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.

ūsūrārius -a -um (usura). **I.** relating to (temporary) use, Plaut. **II.** out at interest, paying interest, Plaut.

usurpātio -ōnis, f. (usurpo), a using, use, making use; doctrinae, Cic.; vocis, Liv.; ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an old custom, Cic.; itineris, undertaking, Liv.

usurpo, 1. (contr. from usu and rapio), to draw to oneself by use. **I.** Gen., to make use of, to use, to bring into use; genus poenae, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay claim to, to assert one's right to; nomen civitatis, Cic. **B.** Legal t., to take possession of, acquire; **a**, lawfully, amissam 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 usui esse, Liv.; scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum, theory and practice, Caes.; usus magister est optimus, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** intercourse with men; **a**, social intercourse, familiarity; domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic.; **b**, carnal intercourse, Ov.; **2.** legal t. t., usus et fructus, usus fructusque, 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 cognitam, 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.; (ββ) with abl., si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit, Cic.; (β) usus adest; absol., ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes.; (γ) usus venit, si usus veniat, Caes.; **c**, usu venit, it happens; quid homini potest turpius usu venire? Cic.

usufructus, v. usus, III.

ūt (orig. form **ūtī**), 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 instituisti, Cic.; esp. in a parenthesis, facilius est currentem, ut alunt, incitare, Cic.; **b**, with correspond. sic, ita, item, omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonebas, Cic.; ut optasti, ita est, Cic.; **c**, ut ut or utut, however, Plaut.; **2.** in comparisons, **a**, with sic, ita, item, itidem, so . . . as, sic, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, Cic.; **b**, as . . . so also, as well . . . as also; ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus, Cic.; **c**, indeed, it is true . . . but; Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant . . . ita non nocte, non die

unquam cessaverant ab opere, Liv.; **d**, ut quisque, with superl. . . sic or ita, with superl., the more . . . the more; ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.; with ita preceding, colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus, Cic.; with ita to be supplied, ut quisque maxime perspiciat, quid, etc. . . is prudentissimus haberi solet, Cic.; **e**, in oaths, protestations, etc., ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an explanation, as, as being; homo acutus ut Poenus, Cic.; aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, Cic.; permulta alia colligit Chryseus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **4.** to introduce a reason, **a**, in a rel. clause, inasmuch as; magna pars Fidentium, 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 iste correxerit? Cic.; **9.** to express time, **a**, gen. with the per., when, as soon as; ut haec audivit, Cic.; strengthened by primum, ut primum loqui posse coepi, Cic.; **b**, since, ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. **II.** Conj., with the subj., that, so that. **A.** To express something effected or happening; **1.** of something actually resulting; **a**, with expressions denoting to happen, to cause, to bring about, to come to pass, that; sol efficit, ut omnia floreat, Cic.; evenit ut, contigit ut, est ut, ex hoc nascitur ut, etc., Cic.; **b**, with expressions denoting a peculiarity, a necessity, an appearance, mos est hominum, ut, etc., Cic.; hic locus est, ut de moribus majorum loquamur, Cic.; certum, verum, falsum, verisimile, rectum, iustum, usitatum est ut, etc., Cic.; **2.** of something supposed or imagined to result; **a**, with verbs of wishing, commanding, asking, resolving, taking care, agreeing, suffering, etc., equidem vellem, ut aliquando redires, Cic.; praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus, Cic.; petunt atque orant ut, etc., Caes.; placuit his ut, etc., Cic.; illud natura non patitur ut, etc., Cic.; assentior, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, Cic.; **b**, with verbs of demanding, persuading, compelling, postulant ut, etc., Liv.; hortor ut, etc., Cic.; suavis ut, etc., Cic.; impellimur natura ut, etc., Cic.; Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praetura, coegistis, Cic.; **c**, with verbs of fearing = that not; timeo ut sustineas, Cic.; **d**, ellipt. for fac ut, provided that, granted that, even if; ut quaeras omnia, non reperies, Cic.; **e**, ellipt. to express anger in a rhetorical question, tu ut unquam te 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, usque eo; talis, tantus, is, hic, etc.; Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is eius vulgo haberetur filius, Cic.; **2.** without a correl., ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu cadant, Cic. **C.** To express a purpose, that, in order that; **1.** with a demonstr., ideo, idcirco, ad eam rem, etc., idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus, Cic.; **2.** mostly without a demonstr., Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset, Cic.

utcumquē (utounquē), adv. **I.** in what manner soever, however; *utcumque se videri volet*, Cic. **II.** whenever; *utcumque 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.

ūtensilis -e (*utor*), that can be used, fit for use, useful. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., **ūtensilia** -ium, n. useful things, necessaries, *utensils*, Liv.

1. **ūter**, **ūtris**, m. (connected with *uterus*), the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle; *Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus euros*, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers, Caes., Liv.; poet., *tumidis infra 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? tunc an ego?* Cic.; *neque dijudicare posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur*, Caes.; *utros habueris libros an utrosque nescio*, Cic. **II.** Indefinite, one of the two, either of the two; *si uter volet*, Cic. (genit., *utrius*, Hor.).

ūtercumquē (-ounquē), **ūtracumquē**, **ūtrumcumquē**, whichever of the two, whichever; *utercumque vicerit*, Cic.

ūterlibet, **ūtrālibet**, **ūtrumlibet**, whichever of the two you please, either of the two; *utrumlibet elige*, Cic.

ūterquē, **ūtrāquē**, **ūtrumquē**, genit. **ūtriusquē**, dat. **ūtriquē**, each of two, both (considered separately), a, sing., *uterque cum exercitu veniret*, Caes.; *sermones utriusque linguae*, Cic.; *uterque alio quodam modo*, Cic.; *uterque Phoebus, the rising and the setting sun, morning and evening*, Ov.; *uterque polus, the North and South Pole*, Ov.; *Oceanus, the east and west*, Ov.; *solis utraque domus, east and west*, Ov.; *parens, father and mother*, Ov.; *in utramque partem, on both sides, in both cases*, Cic.; *hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti*, Cic.; with *partit. genit.*, *uterque nostrum*, Cic.; with *predicative 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 penerunt*, Caes.; (*utriusque*, Lucr., Hor., Ov.).

ūterum -i, m. and **ūterum** -i, n. (*οὐδερ*). **I.** the belly, paunch; 1, gen., Verg.; 2, esp., the womb, Cic., Ov., Hor.; meton., a, birth, Plin.; b, the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born, Lucr. **II.** Transf., the belly = the inside of a ship, Tac.; of the Trojan horse, Verg.

ūtervis, **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 Caesar, and where M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself. Adj., **Ūticensis** -e, of or belonging to Ūtica.

ūtīlis -e (= *utibilis* from *utor*), useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; a, absol., *utiles ad salutare res*, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., *homō ad eam rem, or ad ullam rem*

utilis, Cic.; c, with in (*in relation to, for*) and acc., *res maxime in hoc tempus utilis*, Liv.; d, with dat., *equi utiles bello*, Ov.; *non mihi est vita mea utilior*, Cic.; e, (poet.), with genit., *radix medendi utilis*, Ov.; f, with infin., *tibia adesse choris erat utilis*, Hor.; g, *utile est*, with infin., *numquam utile est peccare*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *eos utile est praeceisse 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 capiuntur*, Cic.

ūtīlītēr, adv. (*utilis*), *usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably*; *utiliter a natura datum esse*, Cic.

utinam, adv. *would that! oh that!* *utinam incubat in causam!* Cic.; *utinam haberetis!* Cic.; with quod, *quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetis!* Cic.; with negative, *utinam ne or utinam non, would that not!* *illud utinam ne vere scriberem!* Cic.

ūtīquē, adv. a, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least; *utque apud me sis*, Cic.; b, yet, at least, certainly, *utique postriede*, Cic.; c, especially; *commota est plebs, utique postquam etc.*, Liv.

ūtōr, *usus sum, ūti*, 3. dep. to use, make use of, employ, enjoy. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, with abl., *armis*, Cic.; oratione, to speak, Cic.; male uti lege, to make a bad use of the law, Cic.; *uti eā criminatione in aliquem*, Cic.; with double abl., *vel imperatore vel milite me utimini*, Sall.; b, with neut. acc., *ne filius quidem quidquam 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; *valetudine 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.

ūtrālibet, adv. (sc. parte, from *uterlibet*), on either side, on whichever side, Plin.

ūtrārius -ii, m. (1. *uter*), one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, Liv.

ūtricolārius -ii, m. a bagpiper, Suet.

ūtricolūis -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.

ūtrīquē (ūtrīquē), adv. (2 *uter*), from both sides, on both sides. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., in both parties; *utrimque anxii*, Tac.

ūtō (sc. loco, from 2. *uter*), adv. to which of two places, to which side, whither, Ov., Cic.

ūtōbī (ūtōbī), adv. (uter and ubi), at which of two places, where, Plaut.

ūtōbīdem, adv. (*utrobi* and suffix -dem), on both sides, Plaut.

ūtōbīquē (ūtōbīquē), 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.

ūtōlībēt, adv. (*uterlibet*), to either of two sides, to either side, Quint.

ūtōquē, adv. (*utroque*), to both sides; a, lit., of place, *utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus*, Cic.; b, transf., in both directions; *si natura utroque adjuncta est*, Cic.

ūtrūbi, etc. = **utrobi**, etc. (q.v.).

ūtrum, adv. (2. *uter*), *whether*, used in disjunctive questions. **I.** In direct questions, **a**, with a second clause; (*a*) foll. by *an*, *utrum* *sa vestra an nostra culpa est?* (*β*) foll. by *annon*, *utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes, annon?* Cic.; **b**, without a second clause, *utrum hoc bellum non est?* Cic. **II.** In indirect questions, **a**, with corresponding *an*, *anne*, *necne*, (*a*) with *an*, *multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur*, Cic.; (*β*) foll. by *anne*, *utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelliges*, 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.

ūtūt, adv. *however*, Ter.

ūva -ae, f. *a cluster, bunch*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Plin. **B.** Esp., *a bunch of grapes*; **1.** lit., *uva colorem ducit*, Verg.; **2.** meton., *the vine*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm and settle on trees*, Verg.

ūvens -entis (partic. of **uveo*), *moist, wet*, Petr.

ūvesco, 3. (**uveo*), *to become moist, be wet*, Lucr.; of persons drinking, *to moisten or refresh oneself*, Hor.

ūvidūlus -a -um (dim. of *uidus*), *somewhat moist, wet*, Cat.

ūvidus -a -um (**uveo*), *moist, damp, wet, humid*. **I.** Lit., *vestimenta*, Hor.; *Menalcas, wet with dew*, Verg.; *Jupiter uidus austinis* (Zeus *ἰκταῖος*), Verg. **II.** Meton., = *drunken*, Bacchus, Hor.; *diemus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uidi*, Hor.

ūvor -ōris, m. (**uveo*), *moistness, dampness, humidity*, Varr.

uxor -ōris, f. *a wife, spouse*. **I.** Lit., *uxor justa*, Cic.; *duas uxores habere*, Cic.; *uxorem ducere, to marry a wife*; *uxori nuntium renuntiare, to divorce a wife*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of animals, *olentis uxores mariti, she-goats*, Hor.

uxorcūla -ae, f. (dim. of *uxor*), *a little wife* (used as a term of endearment), Plaut.

uxorūsus -a -um (*uxor*), **I.** of or relating to a wife, *res uxoria*, Cic.; *arbitrium rei uxoriae, relating to the property of a (divorced) wife*, Cic. **II.** too devoted to one's wife, *a slave to a wife, uxoriosus*, of Aeneas as the slave to Dido, Verg.; *amnis, the Tiber, as the husband of Ilia*, Hor.

V.

V, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding partly with the Greek digamma (Ϝ), partly with the Greek *v*. **V** frequently passes into *u*, e.g., *solvo*, *solutum*, *navita*, *nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., *deleverunt*, *deleerunt*, *providens*, *prudens*; *ne volo*, *nolo*. For the use of **V** in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Vacālus = **Vahalis** (q.v.).

vacātio -ōnis, f. (*vacō*). **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.; *vacationes militum*, Liv.; **c**, absol., *pretium ob vacationem datum*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *money paid for exemption from military service*, Tac.

1. vacca -ae, f. *a cow*, Cic.

2. Vacca = **Vaga** (q.v.).

Vaccaci -ōrum, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

vaccinium -ii, n. *the blueberry, whortleberry*, Verg., Ov.

vaccinus -a -um (*vacca*), of or relating to a cow, Plin.

vacōfio, v. *vacuefacio*.

vacerrōsus -a -um, *mad, crazy*, Suet.

Vachālis = **Vahalis** (q.v.).

vacillatio -ōnis, f. (*vacillo*), *a rocking, reeling motion*, Suet.

vacillo, 1. *to totter, reel, stagger, wave to and fro*. **I.** Lit., *litterulae vacillantes, written with unsteady hand*, Cic.; of persons, *ex vino*, Cic.; in *utramque partem toto corpore*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, Cic.; of persons, *in aere alieno, to be deep in debt*, Cic.; *legio vacillans, wavering in its fidelity*, Cic.

vacivē, adv. (*vacivus*), *idly, at leisure*, Phaedr.

vacivitas -ātis, f. (*vacivus*), *emptiness, want of anything*; *eribi*, Plaut.

vacivus -a -um (*vacō*), *empty*; *aedes*, Plaut.; with genit., *virium, powerless*, Plaut.

vacō, 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 custodis classium loca maxime vacabant*, Caes.; of time, *tantum quantum vacabit a publico officio et munere*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to be free from duties*; with abl., *muneribus*, Cic.; **2.** *to be free from work, idle, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time*; **a**, of persons, (*a*) absol., *scribes aliquid, si vacabis*, Cic.; (*β*) with dat., *to have time for, to have leisure for*; *ego vero, inquam, philosophiae semper vaco*, Cic.; (*γ*) poet., with *in* and the acc., *in grande opus*, Ov.; **b**, *impers.*, *vacat and vacat alicui, there is leisure for, there is time for*, (*a*) with *infin*, *hactenus indulsisse vacat*, Verg.; (*β*) absol., *dum vacat*, Ov.

vacuōfācio -fēcī -factum, 3. (*vacuus* and *facio*), and pass., **vacuōfio** (**vacōfio**) -factus sum -fēcī (*vacuus* and *facio*), *to make empty*; in pass. = *to be empty*; *morte superioris uxoris domum novis nuptis*, Cic.; *adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt*, Cic.

vacūitas -ātis, f. (*vacuus*), *emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without anything*. **I.** Gen., **a**, with genit., *doloris*, Cic.; **b**, with *ab* and abl., *ab angoribus*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the vacancy of a public office, e.g., of the consulship*, ap. Cic.

Vacūina -ae, f. *the beneficent goddess of the plain worshiped at Reate, goddess of the Sabines*. Adj., **Vacūnālis** -e, of or belonging to *Vacuna*.

vacuō, 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, Caca*, Hor.; *theatrum*, Hor.; **b**, with abl.

nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; **c**, with ab and the abl., ab his rebus, Cic.; vacuum oppidum ab defensoribus, Caes.; **2**, subst., **vācūm** -i, n. an empty place, vacuum; per vacuum incurrere, Hor., or irumpere, Liv. **B**. Esp., **1**, free, vacant, without a master; praeda, Cic.; possessio regni, Caes.; venire in vacuum or vacua, Hor., Cic.; **2**, of women, free, unmarried, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen., free from something, without, keeping oneself free from; **a**, with abl., animus sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; **b**, with ab and the abl., animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, Cic.; **c**, with genit., vacuus operum, Hor. **B**. Esp., **1**, free from duties, freed; **a**, with abl., tributo, Tac.; **b**, with ab and the abl., ab omni sumpto, Cic.; **2**, **a**, free from work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle; (**a**) of persons, quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; transf., of places, where one is idle; Tibur, Hor.; (**b**) of time, vacua nox operi, Liv.; quum vacui temporis 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 Butari.

2. **Vada** -ōrum, n. a town in Liguria, now Savona.

3. **Vada Volaterrāna** -ōrum, n. a port in Etruria, south of Pisa, now Torre di Vado.

Vadimōnis lacus, a lake in Etruria, now Lago di Bassano.

vādimōnium -ī, n. (**1**. vas), bail, security, recognizance (for appearance before a court of law); sine vadimōnio disceditur, Cic.; vadimōnium constituere, Cic.; vadimōnium obire or ad vadimōnium venire, to appear on bail (opp. vadimōnium deserere, to forfeit recognizances), Cic.

vādo, **3**. (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence βαίω, to go, walk, hasten, rush; haud dubiam in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postridie mane, Cic.; in eundem carcerem (of Socrates), Cic.

vādor, **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.

vādōsus -a -um (vadum), full of shallows, shallow; mare, Caes.

vādum -ī, n. (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence βατός -ή -βν, pervius), a shallow, shoal, ford. **I**. **A**. Lit., exercitum vado transducere, Verg. **B**. Fig., cera tentet vadum, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen. = water, river, sea, Verg., Hor. **B**. the bottom of the water, Plin.

vae, interj. (ὠαί), 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.).

vāfer, **vāfra**, **vāfrum**, artful, cunning, subtle, sly, crafty; in disputando, Cic.; somniorum vāferrius interpres, Cic.

vāfrē, adv. (vāfer), artfully, cunningly, craftily, Cic.

vāfrītia -ae, f. (vāfer), artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning, Sen.

Vāga -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Begia. Hence, **Vāgenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Vaga.

vāgō, adv. (vagus), scattered far and wide, dispersedly; vage effusi per agros, Liv.

vāgīna -ae, f. (connected with vas, a vessel), the sheath of a sword, scabbard. **I**. Lit., gladius 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.

vāgio -īvi and -ī -itum, **4**, to cry, whimper like a child; repuerascere et in cunis vagire, 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, olucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.; **b**, of things, luna isdem spatiis 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 creatures, 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, allicui arridere, Cic.; valdus oblectare, Hor.; **b**, with adj., valde magnus, Cic.; valde lenis, Cic.; **c**, with adv., valde bene, valde vehementer, valde gravior, Cic.

vālēdīco, **3**, v. valeo, **I**. **B**. **2**. **b**.

vālēns -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 confirmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic. **II**. Transf., powerful, mighty; **a**, politically, by armies, etc., viribus cum valentiori pugnare, Cic.; **b**, intellectually, powerful, energetic, effective; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic.

vālētōr, adv. (valens), strongly, powerfully; valentius spirare, Ov.

vālētūlus -a -um (dim. of valens), strong, Plaut.

vālēō -īl -itum, **2**, to be strong. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., **1**, puer ille ut magnus es. 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 disease, a morbo, Plaut.; **d**, absol., valeo et saluus sum, Plaut.; hence the phrase at the commencement of a letter, si vales, bene est (S. V. B. E.), Cic.; also with the addition, ego or ego quoque valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic.; **2**, as a farewell greeting, **a**, vale, valeas, adieu, farewell, good-bye; esp., as the usual ending of letters, Cic.; cura ut vales, 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 iubero 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 or influence, 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 valeat, Cic.

Valérius -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, **Valérianus** -a -um, of or belonging to a Valerius.

valesco -ñi, 2. (inchoat. of valeo), to grow strong. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., superstitiones, Tac.; tantum spe conatuque valuit, Cic.

valetudinarius -a -um (valetudo), sickly, Varr.

valetúdo -inis, f. (valeo), state of health, physical condition, health. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., prosperitas valetudinis, Cic.; incommoda, Cic.; adversa, Cic.; infirma atque aegra valetudine usus, Cic.; quasi mala valetudo animi, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** in a bad sense, ill-health, weakness, oculatorum, Cic.; affectus valetudine, ill, Caes.; plur., subsidia valetudinum, Cic.; **2.** in a good sense, good health; valetudinem amiseram, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, Cic.

Valgius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were **1.** Valgius, the father-in-law of Rullus; **2.** T. Valgius Rufus, a distinguished poet.

valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Plaut.; transf., suavia, wry mouths, Plaut.

valídō, adv. (validus) **I.** strongly, powerfully, mightily; validissime favere alicui, ap. Cic. **II.** Used in answers, certainly, to be sure, Plaut.

validus -a -um (valeo), strong, powerful. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **1.** tauri, Ov.; vires, Verg.; **2.** milit. t. t., of posts or stations, strong; valida urbs et potens, Cic.; valida urbs praesidiis, muris, Liv.; **3.** of medicines, powerful, efficacious; succus, 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 sapientiā validum, Sall.; with dat., ludibrium illud vix feminis puerisque morandis satis validum, Liv.; with adversus and the acc., adversus consentientes nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv.

Vallis = Vahalis (q. v.).

vallaris -e (vallus or vallum), of or relating to the vallum; corona, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp, Liv.

valles (vallis) -is, f. a vale, valley. **I.** Lit., vicus positus in valle, Caes. **II.** Poet., transf., a hollow; alarum, Cat.

vallo, **1.** (vallus or vallum), to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade. **I.** Lit., castra, Tac. **II.** Transf., to fortify, protect, strengthen; Catilina vallatus sicariis, Cic.; sol radius 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 (fani), Cic.

valvatus -a -um (valvae), provided with folding-doors, Varr.

Vandāl -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.

vanescō, 3. (vanus), to pass away, disappear, vanish. **I.** Lit., nubes, Ov. **II.** Transf., amor, Ov.

Vangiones -uni, m. a German people on the Rhine, near modern Worms.

vandīcus -a -um (vanus and dico), talking vainly, lying, Plaut.

vānlōquentia -ae, f. (vanus and loquor), idle talking, vaunting, Liv.

vānlōquus -a -um (vanus and loquor). **I.** lying, Plaut. **II.** boasting, vaunting, Liv.

vānitas -ātis, f. (vanus), emptiness. **I.** Gen., a, unreality, superficiality, untruth; opinium, Cic.; b, failure, fruitlessness; itimens, Liv. **II.** Esp., idle talk, lying, boasting, ostentation; orationis, Cic.; nihil turpius est vanitate, Cic.

vānitudo -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.** adj., oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of missiles, ictus, Liv.; **2.** neut. subst., that which is empty or vain; haustum ex vano, from a false source, Liv.; poet., vana tu mens, 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 vain, Liv.; **2.** esp. in moral sense, lying, vain, ostentatious, fickle, inconstant, boastful; haruspex, Cic.; vanum se esse et perfidiosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, deserves no credence, Liv.

vāpidō, adv. (vapidus), mouldily; vapidus se habere, to be "seedy," Aug. ap. Suet.

vāpidus -a -um (root VAP, whence vappa), spotted, flat, vapid, Pers.

vāpor (vāpos) -ōris, m. vapour, steam. **I.** Gen., aquarum, Cic.; poet. = heat, Verg. **II.** Esp., warm exhalation, warmth; semen tepidum factum vapore, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.; poet. = fire; vapor est (= edit) carinas, Verg.

vāporārium -ii, n. (vapor), a stove for conveying hot air, Cic.

vāporātiō -ōnis, r. (vapor), an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour, Plin.

vāpōr, 1. (vapor). **I.** Intransit., to steam, reek, fig., Lucr. **II.** Trans., 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 vapidus), spotted, flat wine. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow, Hor.

vāpūlaris -e (vapulo), 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; omnium sermonibus, Cic.

Varguntējus -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-Varro.

vāriāntia -ae, f. (vario), difference, variation, Lucr.

vāriānus -a -um (varius), many-coloured, varicoloured, Plin.

vāriātiō -ōnis, f. (vario), difference, variation; eosdem consules sine ulla variatione dicere, Liv.

vāricō, 1. (varicus), to stand with feet apart, to straddle, Varr.

vāricōsus -a -um (varix), having varicose veins, Juv.

vāriōus -a -uni (varus), straddling, Ov.

vāriē, adv. (varius). **I.** with various colours, Plin. **II.** variously, in different ways; numerus varie diffusos, Cic.; varie bellatum, with varying success, Liv.

vāriētās -ātis, f. (1 varius), variety, difference, diversity. **I.** Lit., of colours, florum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., variety, difference, diversity; pomorum, Cic.; plur., varietates temporum, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, variety, many-sidedness; of ideas, knowledge, etc., multiplex ratio disputandi rerumque varietas, Cic.; 2, difference in opinion; in disputationibus, Cic.; 3, fickleness, inconstancy, changeable humour; venditorum, Cic.

vāriō, 1. (1. varius). **I.** Trans., 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 waver; quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv.; in pass., variari, to waver, be divided, to vary; variatis hominum sententiis, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to be different, to vary. **A.** Lit. variantes formae, Lucr. **B.** Transf., to change, vary, alter, waver; 1, of things, a, sic mei variant timores, Ov.; dissidet et variat sententia, Ov.; b, to vary (in an account or relation), quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis

litterarum 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.; lynces, Verg. **II.** Transf., of nature, various, manifold, changeable, diverse. **A.** Of things, a, varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic.; b, of opinion, varying; quales sint (dii) varium est, different opinions are held, Cic.; c, of success, changing, varying, uncertain; fortunae varii eventus, Caes. **B.** Of persons, a, many-sided, of various information; varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic.; b, of character, fickle, changeable; animus, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg.

2. **Vārius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Q. Varius Hybrida, of Sucro, 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, **Varro-nianus** -a -um, Varronian; milites, who served under C. Terentius Varro, Liv.

1. **vārus** -a -um, deviating from the right line. **I.** Lit., bent outwards; a, cornua, Ov.; manus, Ov.; b, bandy-legged; subst., a bandy-legged man, Hoi. **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 Galha Narbonensis, now the Var.

1. **vās**, vādis, m. (vado), a bail, surety; vades poscere, Cic.; vades deserere, Liv.; vās factus est alter (Damon) eius sistendi, Cic.

2. **vās**, vādis, n. (plur., **vāsa** -ōrum), a vessel, vase, utensil of any kind. **I.** Gen., vās 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.

vāsarium -ii, n. (2. vās). **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. vās). **I.** a small vessel or dish, Cato. **II.** the seed capsule of certain fruits, Plin.

vastātiō -ōnis, f. (vastō), a devastating, laying waste; agri, Liv.; omnium, Cic.; plur., depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae, Cic.

vastatōr -ōris, m. (vastō), devastator, ravager; Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; ferrarum, a hunter, Verg.

vastō, adv. (vastus). **I.** widely, vastly, extensively; vastius insurgens, Ov. **II.** rudely, roughly; loqui, Cic.

vastifrons -a -um (vastus and facio), *laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cic. poet.

vastitas -ātis, f. (vastus), *an empty space, waste, emptiness*. I. Lit., A. Gen., iudiciorum vastitas et fori, Cic. B. Esp., *emptiness through laying waste, devastation, desolation*; Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, Cic. II. Meton., 1, *vastness, vast size*, Plin.; 2, plur., *vastitudes, the devastators*; provinciarum vastitates, Cic.

vastities -ēi, f. (vastus), *devastation, destruction*, Plaut.

vasto, I. (vastus), *to empty, make empty*. I. Gen., *foi um*, Cic.; with abl., agros cultoribus, Verg. II. Esp., 1, *a, to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate*, agros, Caes., Cic., omnia fori omniaque, Liv.; b, *to plunder*; cultores, Tac.; 2, 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, absol., loci consecrati an vasti, Cic.; b, with ab and the abl., urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. B. Esp., *made empty by ravages, devastated*, solum, Liv.; poet., haec ego vasta dabo, *will ravage*, Verg. II. Meton., 1, *vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible*; vasta et inhumana belua, Caes.; mare, Caes.; 2, *rough, rude, unrefined*; vastus homo atque foedus, Cic., littera vastior, *rougher*, Cic.

vates -is, c. a prophet, soothsayer, seer. I. Lit., A. Liv., Cicero quae nunc usui veniunt cecinit ut vates, Cic. B. Esp., *the inspired prophetic singer, bard, poet*; cothurnatus, a tragic poet, Ov.; Maeonius, Homer, Ov., Lesbia, Sappho, Ov.; vates Aeneidos, Vergil, Ov. II. Transf., *a teacher, master*, Plin. (genit. plur., gen vatum, also vatium).

Vaticānus -a -um, *Vatican*; mons, collis, *the Vatican Hill on the west side of the Tiber*, Hor.; plur., *Vaticani colles, the hill with its surroundings*, Cic.; ager Vaticanus, *the country round the Vatican, notorious for its bad soil, which produced poor wine*, Cic.

† **vaticinatio** -ōnis, f. (vaticinor), *a soothsaying, prophesying*, earum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic.; plur., *sortes et vaticinationes*, Caes.

vaticinātor -ōnis, m. (vaticinor), *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov.

vaticinārium -ii, n. (vates), *a prophecy*, Plin.

vaticinor, I dep (vates), *to prophesy*. I. Lit., A. Gen., vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saevam laesi fore numinis 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 (vātillum) -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 Vatiniānum and crimina Vatiniāna became proverbial*. Hence, **Vatīniānus** -a -um, *Vatinius*.

vātis = vates (q.v.).

vātus -a -um, *bent inwards* (applied to knock-kneed persons), Varr.

1. -vō (shortened form of vel), enclitic, or, perhaps; duabus tribusve horis, Cic.; poet., ve . . . ve, Ov., ve . . . aut, Prop., either . . . or.

2. **vē** (vae), an inseparable particle, expressing excess or deficiency; e.g., vecors, vegrandis, vosanus.

Vecillūs 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 siue colores, Cic.; vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv.; iste vecordissimus, Cic.; b, of things, impetus, Liv.

vectābilis -e (vecto), *that can be carried, portable*, Sen.

vectatio -ōnis, f. (vecto), *a riding, driving, sailing, etc*, equi, Suet.

vectigal -gālis, abl. -gālī, n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis), *revenue*. I. Of the state, or of individual magistrates; a, of the state, *a tax, impost, duty*; portorium, *dues on merchandise*; ex scriptura, *a rent paid for the state pasture land*; decuma, *a tithe on grain*; portoria reliquaue vectigalia, Caes.; vectigal pergrande imponere agro, Cic.; vectigalia pendere, *to pay*, Cic.; b, of magistrates, praetorium, *presents to governors*, Cic.; aedilicium, *contribution through the governors of provinces to the aediles for the games at Rome*, Cic. II. *private income, revenue*; ex meo tenui vectigali, Cic.

vectigālis -e (veho). I. of or relating to taxes; a, *paid in taxes, pecunia, taxes*, Cic.; b, *liable to taxes, tributary*; civitas, Cic.; Ubios sibi vectigales facere, Cic. II. *bringing in income for private persons*; equi, Cic.

vectio -ōnis, f. (veho), *a carrying, conveyance*; quadrupedum vectiones, Cic.

vectis -is, m. (veho), *a lever*. I. Gen., for lifting or for breaking something, *a crow bar*, signum vectibus labefacere, Cic.; vinemes impellere vectibus, Caes. II. Esp. = κλέis, *a large bar for fastening a door, a bar, bolt*, Cic., Verg.

vecto, I (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, transportis, Caes.

vectūra -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 macle torridus, Cic.

vēhēmens -entis. I. *violent, vehement, furious, impetuous*; a, of living beings, nimis es vehemens feroxque natura, Cic.; in agendo, Cic.; se vehementem praebere in aliquem, Cic.; lupus, Hor.; b, of abstractions, vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, Cic. II. Transf., *strong, powerful, vigorous*; vehementius telum, Liv.; vehementior somnus, Liv. (also vēmens, Lucr., Cat., Hor.).

vēhēmentēr, adv. (vehemens). I. *vehemently, violently*; agere, Cic.; ingenuisse vehementius, Cic.; se vehementissime exercere in

aliqua re, Caes. **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.

vehēs -is, f. (veho), a cartload, Cato.

vehiculum -i, n. (veho), a vehicle, conveyance; a, by water, a boat, skiff, Cic.; b, by land, a waggon, carriage; vehiculum frumentonustum, 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 vexerant equi, Liv.; d, in other manners, formica vehit ore cibum, Ov.; transf., quod fugiens hora vexit, Hor. **B.** Pass., vehi, as middle; a, to ride, drive; curru vehi, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; vehi post se, Liv.; b, to advance; sex motibus vehitur, Cic.; c, to fly; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to be borne, to ride; only in partic. pres. and gerund, vehens quadrigis, Cic.

Vēlus, v. Vēji.

Vējens, v. Vēji.

Vējento -ōnis, m. a surname of the Fabricii, one of whom, a contemporary of Cicero, was left governor of Syria by Bibulus.

Vēji -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, destroyed by Camillus, near modern Isola. Hence, **A.** **Vējens** -entis, m. Veientine; subst., **Vējens** -entis, m. a Veientine; plur., **Vējentes** -um, m. the Veientes. **B.** **Vējentanus** -a -um, Veientine; subst., **Vējentānum** -i, n. a kind of poor wine, Hor. **C.** **Vēlus** -a -um, Veian.

Vējōvis (**Vēdiōvis**) -is, m. (ve and Jovis), an old Roman avenging deity identified with Jupiter of the lower world, and with Apollo.

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 particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum? Cic.; the last statement is sometimes emphasised by joining to vel etiam or vero or omnino; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rempublicam conferre possumus, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, and also; pariter pietate vel armis, Verg.; 2, in a climax, or even, actually; per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often used with the superl., vel maxime, especially, Cic.; 3, a, especially; est tibi ex his ipsis, qui adsunt, bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, Cic.; b, for example; raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio litteras; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.

Vēlābrum -i, n. a district in Rome between the vicius Tuscus and the forum boarium.

vēlāmen -inis, n. (velo), a covering, clothing, garment, Verg.

vēlāmentum -i, n. (velo). **I.** a covering, Sen. **II.** Esp. velamenta, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants; ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.

vēlāris -e (velum), belonging to a curtain; anulus, a curtain-ring, Plin.

vēlārium -ii, n. (velum), the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Juv.

vēlāti -ōrum, m., milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumerary troops who took the place of those who fell in battle; used always in the phrase, accensi velati, Cic.

vēles -itis, m., usually plur., velites, light-armed infantry, skirmishers, Liv.; transf., scurra veles, Cic.

Vēlia -ae f. **I.** a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **II.** the Latin name of the Lucanian town Elea (‘Eléa), now Castell’ a Mare della Bruca. Hence, **A.** **Vēliensis** -e, Velian. **B.** **Vēlinus** -a -um, Veline.

vēlifer -fēra -fērum (velum and fero), carrying sail, Ov.

vēlificatio -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing, Cic.

vēlifico, i. (velificus), to sail. **I.** Intransit., Prop. **II.** Transf., partic., **vēlificatus** -a -um, sailed through; Athos, Juv.

vēlificor, i. dep. (velificus), to spread the sails, sail; hence, **I.** to sail, Prop. **II.** Fig., to work with full sails, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for; alicui, ap. Cic.; honori suo, Cic.

vēlificus -a -um (velum and facio), sailing, Plin.

1. **Vēlinus**, v. Velia.

2. **Vēlinus** -i, m. a lake in the Sabine country, drained by the consul M. Curvius Dentatus, now Pie di Lugo or Lago delle Marmore. Hence, **Vēlina tribus**, the tribe in the valley of the Velinus, Cic.

Vēliocasses -ium, m. and **Vēliocassi** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine, whose capital was Rodomagus, now Rouen.

vēlītāris -e (veles), of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops; arma, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

vēlītātio -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing; transf., a wrangling, bickering, Plaut.

vēlitor, i. dep. (veles), to skirmish; transf., to wrangle, dispute, Plaut.

Vēlitrāe -ārum, f. a town of the Volsci v. Latium, now Veletri. Hence, **Vēlitrēnus** -a -um, of Velitrae.

vēlivōlans = velivolus (q. v.).

vēlivōlus -a -um (velum and volo), flying with sails; of ships, rates, Ov.; of the sea, traversed by sails, Verg.

Vellaunodūnum -i, n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chateau-Landon or Montargis.

Vellāvi -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in modern Velay in the Cevennes.

Vellējus -a -um, a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Vellejus Patereulus, a famous Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius; 2, C. Vellejus, friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people, 91 B.C.

vellīcatio -ōnis, f. (vellico), a plucking; fig., twitting, taunting, Sen.

vellico, i. (intens. of vello), to pluck, twitch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to taunt, criticize, censure, rail at; in circulis, Cic.; absentem, Hor.

vello, vulsi (volsi) and velli, vulsum (volsum), 8. to pluck, pull, twitch. **I.** Gen., alicui barbam, Hor.; latus digitis (to arrest a person's attention), Ov.; aurem, Verg. **II.** Esp., to pluck off, pluck out; a, spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., vallum, to pull up the palisade, and so tear down the rampart, Liv.; signa, to take the standards out of the ground, to march away, Liv.; transf., of bees, castris signa, Verg.

vellocasses = Vellocasses (q.v.).

vellus -ēris, n. (root VELL, whence villus, connected with pellics), *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 caelum ferri, *fleecey clouds*, Verg.

vēlo, 1. (velum), *to cover, veil, envelop*. **I. A.** Lit., capita amictu, Verg.; togā velatus, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to crown, adorn*; tempora myto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv. **II.** Fig., *to hide, conceal, veil*; odium fallacibus blanditus, Tac.

velocitas -ātis, f. (velox), *quickness, rapidity, velocity*. **I.** Lit., velocitas corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., mali, Plin.

velocitēr, adv. (velox), *quickly, rapidly, swiftly*; aliquid velociter auferre, Ov.; velocius pervolare in hanc sedem, Cic.; velocissime moveri, Cic.

velox -ōcis (from 2. volo, as 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 desilit in latices, Ov. **II.** Transf., animus, Hor., nihil est animo velocius, Cic.

1. **vēlum** -i, n. (from veho, as prelum from premo), *a sail*. **I.** Lit., antennæ subnectere totum vēlum, Ov.; sing. collect., velo et remige portus intrat, Ov.; gen. plur., vela dare, *to sail away*, Verg., Ov.; vela facere, *to have all the sails set*, Verg., fig., dare vela ad id, undo aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, *to follow the current of one's speech*, Cic.; vela contrahere, Cic.; prov., remis velisque, *with all one's might*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a ship*, reditura vela tenebat eurus, Ov.

2. **vēlum** (root VE, whence vestis), *a covering, curtain*; tabernacula carbazeis intanta velis, Cic.; velis 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 ciet, Cic. **B.** Esp., to introduce a simile, ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, sic, etc., Verg. **II.** Absol., **A.** Gen., velut hesternò die, Cic., veluti pecora, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, to introduce an example, *as, as for instance*, in bestias aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, etc., Cic.; 2, to introduce a comparison, *as, just as*, frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum praescius imbris, etc., Ov.; 3, velut si, or simply velut, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *as if, just as if, just as though*; a, velut si; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes.; b, velut or veluti alone; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv.

vēmens = vehemens (q.v.).

vēna -ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein. **I. A.** Lit., 1, venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; 2, = arteria, *an artery*; plur. = *the pulse*; si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, *a water-course*; venas et flumina fontis ellicere sui, Ov.; b, *a vein of metal*; aeni, argenti, auri, Cic.; meton. = *metal*; venae peioris aevum, Ov.; c, *a vein or streak in wood or stone*, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, met., *the inmost, vital part*; periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2, *a vein of talent, disposition, natural inclination*; benigna ingenii vena, Hor.

vēnābīlum -i, n. (venor), *a hunting-spear*; aprum venabulo percutere, Cic.

Vēnāfrum -i, n. *a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil, near modern Venafro*. Hence, **Vēnāfrānus** -a -um, Venafran.

vēnālīcius -a -um (venalis). **I.** of or relating to sale; subst., **venālīcia** -ium, n. *import and export wares*; portoria venalīcium, Liv. **II.** Esp., *relating to the sale of slaves*; subst., **vēnālīcius** -ī, m. *a slave-dealer*, Cic.

vēnālīs -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.

vēnātīcius -a -um (venatus), *of or relating to the chase*; canis, Hor.

vēnatio -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.

vēnator -ōris, m. (venor), *a hunter, sportsman*, Cic., fig., physicus id est speculator venatorumque naturae, Cic.

vēnatoriūs -a -um (venator), *of or relating to hunting or the chase*; galea, Nep.

venatrix -icis, f. (venator), *a huntress*, Ov., Verg.; attrib., puella, Diana, Juv.

vēnātūra -ae, f. (venor), *a hunting*, Plaut.

vēnātus -ūs, m. (venor), *the chase, hunting*; labor in venatu, Cic.

vendax -ācis, (vendo), *fond of selling*, Cato

vendibīlis -e (vendo). **I.** on sale, saleable; illa via Herculanea, Cic. **II.** Transf., *pleasant, acceptable*; oratio, Cic.; sint illa vendibīlora, Cic.

venditāriūs -a -um (vendo), *on sale, saleable*, Plaut.

venditatio -ōnis, f. (vendito), *a putting up for sale*; hence, fig. = *a boasting, vaunting display*; venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditatione, Cic.

venditator -ōris, m. (vendito), *a vaunter, boaster*, Tac.

venditio -ōnis, f. (vendo), *a selling, sale*. **I.** Gen., venditioni exponere, *to expose for sale*, Tac. **II.** Esp., *sale by auction*, 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 existimationi hominum, Cic.

venditor -ōris, m. (vendo), *a seller, vendor*, Cic.

vendo -dīdi -dītum, 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*, Ligarianum, Cic. (the passive of vendo is venco, as in classical Latin venditus and vendendus are the only passive forms of vendo used).

vēnēfīcium -ī, n. (veneficus). **I.** a poisoning; meton. = *poison*, Liv. **II.** the preparation of magical draughts, magic, sorcery, Cic.

vēnēfīcius -a -um (venenum and facio), *poisoning, poisonous, magical*. **I.** Adj., artes.

Plin.; verba, **Ov.** **II.** Subst., **A. vénéficus** -i, m. a poisoner, an enchanter, **Cic.** **B. vénéficus** -ae, f. a poisoner, a witch, **Hor.**

Venelli -orum, m. a Gallic tribe in modern North-west Normandy.

Venenarius -ii m. (venenum), a poisoner, **Suet.**

Venenatus -a -um (venenum). **I.** poisonous, poisoned; a, lit., vipers, **Cic.**; telum, **Cic.**; b, fig., jocus, **Ov.** **II.** enchanted; virga, **Ov.**

Venenifer -fera -ferum (venenum and fero), poisonous, **Ov.**

Veneno, i. (venenum), to poison; carnem, **Cic.**

Venenum -i, n. **I. A.** poison; 1, lit., venenum alicui dare, **Cic.**; alicuius veneno necare, **Cic.**; dare venenum in poculo **Cic.**; 2, fig. = ruin, destruction, baneful; discordia est venenum urbis, **Liv.**; pus atque venenum (of envenomed language), **Hor.** **B.** a magic draught, a philtre; quasi veneno perficere ut, etc., **Cic.** **II.** colouring matter, dye; Assyrium, **Verg.**; Tarentinum, **Hor.**; rouge, **Ov.**

Venēo (vaenēo), vēnī, vēnum, 4. (for venum eo, from vensus, sale), to go to sale, to be sold (pass. of vendo). **I.** Gen. mancipia venibant, **Cic.**; venire sub corona a consule et praefore, **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.**

Venerabilis -e (veneror), venerable, reverend; venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate, **Liv.**; of things, donum, **Verg.**

Venerābundus -a -um (veneror), reverent, respectful, **Liv.**

Venerandus -a -um, p. adj. (from veneror), worthy of reverence, to be revered; amicus, **Hor.**

Veneratio -ōnis, f. (veneror). **I.** Act., reverence, respect, veneration; habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, **Cic.** **II.** Pass., venerableness; feminae, **Tac.**

Venerātor -ōris, m. (veneror), a venerator, reverer; domus vestrae, **Ov.**

Venerius, v. i. venus.

Venēro = veneror (q.v.).

Veneror, i. dep. **I.** to reverence, venerate, regard with religious awe, honour; deos sancte, **Cic.**; Laem farre pio, **Verg.** **II.** Meton., to ask reverently, beseech with awe; nihil horum veneror, **Hor.** (partic., veneratus, pass. = honoured; venerata Ceres, **Hor.**).

Venēti -ōrum, m. **I.** a people originally of Thracian origin, who settled on the north-west coast of the Adriatic. Hence, **Venētia** -ae, f. the land of the Veneti. **II.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes. Hence, **A. Venētia** -ae, f. the land of the Veneti. **B. Venēticus** -a -um, Venetian.

Venētus -a -um, bluish, sea-coloured, **Juv.**; factio, the party of charioteers who were clad in blue, **Suet.**

Vēnia -ae, f. (root VEN, whence i. 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.**

Vēnia -ae, i. **I.** a nymph, mother of **Tarus**. **II.** wife of **Janus**.

Vēnio, vēni, 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, domum ad aliquem, **Cic.**; sexto die Delum Athenis, **Cic.**; with dat. of object, venire auxilio, subsidio, **Caes.**; with infin., speculari, **Liv.**; impers., ad quos ventum erat, **Caes.**; b, to come with hostile intent; veniens hostis, **Verg.**; impers., veniri ad se existimantes, **Caes.**; 2, of things, frumentum Tiberi venit, **Liv.**; dum tibi litterae meae veniant, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., 1, to come = to return; Romani, **Liv.**; quum venies, **Ov.**; 2, to come = to come forth; a, veniens sol, **Hor.**; b, = to grow; veniunt felicius uvae, **Verg.** **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, veniret, **Cic.**; b, to come hostilely; contra summam amici existimationem, **Cic.**; 2, of things, a, venire in mentem, to come into one's head, **Cic.**; b, of time, to happen, to come, arrive; ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit, **Caes.**; venientis anni, of the coming year, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., 1, venio in aliquid, to come to or fall into any state or condition; in calamitatem, **Cic.**; in consuetudinem, **Cic.**; alicui in amicitiam, **Caes.**; 2, of speech, to come to, arrive at a part of a subject; venio ad recentiores litteras, **Caes.**; 3, a, = to be derived from; Bebrycia de gente, **Verg.**; b, to arise from; majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotis republicae venturum, **Sall.**; 4, to happen; haec ubi veniunt, **Cic.**; 5, to come to the lot of, fall to; hereditates mihi negasti venire, **Cic.**; 6, to turn out, **Tac.**

Vennūcula (vennuncūla) uva -ae, f. a kind of grape, **Hor.**

Venor, i. dep. to hunt. **I.** Intransit., ii qui venari solent, **Cic.** **II.** Transit., to hunt, chase; 1, lit., leporem, **Verg.**; 2, fig., to pursue, strive after; suffragia ventosae plebis, **Hor.**

Venōsus -a -um (vena), full of veins, veiny, **Plin.**

Venter -tris, m. (connected with *ἐντερον*), the belly. **I.** Lit., a, fabā venter inflatur, **Cic.**; b, the belly as the organ and emblem of gluttony; ventrem fame domare, **Liv.**; ventri oboedire, **Sall.**; c, the womb, **Juv.**; meton., the fruit of the womb, **Hor.** **II.** Transf., a curving, protuberance, belly; cresceret in ventrem cucumis, **Verg.**

Ventilābrum -i, n. (ventilo), a winnowing-fork, **Varr.**

Ventilatio -ōnis, f. (ventilo), an airing, **Plin.**

ventilo, i. (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 lingua, quasi flabello seditiosis, illa tum est egentium cotio ventilata, **Cic.**

ventio -ōnis, f. (venio), a coming, **Plaut.**

ventito, i. (intens. of venio), to come often be wont to come; domum, **Cic.**; in castra, **Caes.**

ventōsus -a -um (ventus), full of wind, windy. **I.** a, lit., folles, **Verg.**; Germania ventosior, **Tac.**; ventosissima regio, **Liv.**; b, meton., swift or light as the wind; equi, **Ov.**; alae, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., 1, windy, blown out = empty, vain; lingua, **Verg.**; 2, changeable, unstable, inconstant; homo ventosissimus, ap. **Cic.**; imperium, **Cic.**

ventrāle -is, n. (venter), a belly-band, **Plin.**

ventriculus -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.**

ventūlus -i, m. (dim. of ventus), a slight wind, gentle breeze, Plaut., Ter.

ventus -i, m. wind. **I.** Lit., ventus increbrescit, Cic.; ventus intermittitur, Caes.; quum saevire ventus coepisset, Caes.; prov., in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat.; profundere verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; to talk in vain; dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, to oblivion, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, to come to nothing, Verg. **II.** Fig., a, the wind as a sign of good or ill success; venti secundi, good fortune, Cic.; b, as a means of raising a disturbance; omnes rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, rumours, Cic.; c, in the state; quicumque venti erunt, whichever way the wind blows, whatever the circumstances may be, Cic.; d, favour of the people; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

venūcula = vennucula (q.v.).

venundo -dēdi -dātum, 1. (for venundo, from 2. venus and do), to sell; esp., captives taken in war; captivos sub corona, Liv.

1. **venūs** -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 nullus 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. Vēnōrius** -a -um, 1, of or relating to Venus; Venerii servi and simply Venerii, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus, Cic.; subet., **A. Vēnōrius** -i, m. (sc. iactus), the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Cic.; b, **Vēnēreus** -ārum, f. a kind of mussel, Plin.; 2, relating to sensual love; res, Cic.

2. **vēnus** -ūs and -i, m. only found in dat. and acc., sale; a, dat., venui and veno, veno dare aliquid alicui, Tac.; b, gen. acc., venum dare, to sell, Sall.; venum ire, to be sold, Liv.

Vēnūsia -ae, f. an old town of the Samnites in Apulia, now Venosa. Hence, **Vēnūsianus** -a -um, Venusine.

vēnustus -ātis, f. (venus), loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness; a, of the body, corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, graue, wit, hominum, Cic.; c, of manner, charm, attractiveness; homo affluens omni venustate, Cic.

vēnustē, adv. (venustus), beautifully, charmingly; alicui venustissime respondere, ap. Cic.

vēnustūlus -a -um (dim. of venustus), charming, beautiful, Plaut.

vēnustus -a -um (venus), charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; a, of the body, gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, charming, attractive, delightful, sermo, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

vēpallidus -a -um, very pale, Hor.

vēprēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of vepres), a thorn-bush, bramble-bush, Cic.

vepres -is, m. (f. Lucr.), gen. plur., vepres, a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush; sepulcrum aseptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.

vēr, vēris, n. (ἄρ), spring. **I.** a, lit., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; quum ver esse cooperat, 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.

vērātrum -i, n. hellebore, Plin.

vērax -ācis (verus), speaking the truth, truthful, veracious; oraculum, Cic.; Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic., with infin., vosque veraces cecinisse Farcae, Hor.

verbascum -i, n. the plant mullein, Plin.

verbēnāca -ae, f. the plant vervain, Plin.

verbēnae -ārum, 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 ferre). **I.** a blow, stroke, lash; 1, gen., a, sing., virgae, Ov.; trementes verbero ripae, Hor.; b, plur., verbera caudae, Hor.; dare verbera ponto, of swimmers, Ov.; 2, esp. only plur., verbera, blows with a whip or scourge, a thrashing, flogging, whipping; a, lit., castigare aliquem verberibus, Cic., verberibus lacerari, Liv.; b, fig., patruae verbera linguae, invectives, Hor.; contumeliarum verbera, Cic. **II.** the instrument that inflicts the blow **A.** a cudgel, or gen., a whip, scourge; a, sing., verber tortus, Verg.; ictus verbera, Ov.; b, plur., jubet verbera afferri, Liv. **B.** the thing of a sting or other missile weapon, Verg.

verbērābilis -e (verbero), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

verbērātiō -ōnis, f. (verbero), punishment, chastisement; transf., ap. Cic.

verbērātus -ū, m. (verbero), a beating, Plin.

verbēreus -a -um (verber), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

1 **verbēro**, 1. (verber), to beat, strike. **I.** Gen., aethera alis, Verg.; Mutinam tormentis, to fire upon, Cic.; vineae grandine verberatae, beaten down, Hor. **II.** Esp., to beat with a whip, scourge, etc.; to flog, thrash, scourge; aliquem pulsare et verberare, Cic.; allicius oculos vigla, Cic.; 2, fig., to lash with words, to attack, assail, orator istos verberabit, Cic.

2 **verbēro** -ōnis, m. (verber), one who deserves a flogging, a rascal, Cic.

Verbigenus pagus, one of the cantons of the Helvetii.

verbōsē, adv. (verbosus), diffusely, verbosely; satis verbose, Cic.; haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic.

verbōsus -a -um (verbum), copious, diffuse, verbose; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, simulatio, Cic.; epistola verbosior, Cic.

verbum -i, n. (root VER, Gr. EP, whence είρα, είραα), a word, expression; plur., talk, discourse. **I.** Gen., a, verbum unumquam in publico facere, to speak in public, Cic.; videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; verba facere, to speak, absol., Cic.; pro aliquo, de aliquo, de aliqua re, Cic.; ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, when the priestor does not use the formula, Do, Dico, Addico, i.e. when he does not administer justice, Ov.; b, esp. phrases, (a) verbo, by a word; verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic.; (β) uno verbo, in a word, briefly; ut uno verbo complectar, diligentia, Cic.; (γ) verbis,

by words alone (opp. opere), Cic.; (δ) ad verbum, e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, word for word, *accurately*; fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.; reddere verbum pro verbo, Cic.; (ε) verbi causa or gratia, for example; si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula ortus est, Cic.; (ς) meis (tuis, suis) verbis, in my (thy, his) name; si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. **II. A.** mere words, mere talk (opp. reality); existimatio, decus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic.; in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, nominally, Cic.; verba dare alicui, to cheat, cozen, deceive, Cic. **B.** Collect., an expression, saying; quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. **C.** Grammat. t. t., a verb; ut sententiae verbis fiantur, Cic.

Vercellae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

Veringetōrix -rigis, m. a chief of the Gauls in the time of Caesar.

veretillum -i, n. (dim. of ver), little spring, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

verē, adv. (verus), truly, in truth, rightly, *right*; dicere, Cic.; ne libentius haec in ullum vomere 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., meam stultitiam verecundiam! Cic.; (β) 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.; verecundiae est, with infin., one is ashamed; *hesitates*; privatis dictatorem poscere reum verecundiae non fuit, Liv.

verecunder, 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 audax et in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic.; **2.** of things, vultus, Ov.; color, blush, Hor.; oratio, Cic.; *translated, not forced, natural*, Cic.

verēdus -i, m. a swift horse, hunter, Mart.

verendus -a -um, p. adj. (from vereor), venerable, reverend; majestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

verēor -itus sum, 2. dep. **I.** to stand in awe of; **1.** to fear; **a.** with acc., hostem, Caes.; bella Gallica, Cic.; **b.** with acc. and infin., vereor committere ut, etc., Cic.; quos 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 veritus, Cic. **II.** to fear = to have to fear, to be afraid, to be anxious about, to suspect; **a.** with acc., periculum, Caes.; **b.** with ne (that), or ut, or ne non (that not), vereor ne turpe sit timere, Cic.; et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiat, Cic.; **c.** absol., eo minus veritus navibus quod, etc., Caes.

verētrum -i, n. (vereor) = αἰδοῖον.

Vergilius -ii, m., P. Vergilius Maro, the great Roman poet born at Andes in the Mantuan

country, contemporary of Augustus, Horace, and Ovid, author of the *Aeneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Eclogues*.

Verginius -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most celebrated of which was Virginia, 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 eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to be inclined, to be directed; **a.** of persons and objects connected with persons, nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic.; **b.** of places, to lie towards, be situated towards; ad flumen, Caes.; ad septemtriones, Caes.; **2.** to approach, come near; **a.** of time, to come to an end; vergente auctumno, Tac.; **b.** of disposition, etc., to tend to, Tac. **II.** Transit., to bend, turn, incline; **1.** gen., middle, vergi, to incline, Lucr.; **2.** esp., to pour in; amoma in sinus, Ov.

vergōbrētus (from Celtic guerg = efficax, and breth or breath = iudicium, thus = iudicium exsequens), the executor of judgment, name of the highest magistrate of the Aedui, Caes.

veridicus -a -um (verus and dico). **I.** truth-speaking, truthful; vox, Cic.; veridica interpretum, Liv. **II.** truly spoken, true, Plin.

verilōquium -ii, n. (verus and loquor), translation of *ερμολογία*, etymology, Cic.

verisimilis -e, probable, likely, Cic.

verisimilitudo -inis, 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.

veriverbum -ii, n. (verus and verbum), speaking the truth, Plaut.

vermiculatio -ōnis, f. (vermiculus), a worm-hole in plants, Plin.

vermiculatus -a -um (vermiculus), vermiculated; pavimentum, inlaid with very small stones, Plin.

vermiculor, 1. dep. (vermiculus), to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten, Plin.

vermiculus -i, m. (dim. of vermis), a little worm, Lucr.

verminatio -ōnis, f. (vermino), **1.** the worms, a disease of animals, Plin.; **2.** a pain in the limbs, Sen.

vermino, 1. (vermis), **1.** to have worms, Sen.; **2.** to have a crawling, itching pain in the limbs, Sen.

verminōsus -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, froward*; verbum, Tac.

vernilitas -âtis, f. (vernilis), 1, *mean servility*, Sen.; 2, *pertness, frowardness*, Plin.

verniltôr, adv. (vernilis), *like a house-slave*; fungi officis, Hor.

verno, 1. (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. I. Lit., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, *to begin to sing*, Ov. II. Transf., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

vernûla -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.

vêrô, adv. (verus), *in truth, truly, really, indeed, in fact*. I. Adv., a, Cic.; at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio, te ad me venire, *I wish really*, Cic.; b, often placed before affirmative answers, *certainly, to be sure*; vero, mea puella, Cic.; in negative answers, minime vero, Cic.; c, in addresses, invitations, demands, then, pray; tu vero me ascribere talem in numerum, Cic.; d, in a climax, *even, indeed*; in mediocribus vel studiis vel officis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. II. Transf., as an adversative particle, *but indeed, but in fact*; illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic.; so in transitions in speech, nec vero tibi de verbis respondebo, Cic.

Vêrona -ae, f. one of the most flourishing towns of North Italy, birthplace of Catullus. Hence, **Verônensis** -e, of Verona; subst., **Verônenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Verona.

verpa -ae, f. the penis, Cat.

verpus -i, m. (verpa), *a circumcised man*, Juv.

1. **verres** -is, m. a boar, Hor.

2. **Verres** -is, m., C. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence, **A. Verrîus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*. **B. Verrinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*; jus (with a pun on l. verres and on the double meaning of jus, law and broth), Cic.

1. **verrinus** -a -um (l. verres), *of or relating to a boar*, Plin.

2. **Verrinus**, v. 2. Verres.

verro, verum, 3. *to drag, trail 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 templa, crinibus passis aras, Liv.; b, of persons with long dresses, *to sweep the ground*; verrit humum pallâ, Ov.; c, of animals swimming, *to pass over, sweep along*; aequora caudis, Verg.; so of ships, remis vada livida, Verg.; d, of a harp-player, duplici genalia nabilia palmâ, Ov. II. A. *to sweep with the broom*; a, Plaut.; b, on the thrashing-floor, *to sweep together, collect together*; quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. B. *to sweep clean, to clean*; absol., qui tergunt, qui verrunt, Cic.

verrûca -ae, f. a wart, excrescence, Plin.; fig., a small fault (opp. tuber, a serious fault), Hor.

verrûcâria herba -ae, f. (verruca), *a plant that removes warts, heliotropion*, Plin.

Verrûgo -gînis, f. a town of the Polsci.

verrunco, 1. (verto), *to turn out, esp. as*

religious t.t., bene verruncare, *to turn out well, have a happy issue*; populo, Liv.

versâbilis -e (verso), *movable, changeable*, Sen.

versâbundus -a -um (verso), *turning round, revolving*; turbo, Lucr.

versâtîlis -e (verso), *turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., templum caeli, Lucr. II. Fig., *versatile*; ingenium, Liv.

versâtio -ônîs, f. (verso), *a turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., Plin. II. Fig., *a changing, mutation*, Sen.

versicôlor -ôrîs (verso and color), *changing in colour, of various colours, parti-coloured*; vestimentum, Liv.; arma, Verg.; plumae, Cic.

versicôulus -i, m. (dim. of versus), 1, *a little line*; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, uno versiculo (i.e., the formula, Videant consules ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat), Cic.; 2, *little verse, versicle*, Cic.

versificatiô -ônîs, f. (versifico), *a making of verses, versification*, Quint.

versificâtôr -ôrîs, m. (versifico), *a versemaker, versifier*, Quint.

versifico, 1. (versus and facio), *to write in verse, versify*, Quint.

versipellis (vorsîpellis) -e (verto and pellis), *changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form*. I. Lit., versipellem se facit (of Jupiter), Plaut. Subst., *one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a werewolf*, Plin. II. sly, subtle, crafty, Plaut.

verso (vorsô), 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 Graeca 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 (orbes) versantur retro, Cic.; b, of spinning, *to turn the spindle*; levi teretem versare pollice fusum, Ov.; 2, transf., *to move hither and thither, to drive round*; a, act., (a) oves, *to pasture*, Verg.; (ß) *to torment, beat, harass*; Dareta, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) of persons = *to stay, live, dwell*; cum aliquo, Cic.; in fundo, Cic.; intra vallum, Caes.; (ß) of things, *to have place*; partes eae, in quibus aegritudines, irae libidinesque versentur, Cic. B. Fig., 1, *to direct, turn hither and thither*; a, mentem ad omnem malitiam et 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*; mullebreum animum in omnes partes, Liv.; e, *to reflect, meditate upon*; in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv.; 2, transf., *to put in motion*; a, *to disquiet, disturb*; nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versabat, Liv.; odia domos, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) *to stay, to hover, to rest*; alicui ante oculos dies noctesque, Cic.; (ß) esp., *to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in, be occupied with*; in sordida arte, Cic.; of things, jura civilla quae jam pridem in nostra familia versantur, are native, Cic. II. Intens., *to turn round and round, to turn up*; gramen, Ov.; terram, Ov. (infin., versarier, ap. Cic.).

versôria -ae, f. (verto), *a turning round*; versoriam capere, *to leave off, desist from anything*, Plaut.

versum = 1. versus (q.v.).

versûra -ae, f. (verto), *a turning*; fig., *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*; versuram facere, Cic.; versurâ 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) -is, m. (verto). **I.** the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, Plin. **II.** a row, line; **1.** 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 versum, 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 atque versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic.; hoc si versutius videbitur, Cic.

vertagus = vertragus (q.v.).

vertēbra -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., **1.** the head, Cat.; **2.** the pole of the heavens, Cic., Verg.; **3.** any height, elevation; Aetnae, Cic.; hence, a vertex, from above, Verg.

verticillus -i, n. (verto), the whirl or whorl of a spindle, Plin.

verticōsus (vorticōsus) -a -um (vertex), *full of whirlpools*; mare, Liv.

vertiginōsus -a -um (vertigo), *suffering from giddiness*, Plin.

vertigo -inis, f. (verto), a turning round, whirling round, revolution. **I.** Lit., assidua caeli, Ov. **II.** Transf., giddiness, vertigo; vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique, Liv.

verto (vorto), verti (vorti), versum (vorsum), 3. to turn, turn round, reflex., *vertere se and simply vertere, and pass., verti, as middle, to turn oneself.* **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, equos ad moenia, Verg.; reflex., verti in 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., **1.** gen., a, in nos vertite iras, Liv.; middle, pater totus in Persea versus, devoted to, Liv.; reflex., without se, verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv.; **b.** of money, etc., to devote, turn to; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, to appropriate, Cic.; **c.** to turn to (in a bad or good direction), construas, impute; ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv.; **2.** esp., a, to alter, change; auster in Africum se vertit, Caes.; quae sententia te vertit,

Verg.; fortuna jam verterat, Liv.; middle, verso Marte, Liv.; **b.** to change to, *causae 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; **1.** a, lit., lumina, to roll, Verg.; vertitur interea caelum, Verg.; **b.** transf., (a) to move about; inter primos, Verg.; (β) of time, to roll round; septima post Trojae excidium jam vertatur aestas, Verg.; esp. in partic., anno vertente, in the course of a year, Cic.; **2.** fig., a, stimulos sub pectore, Verg.; **b.** esp., middle, verti, to move in a certain sphere or element; in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic. **B. = invertere, convertere, to turn round or over; **1.** lit, a, gen., (a) stillum, Hor.; (β) as t. t. of agriculture, to turn up with the plough or hoe; terram aratro, Verg.; poet, transf. of ships, freta versa lacertis, Verg.; (γ) to empty; crateras, Verg.; **b.** esp., to overthrow, moenia ab imo, Verg.; **2.** fig., a, Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, destroyed, Cic.; **b.** to destroy politically; res Phrygiis fundo, Verg.****

vertragus -i, m. and **vertraha -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 book-sellers had their shops.

vēru -ūs, n. 1. a spit, Verg.; **2.** a javelin, Verg.

vērūna -ae, f. (veru), a small javelin, Plaut. **Vērūlae -ārum, f.** a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Veroli. Hence, **Vērulanus -a -um, Vērulan.**

1. vērum, adv. (verus). **I.** in truth, truly, really, Plaut. **II.** but, but yet, nevertheless, still; verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaselis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum solum) . . . verum etiam, Cic.; hence, a, in passing over to another subject in discourse, verum veniat sane, Cic.; **b.** in breaking off a discourse, verum quidem haec hactenus, Cic.

2. vērum, v. verus.

vēruntāmen (vērumtāmen), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless; consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic.

verus -a -um. I. true, real, genuine; denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic. Subst., **vērūm -i, n.** the truth; verum scire, Cic. **II. A.** right, fitting, reasonable; lex, Cic.; verum est, with acc. and infin., negat verum esse allici beneficio benevolentiam, Cic. **B.** truth-telling, truthful; iudex, Cic.

vērūtum -i, n. (veru), a javelin, Caes.

vērūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin, Verg.

vervaetum -i, n. fallow ground, Plin.

vervāgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground, Plin.

vervex -vēcis, m. a weaver, Cic.; as a term of ridicule, a sheepish, silly person, Plaut.

vēsānia -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity, Hor.

vēsāniens -entis (vesanus), raging, Cat.

vēsānus (vaesānus) -a -um, mad, insane; a, of persons, ramex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; **b.** of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild; vires, Ov.; fames, Verg.

Vesola -ae, f. a small town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence, **Vesouinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Vesola.

vescor, 3. dep. (connected with *esco*). **I.** to eat, feed on; gen. with abl., rarely with acc., *dii nec cibis nec potionibus vescuntur*, Cic.; *lacte et ferinā carne*, Sall.; *humanis corporibus*, Liv.; *sacros lauros*, Tib.; *absol.*, *vescentes sub umbra*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to use, enjoy; *vitalibus auris*, Lucr.; *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic.; *aurea 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; *salicium frondes*, Verg.; *farra*, Ov.

Vesēris -is, m. a river in Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where the consul T. Manlius Torquatus defeated the Latins, 340 B.C.

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 -ōnis, m. a town in Gaul, now Besançon.

vespa -ae, f. a wasp, Liv.

Vespāsianus -i, m., T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, Roman emperor from 69-79 A.D.

vesper -ēris or -ēri, m. (ἑσπερος). **I.** the evening star, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the evening, *dies vesper erat*, Sall., *primā vespēris* (sc. *horā*), Caes., ante *vesperum*, Cic.; sub *vesperum*, Caes., primo *vespere*, Caes., abl., *vespere* and *vesperi*, in the evening, late, *heri vesperi*, Cic., prov., quid *vesper ferat*, incertum est, Liv., de *vesperi suo vivere*, to be one's own master, Plaut. **B.** the west, Ov., Verg.

vespēra -ae, f. (ἑσπέρα), the evening; ad *vesperam*, towards evening, Cic.; *primā vespēra*, Liv.; abl., *vespēra*, in the evening, Plin.

vespērasco, 3. (*vespera*), to become evening; *vesperascente jam die*, drawing towards night, Tac.

vespērē, *vesperi*, v. *vesper*.

vespertillo -ōnis, m. (vesper), a bat, Plin.

vespertinus -a -um (vesper). **I.** Lit., of or relating to evening; *litterae, received at evening*, Cic.; *vespētinis temporibus*, Cic. **II.** lying towards the west, western; *regio*, Hor.

vesperūgo -ōnis, f. (vesper), the evening star, Plaut.

vespillo -ōnis, m. (vesper), a corpse-bearer for the poor, who were buried in the evening, Suet.

Vesta -ae, f. (Ἑστία), the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of the hearth and domestic life; ad *Vestae* (sc. *aedem*), Hor.; a *Vestiae* (sc. *aede*), Cic.; in her temple at Rome burnt the sacred fire, the extinction of which was thought to involve the ruin of the state; the Vestal virgins were consecrated to her service; *Vestae sacerdos* = pontifex maximus, who had control over the Vestal virgins, Ov.; meton., **A.** = the temple of Vesta; *Vesta arsit*, Ov.; **B.** the hearth, Verg. Hence, adj., **Vestālis** -e, *Vestal*; *sacra, the festival of Vesta*, on the 9th of June, Ov.; *virgo Vestālis*, and sublat., **Vestālis** -is, f. a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of Vesta, of whom there were first four and then six, chosen between their sixth and tenth years, obliged to remain

virgins in the service of Vesta for thirty years. Hence again, adj., **Vestālis** -a, relating to the Vestal virgins, *Vestāl*; *oculi, chaste*, Ov.

vester (voster) -tra -trum (vos), your, yours. **I.** Subject., *maiores vestri*, Cic. **II.** Object., = against you, *odio vestro*, Liv.

vestiārius -a -um (vestis), of or relating to clothes; subst., **vestiārium** -i, n. **A.** a clothes-chest, Plin.; **B.** a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sen.

vestibulum -i, n. an entrance-court, courtyard. **I.** **A.** Lit., *templi*, Cic. **B.** Transf., the entrance to a place; *sepulcri*, Cic.; *urbis*, Liv.; in *vestibulo Siciliae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., a beginning, Cic.

vestigātor (vestigīator) -ōris, m. (vestigio), 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 vestigis 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 aliquem sequi*, Liv.; *consequi*, Cic.; **B.** transf., a trace, mark, *frons non calamistri notata vestigis*, Cic.; **C.** fig., (a) *vestigis ingredi patris*, to tread in his father's steps, i.e., to imitate him, Cic.; (B) 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.; eodem loci *vestigio et temporis*, Cic.; adv., e *vestigio*, immediately, on the spot, Cic.

vestigio, 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 -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, on the Adriatic, famous for their cheese. Hence, **Vestinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Vestini.

vestio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (vestis), to cover with a garment, clothe. **I.** **A.** Lit., *animantes villis vestitae*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover as with a garment, to adorn; *oculos membranis*, Cic.; *campos lumine purpureo*, Verg.; *sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis*, Cic.; *trabes aggere*, Caes.; se *gramine*, Verg. **II.** Fig., inventa vestire oratione, Cic.

vestis -is, f. (connected with ἑσθής), a covering. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of men, a garment, and **a**, sing. collective, clothing; *vestis linteā*, 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 laeta supellex*, 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.

vestiāpica -ae, f. (vestis and specio), the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, Plaut.

vestitus -us, 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 suum *vestitum redire*, to go out of mourning, Cic. **B.** Transf., a covering; *riparum*, Cic.; *vestitus densissimi montium*, Cic. **II.** Fig., ea *vestitu illo orationis*, quo consueverat, ornata non erat, Cic.

Vēsūius -i, m. a mountain in the Cottian Alps, now Vise.

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.

vētērāmentārius -a -um (vetus), of or relating to old things; sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

vētērānus -a -um (vetus), old; boves, Varr.; hostis, 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.

vētērātōriē, adv. (veteratorius), cunningly, craftily; dicere, Cic.

vētērātōrius -a -um (veterator), cunning, crafty, Cic.

vētērīnārius -a -um (veterinus), of or relating to draught-animals; subst., **vētērīnārīus** -ii, m. a veterinary surgeon, Col.

vētērinus -a -um (perhaps contr. from veliterinus, from vello), of or relating to draught. I. Adj., bestia, a beast of burden, Cato. II. Subst., **vētērinæ** -ārum, 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; nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. II. a prohibition; quæ contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; in Cic. only in the phrases jussa ac vetita and jussa vetita.

vēto (vōto), vētī (vōtī), vētītum (vōtītum), 1. 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 vetabant me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, Cic.; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; (β) with infin. alone, lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; b, with ut or ne, or (with preceding negative) quominus, or quin and the subj., or with subj. alone, edicto vetuit ne quis se præter Apellem pingeret, 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.; filia, Cic. II. Subst., **A. vētūlus** -i, m. an old man, Plaut.; in jest, mi vetule, "old boy," Cic. **B. vētūla** -ae, f. an old woman, Juv.

vētus -ōris, abl. sing. -ēre, compar., **vētērior** (archaic, the classical compar. is vetustior), superl., **vētērrimus** (root VET, Gr. ET, whence ēros), old, ancient. I. Adj., a, as opposed to young, senatores, 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 veterimi, 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 possessionis, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic. **B. Esp.**, antiquity; historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. II. Transf., **A. long duration, length of time**; vetustati condita, Cic.; plur., vetustates familiarum, Cic.; habitura vetustatem, likely to endure for a long time, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, a friendship of long standing, Cic.; ingenio, vetustate (experience), artificio tu facile vicisti, Cic. **B. 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.

vexatio -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, direptor et vexator urbis, Cic.

vexillārius -i, m. (vexillum), **A. a standard-bearer**, Liv. **B. Plur., vexillārī** -ōrum, m. a, under the empire, veterans who had served twenty years and were enrolled in special battalions, a reserve corps, Tac.; b, a detachment, a division of a larger body, Tac.

vexillatio -ōnis, f. (vexillum), a detachment, Suet.

vexillum -i, n. (dim. of velum), the standard of the maniples, and esp., of the cavalry, the veterans and the allies. I. Lit., a flag, standard; vexillum tollere, Cic.; esp., the red flag displayed on the general's tent or the admiral's ship as the signal of battle; vexillum proponere, Cæsar. II. Meton., the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, Liv.

vexo, 1. (intens. of vello), 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.

via -æ, f. (old Lat. vea, connected with vello), a way. I. Lit., **A. the way along which one goes**; a, a highway, road; militaris, main-road, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Cic.; viâ ire, to go straight on, Liv.; dare alicui viam, to give place, Liv.; dare alicui viam per fundum, to allow a passage through, Cic.; b, a street in a town; transversa, Cic.; c, a passage, (a) the gullet, Cic.; the wind-pipe, Ov.; (β) a cleft, Verg.; (γ) a stripe in a garment, Tib. **B. Abstr.**, way = course, march, journey; de via languere, Cic.; unam tibi viam et perpetuam esse vellet, wished that you should never return, Cic.; mare et (atque) vias, vias ac mare, travels by land and sea, Hor. II. Fig., **A. Gen.**, vias via, Cic.; de via (from the straight road, from virtue) decedere, Cic. **B. Esp.**, 1, means, way, method; viam optimarum artium tradere, Cic.; 2, manner, rule, kind; per omnes vias leti, Liv.; viâ, methodically, by rule; dicere, Cic.

viālis -e (via), of or relating to the highways; Lares, Plaut.

viārius -a -um (via), of or relating to highways; lex, for reuniting the highways, ap. Cic.

viaticatus -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, way-farer*, 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. Vibenensis** -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**, *vibrant flamma vestes*, Ov.; **b**, *to brandish a missile*; poet, *to brandish and hurl*; *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 lighting, missiles, etc*, *to flash, glitter*; **fig.**, *of discourse, oratio incitata et vibrans*, Cic.

viburnum -i, n. *a tree (Viburnum Lantana, Linn.)*, Verg.

vicānus -a -um (vicus), *dwelling in a village*; *vicani haruspices*, Cic.; subst., **vicāni** -ōrum, m. *villagers*, Liv.

vicārius -a -um (vicis), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious*. **I.** Adj., *operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicārius** -i, m. *one who takes another's place, a substitute*; **a**, *diligentiae meae, successor in the consulship*, Cic.; **b**, *a soldier substitute*; *dare vicarios*, Cic.; **c**, *an under-servant, under-slave*, Cic.

vicātim, adv. (vicus). **I.** *from street to street*; *servorum omnium vicatim celebratur totā urbe descriptio*, Cic. **II.** *in villages*; *in montibus vicatim habitare*, Liv.

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.

vicēsimā, v. vicesimus.

vicēsimāni -ōrum, m. (vicesimus), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Liv.

vicēsimārius -a -um (vicesimus), *of or relating to the twentieth part of anything*; *aureum, a tax of one twentieth, or five per cent., on the value of manumitted slaves*, Liv.

vicēsīmus (vīgēsīmus) -a -um (viginti), *the twentieth*. **I.** Adj., *dies vicesimus*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicēsīma** -ae, f. (sc. pars), *the twentieth part*; **a**, gen., e.g., *of the harvest*, Liv.; **b**, esp., *the twentieth part as a toll or tax*; *portorii*, Cic.; *a tax of five per cent on the value of manumitted slaves*, Cic.

Vicētia -ae, f. *a town in North Italy, now Vicenza*. Hence, **Vicētini** -ōrum, m. *the people of Vicetia*.

viola -ae, f. *a vetch*; plur., Ov.

violēs (violens), adv. (viginti), *twenty times*; *H.S. violēs, 2,000,000 sesterces*, Cic.

Violīnus -i, m. (perhaps from *vigil*), *the watchful one*; *Juppiter Violīnus*, 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., *Persidia*, Verg.; *in nostra vicinia*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the neighbourhood = the neighbours*; *Hispana ex Aventino libertina non ignota viciniae*, Liv.; *funus laudet vicinia*, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, *nearness*, Petr.; 2, *likeness, similarity, affinity*, Quint.

vicinitas -ātis, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *in ea vicinitate*, Cic.; plur., *neighbourly connections*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *neighbourhood = neighbours*; *signum quod erat notum vicinitati*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *likeness, affinity*, Quint.

vicinus -a -um (vicus), *near, neighbouring*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *bellum*, Liv.; with dat., *sedes vicina astris*, Verg.; *Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae*, Liv. **B.** Subst., 1, **vicinus** -i, m., *vicina* -ae, f. *a neighbour*; *vicini mei*, Cic.; 2, **vicinum** -i, n. *the neighbourhood, vicinity*; plur., *sonitu plus quam vicina 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, chang, interchange, alternation, vicissitudo*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a**, *hac vice sermonum, interchange of discourse*, Verg.; *vice humanarum fortunarum*, Liv.; *solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni*, Hor.; **b**, adv., (a) *per vices, alternately*; *clamare*, Ov.; (β) *in vicem (invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns*; *simul eramus invicem*, Cic.; *hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt*, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, *regital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*; *rectito vicem officii praesentis*, Cic.; *redde 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 evita 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 te 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 -ōnis, f. (vicis), *change, alternation, vicissitude*; *Imperitandi*, Liv.; *vicissitudo in sermone communi, interchange of discourse*; plur., *fortuna*, Cic.

victimā -ae, f. *an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim*, Caes.; **fig.**, *se victimam reipublicae praebuisset* (Decius), Cic.

victimārius -i, m. (victima), *an assistant or servant at a sacrifice*, Liv.

victio (intens. of vivo), 1. *to live upon, feed upon*; *victis*, 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 tium simul bellorum*, Liv.; **c**, with abl., *bello civili victor*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *animus ibidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

victōria -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*. **I.** Lit., **A.** victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de and the abl., victoria de Veientibus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., nuntius victoriae ad Cannas, Liv.; adipisci victoriam, Caes.; consecutum esse sibi gloriosam victoriam, Cic.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv. **B.** Proper name, Victoria, the goddess of Victory, represented with wings and with a laurel crown or palm branch in the hand. **II.** Transf., **a.** certaminis, Liv.; **b.**, in a court of justice, nocentissima victoria, Cic.

victōriātas -i, m., genit. plur., victoriatum (Victoria), a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, Cic.

victōriola -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), a small statue of Victory, Cic.

victrix -trix, f. neut. plur. -trices (f. of victor), she that conquers; attrib. = *victorious, conquering*. **I.** Lit., Athenae, Cic.; literae, bringing news of victory, Cic. **II.** Fig., mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

Victumulae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana.

victus -ūs, m. (vivo). **I.** manner of life, way of living; Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic. **II.** support, nourishment, food; alicui victum quotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere; Cic.; parare ea, quae suppedient ad victum, Cic.; plur., persequi animantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.

viculus -i, m. (dim. of vicus) a little village, a hamlet, Cic.

vicus -i, m. (connected with oikos). **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 consitura, sed ex doctrinae indicis interpretabatur, Cic.; elliptically, in answers, quid metuebant? vim videlicet, evidently violence, Cic.; **b.** ironically, forsooth, of course, to be sure; homo videlicet timidus et permolestus (of Catiline), Cic. **II.** Transf., namely; venisse tempus iis qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi sc, Cic.

viden' = videsne? v. video.

vidēo, vidī, visum, 2. (root VID, Gr. 1Δ, Ε1Δ, εἶδω), 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 erno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum suos interfici viderent, Caes.; **b.** = to live to see; utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc., Cic.; **2.** transf., to perceive with the senses; mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Verg. **BB.** Fig., of the mind, **1.** to perceive, notice, observe; aliquem or aliquid in somnis, Cic.; quem virum P. Crassum vidimus, Cic.; **2.** in pass., as εἶδομαι, 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.; (γ) with nom. and infin., ut exstinctae 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 voluerunt of decided utterances, majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pronun-

tiarent, Cic.; **c.** videtur (alicui), it seems good, it is the opinion of; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. **B.** to look at, to look upon, behold. **AA.** Lit., **a.** aliquem videre non posse, Cic.; **b.** to see = to find out and speak to; Othonem vide, Cic.; **c.** to look after with care, to provide for; alicui prandium, Cic.; **d.** to look to as a model, Cic. **BB.** Fig., **a.** to reflect upon, consider; videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; **b.** to trouble oneself about, see to; viderunt ista officia viri boni, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; **c.** to have in view, to aim at; majus quiddam, Cic.; videt aliud, he has other views, Cic.

viduertas -ātis, f. (viduus), failure of crops, Cato.

viduitas -ātis, f. (viduus), want. **I.** Gen., omnium copiarum, Plaut. **II.** widowhood, Cic.

vidulus -i, m. (vieo), a wicker trunk covered with leather, Plaut

viduo, 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 viduam (unmarried) et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; hence, mulier vidua and subst., **vidua** -ae, f. a widow, Cic.; hence, transf., **a.** of animals, Plin.; **b.** of trees, to which no vine is trained, arbor, Hor.; **2.** deprived of a lover, puella, Ov.

Vienna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, now Vienne. Hence, **Viennensis** -e, of Vienne.

viēo -etum, 2. to bind, weave together, Varr.

viētus -a -um (vieo), shrivelled, shrunken, withered; cor, Cic.

vigēo, 2. to be vigorous, thrive, flourish, to be active. **I.** Lit., quod viget, caeleste est, Cic.; animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic. **II.** Transf., to flourish, to be prosperous, to be in high repute or great power, to be at the height; vigent studia, Cic.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.

vigesco (inchoat. of vigeo), 3. to become vigorous, to begin to flourish or thrive, Lxxv.

vigesimus = vicesimus (q.v.).

vigil -ilis, abl. -ili, genit. plur. -um, wakeful, watchful. **I.** Lit., canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov.; subst., a watchman, Liv.; plur., vigiles famique custodes, Cic. **II.** Transf., vigiles oculi, Verg.; ignis, ever-burning, Verg., Ov.

vigilans -antis, p. adj. (from vigilo), watchful, vigilant; oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

vigilantē, adv. (vigilans), wakefully, vigilantly; se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantius, Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Ch.

vigilantia -ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, Cic.

vigilax -ācis (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., vigiliae agere ad aedes

sacras, Cic.; *vestra tecta custoditis 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 prospiciendā redderemus, Cic

vigiliarium -i, n (v gina), a watch-house, Sen.

vigilo, 1. (vigil) **I**. Intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch **A**. **1**, lit., ad multam noctem, Cic.; **2**, transi., vigilantes curae, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, on a lighthouse, Ov **B**. Fig., to be vigilant, watchful, careful, *vigilabo pro vobis*, Cic **II**. Transi., **1**, to watch through, pass in watching; *vigilata nox*, Ov, **2**, to care for by watching, provide for; quae vigilanda viris, Verg.

viginti, num. (connected with εἰκοσι), twenty, Cic

vigintivirātus -tis, 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, actatis, Liv., animi, Liv

vila = villa (q v)

vilicus = villicus (q.v.).

vilipendo, 3 (vilis and pendo), to think meanly of, hold cheap, Plaut.

villa -e, cheap, low-priced **I**. Lat., servulus, Cic, frumentum vilis, Cic, res vilissimae, Cic **II**. Transf., **a**, worthless, common, of little value; honor vilior fuisset, Cic; **b**, found in quantities, abundant, common; phaselus, Verg.

vilitas -ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness, low price **I**. Lit., annonae, Cic., annus est in villitate, it is a cheap year, Cic; num in villitate nummum dedit, at the lowest price, Cic. **II**. Transf., trifling value, worthlessness, meanness, Plin

villitēr, adv (vilis), 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

villāris -e (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Plin.

villāticus -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, in a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate, Cic. **B**. villica -ae, f. a bailiff's wife, Cat.

villosus -a -um (villus), shaggy, rough-haired, hairy; leo, Verg., Ov.

villula -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm, Cic.

villum -i, n. (dim. of vinum, for vinulum), a little drop of wine, Ter.

vilus -i, m. (connected with pilus), shaggy hair; amantium aliae villis vestitae, Cic.

vimen -inis, n. (vleo), an osier, with, 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.).

viminālis -e (vimen), of or relating to osiers. **I**. Gen., Plin. **II**. Esp., as a proper name, Viminālis collis, one of the hills of Rome, so called from an osier plantation there, where Jupiter Viminus was worshipped.

viminētum -i, n. (vimen), an osier-bed, Varr.

viminēus -a -um (vimen), made of osiers, wicker; tegumenta, Caes.

Viminis, v viminalis.

vin' = visne, v. 1. volo.

vināceus -a -um (vinum), belonging to wine. Subst., **vināceus** -i, m. a grape-stone.

vinālia -ium, n. (vinum), the wine festival, held twice a year on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Ov.

vinārius -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**. vinārius -i, m. a vintner. **B**. vinārium -i, n. a wine-jar, wine-flask, Plaut.

vincapervinca -ae, f a plant, periwinkle, Plin.

vincibilis -e (vinco), that can be easily gained; causa, Ter.

vincio, vinxi, victum, 4. **I**. to bind, to tie round, **1**, lit., a, suras cothurno alte, Verg; tempora floribus, Hor; boves vinciti cornua vittis, Ov.; **b**, esp., to bind, fetter; manus laxae, Liv., aliquem trois 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., jus esse belli ut qui vicissent us quos vicissent quousque admodum vellent imperarent, Caes.; Carthaginenses, Cic.; **b**, in a contest of skill, neque vincere certo, Verg; **c**, in any kind of contention; (a) in play, Quint.; (b) in law, iudicium (of the prosecutor), Cic., iudicium (of the accused), Cic.; (y) at an auction, to out-bid; Othonem, Cic.; (d) in debate, vici ea pars senatus, etc., Sall. **B**. Transf., to master, to get the mastery over; **a**, non vinibus ullis vincere posse ramum, Verg.; victus sonno, Liv.; vincere noctem flammis (of lights), Verg.; multa saecula durando, to last, Verg.; **b**, of a place, aera summum arboris jactu vincere, to fly over, Verg. **II**. Fig., **A**. to master, control; **a**, vici 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 vici omnium, Cic.; **2**, to prove victoriously; vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, etc., Cic.; **3**, in colloquial language, a, vicinus, vicinus, we have won, we have attained our object; cui es in urbe tuto licet, vicius, Cic.; **b**. vicius, you are right; vicius, you shall have your way; vincite, vincere, have your way, let them have their way; vincite, si ita vultis, Caes.

vinotūra -ae, f. (vincio), a bandage, Varr.

vinotus -ū, in. (vincio), a binding, Varr.

vinoculum (vinelum) -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 alliculus vincula, Cic.; esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a bond, fetter, chain; **a.** conor., ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; **b.** abstr., vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. **B.** a band, bond; **a.** conor., mollit pennarum vincula, ceras, Ov.; **b.** abstr., numerorum, Cic.; conjunctionis, Cic.; fidei, Liv.; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.; vincula judiciorum, Cic.

Vindēllēi -ōrum, m. a German people north of Rhaetia, south of the Danube, with a capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

vindēmia -ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., grapes, wine, Verg. **II.** Transf., harvest, ingathering; olearium, Plin.

vindēmiātor -ōris, m. (vindemio), a vintager. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Ov.

vindēmiō, l. (vindemia), to gather the vintage, Plin.

vindēmiōla -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), a little vintage; meton., omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, income, Cic.

vindex -icis, c. (vindico). **I.** one who lays claim to or protects, a surety, guarantor, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator; **a.** of a surety, Cic.; **b.** a protector; aeris alieni, a protector of creditors, Cic.; injurias, against wrong, Liv. **II.** an avenger, revenger, punisher; conjurationis, Cic.

vindicatio -ōnis, f. (vindico), a defending, protecting, avenging, Cic.

vindicāe -ārum, f. (vindico), a making a legal claim to a thing in presence of the praetor; injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.; ni Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutum dederit, has adjudged a free person to be a slave, Liv.

vindico, l. (vim dico, to threaten force). **I.** to make a legal claim for something, to claim. **A.** Lit., sponsam in libertatem, Liv. **B.** Transf., l. to lay claim to, to claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate; Chiri 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 cives militesque nostros, Cic. **B.** Transf., Graeci 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 vindicta neque testamento liber factus est, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** deliverance; vindicta invivae huius vitae, Liv. **B.** vengeance, punishment; legis severae, Ov.

vinēa, v. vineus.

vinēatious -a -um (vinea), belonging to or relating to vines, Cato.

vinētum -i, n. (vinum), a vineyard, Cic.

vinēus -a -um (vinum), of or belonging to wine. Subst., **vinēa** -ae, f. **A.** a vineyard, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., a shed built (like an arbour) for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse, Caes.

vinitor -ōris, m. (vinum), a vinedresser, Cic.

vinilius -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, Plaut.

vinolentia -ae, f. (vinolentus), wine-drinking, intoxication, Cic.

vinolentus -s -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 olvos), wine. **I.** **A.** Lit., leve, Cic.; mutatum, sour, Cic.; vini plenus, Cic.; obruere se vino, Cic.; plur., vina = kinds of wine, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the grape; b, wine = wine-drinking; vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic. **II.** Transf., wine made from fruit, Plin.

viocūrus -i, m. (via and curo), an overseer of roads, Varr.

viola -ae, f. (iov). **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 -li, n. (viola), a bed of violets, Verg.

violārius -li, m. (viola), one who dyes violet, Plaut.

violatio -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation; templi, Liv.

violator -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator profanar; templi, Ov.; gentium juris, Liv.

violens -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious; Aufidus, 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, l. (vis), to treat with violence, violate, injure; a, urbem, to plunder, Liv.; fines, to lay waste, Cic.; ebur sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; b, morally, to profane, dishonour; loca religiosa, Cic.; jus, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.

viperā -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipara, from vivus and pario, bearing the young alive). **I.** a viper, Plin.; prov., in sinu atque deliciis viperam illam venenatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a snake in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper, Juv. **II.** Transf., in general, a snake, serpent, adder, Verg.

viperēus -a -um (vipera). **I.** of a viper or a snake; dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. **II.** having snakes; monstrum, the snake-haired Medusa head, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, with snakes on their heads, Ov.

viperinus -a -um (vipera), of or relating to a viper or snake; sanguis, Hor.

vipio -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 g. agis ipse caper, Verg. **C.** Emphat., a man of character, courage, spirit; tulit dolorem

ut 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*, *metoritas 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., *virī*, poet. transf. = *homines, men, mortals*, is opp. to *gods*. **H.** Meton., *virility*, Cat. (genit. plur., often *virūm*).

virāgo -inis, f. (*virgo*), *a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine*; of Pallas, *bello metuenda virago*, Ov.; *Juturna virago*, Verg.

Virbius -ii, m. (said to be from *vir* and *bis*), *the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life*; also of his son, Verg.

Virectum (virētum) -i, n. (**virex* from *vireo*), *greensward, turf*; plur., *virecta nemorum, glades*, Verg.

virēns, p. adj. (from *vireo*). **I.** *green*; *agellus*, Hor. **II.** Fig., *blooming, youthful*; *puella*, Hor.

1. **virēo**, 2. to be green. **I.** Lit., *arbores et vita virent*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to be blooming, vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful*; *virebat integris sensibus*, Liv.

2. **virēo** -onis, m. *a kind of bird, perhaps the green-finch*, Plin.

virēs -ium, f., v. *vis*.

virēscō, 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*; *turra*, Verg.; *viscata, a limed twig*, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** 1, *a slip for planting*, Ov.; 2, *a rod for inflicting stripes*, Plant.; esp., plur., *virgae*, *the rods of which the victors' faces were formed*; *aliquem 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.

virgātor -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, thicket of brushwood*, Cic.

virgēus -a -um (*virga*), *made of twigs or rods*; *flamma*, of *burning twigs*, Verg.

virgidemia -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 *ἄργη*). **I.** *a maiden, virgin*; 1, lit., Cic.; *Saturnia, Vesta*, Ov.; *Phoebes, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned*, Ov.; *virgo = Astraea, Verg.*; *dea, Diana*, Ov.; *virginis sequor, the Hellespont*, Ov.; *virgo vestalis* or simply *virgo*, Cic.; 2, transf., of animals, Plin.; 3, meton., **a**, *the constellation Virgo*, Cic. post.; **b**, *Aqua Virgo*, or simply *Virgo*, *a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, the source of which was said to*

have been discovered by a maiden. **II.** *a young woman*; **a**, *unmarried*, Ov.; **b**, *married*, *a young wife*, Verg.

virgūla -ae, f. (dim. of *virga*). **I.** *a little twig, a little bough*, Nep. **II.** Meton., *a rod, staff*; 1, gen., *virgūla stantem circumscribere*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, *virga divina, a magic staff*, Cic.; **b**, *ensoria, a critical mark that the passage marked is not genuine*, Quint.

virgūlatus -a -um (*virgula*), *striped*, Plin.

virgultum -i, n. (for *virguletum* from *virgula*). **I.** *a thicket, copse, brushwood*; gen. plur., Liv., Caes. **II.** *a slip for planting*, Lucr., Verg.

virgunotula -ae, f. (dim. of *virgo*), *a young virgin, little girl*, Sen.

virīae -ārum, f. (*vir*), *armlets, bracelets*, Plin.

Virīathus (Virīātus) -i, m. *a brave Lusitanian, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans*.

viridārium (viridiārium) -ii, n. (*viridis*), *a pleasure-garden*; plur., *viridaria*, Cic.

viridicātus -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.; *Vensfrum, 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 Neridum*, 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*; *juventa*, Verg.

viriditas -ātis, f. (*viridis*). **I.** *greenness*; *pratorum*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *the freshness, bloom of youth*; *senectus aufert viriditatem*, Cic.

virido, 1. (*viridis*). **I.** Intransit., *to be green*; partic., *viridans, green*; *laurus*, Verg. **II.** Transi., *to make green*; hence, *viridari*, *to become green*, Ov.

Viridōmārus (Viridōmārus) -i, m. *a Gallio 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.; *seculus, 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.

viriliter, adv. (*virilis*), *manfully, courageously, vigorously*; *agrotare*, Cic.; *facere*, Hor.

virīolae -ārum, f. (dim. of *virīae*), *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*; *viritim commonefacere beneficii sui*, Sall.

Vīromandūi (Vēromandī) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, east of the Atrebatas south of the Nervii*.

virūs -a -um (*virus*), *stinking, fetid*; *causator*, Verg.

virtus -utis, f. (vir), manly excellence. **I.** A. Gen., 1, lit., excellence, capacity, worth, virtue; animi, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, excellence; equi, Cic.; herbarum, Ov.; oratoriae virtutes, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, moral excellence, virtue; honesta in virtute ponuntur, Cic.; 2, valour, bravery, courage, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; rei militaris, Cic.; bellandi, Cic.; plur., virtutes, deeds of bravery, Tac.; 3, courage, resolution in difficulties; nisi virtute et animo restituissem, Cic.

virus -i, n. **I.** a slimy liquid, slime, Verg. **II.** A. poison; of snakes, Lucr., Verg.; fig., aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suae, Cic. **B.** a harsh, bitter taste; tetrum, of salt water, Lucr.

vis (genit. sing., vis rare), acc. vim, abl. vi, plur., **vires** -ium, f. force, power, strength. **I.** A. Lit., 1, a, sing., celeritas et vis equorum, Cic.; fluminis, Caes., b, plur., vires, usually applied to physical strength, vires nervique, sanguis viresque, Cic.; 2, esp., hostile force, violence; cum vi vis allata defenditur, Cic.; alicui vim afferre, Cic.; per vim, by force, Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, a large number or quantity; magna vis auri argentique, Cic.; 2, plur., vires, troops, forces; satis virum 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.

viscātus -a -um (viscum), smeared with bird-lime; virga, Ov.

viscēra, v. viscus.

viscērātio -ōnis, f. (viscera), a public distribution of meat to the people, Cic.

visco, 1. (viscum), to make sticky, Juv.

viscum -i, n. (ἰξός). **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 ex-iat, Cic. **II.** Meton., plur., a, of persons, flesh and blood, one's own flesh = one's own child or children; diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferac, Ov., b, of things, (a) the inmost part of anything; viscera montis, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic., (β) heart-blood = wealth, means; aerarii, Cic.

visendus -a -um, p. adj. (from viso), worthy to be seen; ornatus, Cic.; subst., **visenda** -ōrum, n. things worth seeing, Liv.

visio -ōnis, f. (video), a seeing, view. **I.** Lit., eamque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, an appearance; adventicia, Cic.; b, a notion, idea; doloris, Cic.; veri et falsi, Cic.

visito, 1. (intens. of viso). **I.** to see often, Plaut. **II.** to visit; aliquem, Cic.

viso -ai -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; vis somniferum, Cic. **B.** As translation of Gr.

φαντασία of the Stoics, an image of an external object received through the senses, Cic.

Visurgis -is, m. a river in North Germany, the Weser.

visus -ūs, m. (video). **I.** a seeing, sight, vision, look; visu nocere, Cic.; obire omnia visu, Verg.; plur., visus effugiet tuos, Ov. **II.** Meton., a sight, appearance; hoc visu laetus, Liv.; of abstractions, visum habere quendam insignem et illustrem, Cic.

vita -ae, f. (vivo), life. **I.** a, lit., in vita esse, to live, Cic.; vitam amittere, Cic.; vitam profunderere pro aliquo, Cic.; vitam miserrimum degere, Cic.; vitam alicui adimere or auferre, Cic.; deum vitam accipere, Verg.; in vita, during my whole life, Cic.; plur., serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic.; b, transf., of trees, etc., life, duration, Plin. **II.** Meton., 1, life, way of living, rustica, Cic.; 2, life = biography, Nep.; 3, life, as a term of endearment, mea vita, Cic.; 4, a soul, shade in the lower world; tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg.; 5, men living, the world, Tib.

vitābilis -e (vito), that may or ought to be shunned, Ov.

vitābundus -a -um (vito), trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning; vitabundus erumpit, Sall.; with acc., vitabundus castra hostium, Liv.

vitalis -e (vita), of or relating to life, vital, Cic.; viae, the windpipe, Ov.; subst., **vitālia** -ium, n. vital parts, Plin.

vitalitas -ātis, f. (vitalis), life, vitality, Plin.

vitalitēr, adv. (vitalis), vitally, Lucr.

vitatio -ōnis, f. (vito), an avoiding, shunning; oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, Cic., doloris, Cic.

Vitellia -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Cervitella.

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.

vitēns -a -um (vitis), of or relating to a vine, pocula, wine, Verg.

vitārium -ii, n. (vitis), a nursery of young vines, Var.

vitiatō -ōnis, f. (vitio), a defiling, ravishing, Sen.

vitiatōr -ōris, m. (vitio), a violator, ravisher, Sen.

viticōla -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), a little vine, Cic.

vitifer -fēra -fērum (vitis and fero), vine-bearing, Plin.

vitigēnus -a -um (vitis and gigno), produced from the vine; liquor, Lucr.

vitiginēus -a -um (vitis) of or relating to the vine, Plin.

vitiligo -inis, f. (vitium), a kind of cutaneous eruption, Plin.

vitilla -e (vicio), plaited, intertwned, Plin. Subst., **vitilla** -ium, n. wicker-work, Plin.

vitio, 1. (vitium), to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate. **I.** Lit., a, vitiatum aper. high, Hor.; omnem salibus amaris, Ov.; b, esp., to defile, debauch a maiden, Ter. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., to forge, falsify; senatus consulta, Liv.; comitiorum et contionum significationes, Cic. **B.** Esp. religious t.t., vitlare diem, to declare a day unfit for the holding of the census, Cic.

vītiosē, adv. (vitiosus), *faulty, defective*. **I.** Lit., vitiosus se habere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *perversely, wrongly*; illud vero idem Caecilus vitiosus, Cic. **B.** Esp., *against the auguries*; ferre leges, Cic.

vītiositas -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, wickedness*, Cic.

vītiosus -a -um (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*. **I.** Lit., Varr.; in fig., vitiosas partes (unsound limbs) reipublicae 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.

vītis -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 ampeloleuce, Ov.

vītisātor -ōris, m. (vitis and sator), *one who plants vines*, Verg.

vītium -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 deplung, debauching a woman, Plaut.

vito, 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 utiunque, ne aut scurrilis jocus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; c, with the infin., tangere vitet scripta, Hor. **B.** to escape, casum Cic., fugā mortem, Caes.

vitrēus -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*. **I.** A. Lit., hostis, a glass draughtsman, Ov. **B.** Meton., like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering; unda, Verg., 104, Ov., Cuce, Hor. **II.** Fig., fama, glittering, Hor.

vitricus -i, m. a stepfather, Cic.

vitrum -i, n. **I.** glass; merces in chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. **II.** woad, a plant producing a blue dye, Caes.

Vitrūvius -ii, m., M Vitruvius Pollio, or 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 suppliants, Verg.

vittātus -a -um (vitta), *decorated with a fillet*; capilli, Ov.

vītūla -ae, f. (vitulus), a calf, heifer, Verg.

vītūlinus -a -um (vitulus), *of or relating to a calf*; caruncula, Cic.; assum, roast veal, Cic. Subst., **vītulina** -ae, f. veal, Plaut.

vītūlor, 1. dep. to celebrate a festival, be joyful, Plaut.

vītūlus -i, m. (ἰταλός). **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.

vītūpērābilis -e (vitupero), *blamable*, Cic.

vītūpērātio -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.

vītūpērātor -ōnis, m. (vitupero), a blamer, vituperator; mel, Cic.; philosophiae, Cic.

vītūpēro, 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., exultant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, allure by presents, Hor.

vivātus -a -um (vivus), *lively, vivid*, Lucr.

vivax -ācis (vivo) **I.** a, long-lived; phoenix, Ov.; b, lasting, enduring, oliva, Verg. **II.** a, lively, vigorous; sulfura, inflammable, Ov.; b, brisk, vivacious, Quint.

viverra -ae, f. a ferret, Plin.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, 3. (vivo). **I.** to begin to live, Plin. **II.** to be lively, vigorous, Lucr.

vividus -a -um (vivo). **I.** showing signs of life, animated, a, lit., gemma, Ov.; b, transf., of pictures and statues, life-like, true to life, signa, Prop. **II.** full of life, lively, vigorous, senectus, Tac.; virtus, Verg.

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 tutiorem, 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, Cic.; quando vivemus, have leisure, Cic.; so vive, vivite, in saying good-bye, farewell, Hor., Verg.; 2, to last, continue, vivunt scripta, Ov.; erus 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.; frangetas 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 marmora vultus, Verg.; 3, of plants, living; arundo, Ov.; 4, living, lasting, natural, lively; flumen, running water, Verg., Liv.; lucerna, burning, Hor.; roa, 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 resoco, cut to the quick, i.e., not take it in too literal a sense, Cic.; de vivo detrahere (resecare), to take away from the capital, Cic.

vix, adv. (connected with vis, as Gr. μέγας with μέγος, thus orig. *vixā 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 stipatumque lictoribus videres, Cic.; vix inopina quies laxaverat artus, et, etc., Verg.; b, without quum or et, vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg.; c, strengthened with dum, gen., vixdum (in one word), *hardly, yet*; vixdum coetu nostro dimisso, Cic.; d, strengthened by tandem, *only just*; vix tandem legi literas, Cic.

vixdum, v. vix, II. c.

vocābŭlum -i, n. (lit.), the name, appellation of anything. **I.** Lit., a, res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; b, a name peculiar to any person or thing; cui (oppido) nomen inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; c, grammat. t.t., a noun substantive, Varr. **II.** a pretext, Tac.

vocālis -e (vox), uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, singing. **I.** Adj., carmen, Ov.; Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeteris videamus, any one with a good voice, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vocālis** -is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel, Cic.

vocāllitas -ātis, f. (vocalis), harmony, euphony, Quint.

vocāmen -inis, n. (voco), a name, appellation, Luer.

Vocātes -ium, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now Basadois.

vocātio -ōnis, f. (voco), **1.** a summoning before a court of law, Varr.; **2.** an invitation to dinner, Cat.

vocātor -ōris, m. (voco), an inviter, Plin.

vocātus -ūs, m. (voco). **I.** a calling, summoning, invocation; plur., vocatus mei, Verg. **II.** an inviting, invitation, e.g., to a sitting of the senate, Cic.

vociferātiō -ōnis, f. (vociferor), a loud shouting, vociferation, Cic.

vociferātus -ūs, m. = vociferatio (q.v.).

vociferō, 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 Interrog. 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; aliquid 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 audiam, Cic.; in dubium, to call in question, Cic.; aliquem in partem, Cic.

Vocantii -orum, 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; falsae voculae, Cic.; **2.** contemptuously, a little petty speech; incurrere in voculas malevolorum, Cic.; a petty speech, Cic.

vōla -ae, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Plin.

vōlaema, v. voleum.

Vōlāterrae -arum f. an old town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence, **Vōlāterrānus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; Vada, a port in the district of Volaterrae, now Torre di Vado; plur. subst, **Vōlāterrāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Volaterrae.

vōlāticius -a -um (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; a, flying, Plaut.; b, flying here and there; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic. **II.** Fig., fleeting, flighty, inconstant; Academia, Cic.

vōlātilis -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 -arum, 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.

vōlens -entis, p. adj. (from 1. volo). **I.** willing, voluntary, Sall., Verg. **II.** favourable, inclined to, Liv., Sall.; dis volentibus, by the help of the gods, Sall.; volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events, Sall.

volgicius -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 immoderate wishes, to soar; homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly round about, hasten about; 1, lit., cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.; 2, fig., to show oneself or itself; quum illa conjuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

vōlnēro = vulnero (q.v.).

1. vōlo, vōlŭi, velle (root VOL, Gr. BOA, whence βούλομαι), to be willing, to wish. **I.** Gen., 1, a, with acc. and infin., volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velim scire, I should like to know, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., iudicem me esse, non doctorem volo, Cic.; c, with nom. and infin., Ov.; d, with neut. acc., faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; num quid vellet, Liv.; e, with ut and the subj., volo, uti respondeas, Cic.; f, with the subj. alone, visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; g, absol., velit nolit scire difficile est, whether he wishes or does not, Cic.; si vis, and contracted sis, aultis, parenthet., refer animum, sis, ad veritatem, Cic.; 2, velle aliquem, to wish to speak with; centurionis trium cohortum me velle postridie, Cic.; 3, bene (male) alicui, to wish well or ill to, Plaut.; 4, aliquid alicuius causā, to wish something good to some one; valde eius causā volo, Cic.; 5, quid sibi vult (res), what is the meaning of; quid ergo illae sibi statuē equestres inauratae volunt, Cic. **II.** 1, Polit. t. t., to will, choose, ordain; majores de angulis magistratibus his vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; 2, to think, be of opinion, mean; vultis omnia evenire fato, Cic.; 3, foll. by quam (like Gr. βούλομαι ἥ, to prefer), malae rei se quam nullius, turbatum ac seditionum duces esse volunt, Liv. (contr., vix = visne, sis = si vis, aultis = si vultis).

2. vōlo, 1. to fly. **I.** Lit., Cic.; partic. subst., volantes -ium, f. (sc. bestiae), flying creatures, birds, Verg. **II.** Transf., to move rapidly, to fly; currus, Verg.; fulmina, Lucr.; aetas, Cic.

3. vōlo -ōnis, m. (1. volo), a volunteer; plur., volones, the slaves who were bought at the public expense to serve as soldiers after the battle of Cannae, each of them being asked "velletne militare," Liv.

Volsci (Vulsci) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, on both banks of the Liris, in modern Campagna di Roma and Terra di Lavoro. Hence, **Volscus** -a -um, Volscian.

volcella -ae, f. a pair of tweezers or pincers, Mart.

Volsinii (Vulsinii) -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence, **Volsiniensis** -e, Volsinian; plur. subst., **Volsinienses** -ium, m. the Volsinians.

volusus -a -um, v. vello.

Voltinius -a -um, Voltinian; tribus, a Roman tribe. Hence, **Voltinienses** -ium, m. citizens of the Voltinian tribe.

Voltumna -ae, f. the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states.

volutr = vultur (q.v.).

Voluturnus = Vulturinus (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; Appi 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.

vōlūbilitér, adv. (volubilis), *fluently*, funditur numero et volubiliter 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. (sc. bestia), a bird, Cic. **B.** Transf., applied to an object in rapid motion, swift; lumen, Lucr.; fumi, Verg.; sagitta, Verg.; nuntius, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., quick, fleet. nihil est tam volucere 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 querelae, Cic.; plur., volumina selectarum epistolarum, Cic.; 2, esp., a part of a larger work, a book, Nep.; mutatae ter quinque volumina Iormae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses, Ov. **II.** A roll, wreath, whirl, fold; anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg.

vōlūtārius -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., **vōlūtārīi** -ōrum, m. volunteers, Caes. **B.** Object, that which happens of one's own free will; mors, suicide, Cic.; deditio, Liv.

vōlūtans -ātis, f. (1. volo), will, wish, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, me conformed ad eius voluntatem, Cic.; 2, free will; ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.; voluntate, of one's own free will; mea voluntate concedam,

willingly, Cic.; 3, good disposition; conatus municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.; 4, desire, wish; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic.; 5, aim, purpose; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepit, Cic. **B.** 1, inclination, wishing well to; mutua, 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, Plant.

vōluptābilis -e (voluptas), giving pleasure, pleasant, Plant.

vōluptārius -a -um (voluptas), relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure. **I.** Act., a, causing pleasure; possessiones, simply for pleasure, Cic.; b, relating to pleasure; disputatio, Cic. **II.** Pass., a, devoted or given to pleasure, sensual; esp. of the Epicureans as opp. to the stoics, homo (of Epicurus), Cic.; b, capable of pleasure; gustatus est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, Cic.

vōluptas -ātis, f. (volup), pleasure, delight, in a good or bad sense. **I.** Lit., voluptate capi, Cic.; alicui voluptati esse, Cic.; voluptatibus frui, Cic.; in a bad sense, voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures, Cic.; voluptate liquecere, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, voluptates, public shows, Cic.; 2, of persons, as a term of endearment, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.; (genit. plur., gen. voluptatum, but also voluptatum).

vōluptuosus -a -um (voluptas), full of pleasure, delightful, Quint.

vōlūtābrum -i, n. (voluto), a place where pigs roll, slough, Verg.

vōlūtābundus -a -um (voluto), rolling, wallowing; in voluptatibus, Cic.

vōlūtatio -ōnis, f. (voluto). **I.** a rolling about, wallowing, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, disquiet; animi, Sen.; 2, vicissitude, inconstancy; rerum humanarum, Sen.

vōlūtātus -ūs, m. (voluto), a wallowing, Plin.

vōlūto, 1. (intens. of volvo), to roll round, tumble about. **I.** Lit., se in pulvere, Plin.; ne fluxā habenā volutetur in jactu glans, Liv.; partic., volutans, reflex., rolling oneself; volutans pedibus, throwing himself at the feet of, etc., Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., middle, volutari, to roll, i.e., to be in; in omni genere flagitiorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to spread abroad, give forth; vocem per atria, Verg.; vocem volutant littora, echo back, Verg.; b, to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider; conditiones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; c, to busy, occupy; animum saepe his tactis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studioso et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

volva -ae, f. (volvo). **I.** a covering, husk, shell, Plin. **II.** the womb, esp., a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans, Hor. ~

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. to roll, revolve, turn round, twist round. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of living beings, molem, Verg.; oculos huc illuc, Verg.; pass., volvi, as middle, to roll; curru, from a chariot, Verg.; esp., to roll to the ground, of those fallen in battle, humi, arvis, Verg.; b, of things, such as rivers, saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind, ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; reflex., se volvere, or simply volvere, or middle, volvi, to roll round, eddy, turn round; si qui voluntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; or 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*; *pronus 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*; *volvitur vices* (of Jupiter), Verg.; sic *volvitur* *Parcas*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1**, **a**, to *toss about in the mind*, to *have*, *entertain*; *ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere*, Liv.; **b**, to *busy oneself with a thought*, *reflect on*, *consider*, *ponder over*; *bellum in animo*, Liv.; **2**, = *revolvere*, to *go over again*; *vetum monumenta viroium*, Verg.

vōmer -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.).

vōmītio -ōnis, f. (vomo). **I.** a vomiting, throwing up; vomitione alvos curare, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is thrown up, a vomit, Plin.

vōmīto, 1. (intens. of vomo), to vomit, Sen.

vōmītor -ōris, m. (vomo), one who vomits, Sen.

vōmītorius -a -um (vomitor), provoking vomiting, Plin.

vōmītus -ūs, m. (vomo). **I.** a vomiting, Plin. **II.** Meton., that which is vomited, a vomit, Plin.

vōmo -ūi -itum, 1. (connected with *ἔμειν*). **I.** Intransit., to vomit, Cic. **II.** Transit., to vomit forth, throw up, give forth; *animam*, Verg.; *flammas*, Verg.; pass. *impers*, ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic.

vōrācitas -ātis, f. (vorax), voracity, glutony, Plin.

vōrāgīnōsus -a -um (vorago), full of chasms, pits, Auct. b. Hisp.

vōrāgo -inis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss. **I.** Lit., in the earth, Liv.; in water, an abyss, *ddy*, gulf, whirlpool; *summersus equus voragibus*, Cic. **II.** Transf., ventris, Ov.; gurgis et vorago patrimonii, *spendthrift*, Cic.

vōrax -ācis (voro), gluttonous, voracious; Charybdis, Cic.; ignis voracior, Ov.

vōro, 1. (connected with *βρώω*, whence *βρώσκω* and *βρόσι*), to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to devour, suck in; Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (puppin = navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1**, of property, to squander, dissipate, Plin.; **2**, to *reud eagerly*, devour; litteras, literature, Cic.

vors . . . v. vers . . .

vort . . . v. vert . . .

vōs, ye, v. tu.

vōtivus -a -um (votum), of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed; ludi, Cic.; juvenca, Hor.

vōtum -i, n. (voveo). **I.** a vow. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., vota debere diis, Cic.; vota nuncupare or suscipere or concipere, Cic.; vota facere, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, a prayer, Ov.; b, that which is vowed; spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv. **B.** Esp., the vows made on the 3rd of January every year by the chief magistrates for the good health of the emperor, Tac. **II.** a wish, desire; vota facere, to wish, Cic.; hoc erat in votis, this was what I wished, Hor.; voti potens, having gained his wish, Ov.

vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. **I.** to vow, promise to a god; decumam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.;

with fut. infin., vovisse dicitur uvam se deo daturum, Cic. **II.** to wish; elige, quid voveas, Ov.

vox, vōcis, f. (root VOC, perhaps connected with *ὑψ*), the voice of a person speaking, calling, or singing. **I.** Lit., **1**, vocis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, to make one's voice like a woman's, Cic.; of the cry of animals, boum, Verg.; **2**, = pronunciation; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** sound, tone, of the voice or of a musical instrument, vocum gravitate et cantibus pelli vehementius, Cic.; septem discrimina vocum = the lyre with seven strings, Verg. **B.** a word, utterance, discourse; a, haec te vox non percussit? 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 Mairsae, Hor. **C.** = sermo, language; Graja scient sive Latina voce loqui, Cic. **D.** accent, tone; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

Vulcānus (Volcānus) -i, m. (root VULC, VOLC = FULC, lit. the shining one), Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods, Cic.; insula Vulcani (Ἥφαίστου νῆσος), the island of Vulcan, the most southern of the Lipari islands, now Vulcano; plur., insulae Vulcani, the Lipari islands; appell., fire; Vulcanum navibus efflant, Ov. Hence, **A.** **Vulcānius** -a -um, *Vulcanian*; acies, fire, Verg.; Lemnos, sacred to Vulcan, Ov.; Vulcanis armis, with irresistible weapons, Cic. **B.** **Vulcānalis** -e, belonging to Vulcan, subst., **Vulcānalia** -orum, n. the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August.

vulgāris -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual, vulgar, hominum consuetudo, Cic., opinio, Cic.; subst., **vulgaria** -ium, n. that which is common, anteponantur 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.

vulgīvāgus -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 consulum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in aedibus, 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. vulgo (volgō), adv. (lit. abl. of vulgus), commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly; vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, Cic.

vulgus (volgus) -i, n., rarely m., the people = the great multitude, the public. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, in the town; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic.; disciplinam in vulgum efferre, Cic.; b, in the army, vulgus militum, armatorum, Liv. **B.** Transf., the people = a mass, crowd; vulgus incautum ovium, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, the crowd, the mob. **A.** Lit., sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor. **B.** Transf., the mass, the ordinary run; patronorum, Cic.

vulnērārius (volnērārius) -a -um (vulnus), of or relating to wounds, Plin.; subst., **vulnērārius** -ii, m. a surgeon, Plin.

vulnērātio -ōnis, f. (vulnero), wounding, Cic; fig., major haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

vulnēro (volnēro), 1 (vulnus), to wound, injure. **I.** Lit., aliquem, Cic., corpus, Cic.

II. Fig., to wound, injure, harm, assault, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic

vulnificus (volnificus) -a -um (vulnus and facio), inflicting wounds; telum, Ov., chalybs, Verg

vulnus (volnus) -ēris, n a wound **I. A.** Lit., a, of living beings, vulnus inferre, Caes., infligere, Cic., vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic., mori ex vulnere, Liv., **b.** poet., transf., of injuries to things, falsis, Ov., onus vulnibus evicta, Verg **B.** Fig., wound = injury, disease, damage, loss, vulnera republicae imponere, Cic., poet., wounds to the feelings, esp., from love, vulnus alit venis, Verg **II.** Meton., 1, a blow, mortifero vulnere ictus, Liv.; 2, the instrument or weapon which causes the blow, haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg.

vulpēcūla -ae, f. (dim of vulpes), a little fox, Cic

vulpes (volpes) -is, f. (ἀλώπηξ), a fox **I.** Lit., Hor.; prov., vulpes jungere, of something impossible, Verg., the fox as an emblem of cunning, slyness, ammi 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, Vari

vulsus -a -um, p. adj. (from vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, Plaut., Mart

vulticūlus -i, m. (dim of vultus), the countenance, look, aspect, non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? Cic

vultuosus -a -um (vultus), making faces, grimacing, full of airs, affected, Cic

1 **vultur (vultur)** -ūris, m. a vulture, Liv., Veig.; applied to a rapacious man, Sen.

2 **Vultur (Vultur)** -ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, now Poltore.

vultūrinus (voltūrinus) -a -um (vultur), of or relating to a vulture, Plin.

vultūrius (voltūrius) -i, m. a vulture. **I.** Lit., Liv **II.** Transf., **A.** a rapacious man, Cic **B.** an unlucky throw at dice, Plaut.

Vulturnum (Vulturnum) -i, n a town in Campania on the river Voltumnus, now Castel Volturao, Liv.

1 **vulturnus (Vulturnus)** -i, m. a river in Campania, now Volturao.

2 **vulturnus (volturnus)** -i, m. (2. Vultur), with or without ventus, a wind named after the mountain Vultur, a south-east wind, Liv.

vultus (voltus) -ūs, m. the countenance, expression of the face, the look, mien, aspect. **I.** Lit., **a.** Gen., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; plur., vultus fleti simulatique, 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; galls (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, lexi)

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 (-ōs) -i, m. (Ξάνθος). **I.** = Scamander. **II.** a river in Lycia. **III.** a river in Epirus.

xénium -ii, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Plin.; in general, a gift, present, Plin.

Xéno -ōnis, m. (Ξένων), an Epicurean philosopher of Athens.

Xēnōcrātes -is, m. (Ξενοκράτης), a philosopher of Chalcedon, pupil of Plato, the head of the Academy after the death of Speusippus.

Xēnōphānēs -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, **Xēnōphontēus** (-tius) -a -um, of or belonging to Xenophon

xērapēlinae -ārum, f. (ξηραπέλαι), dark-red garments, Juv.

Xerxēs -is, m. (Ξέρξης), the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis

xiphias -ae, m. (ξίφιας). **I.** a sword-fish, Plin. **II.** a sword-shaped comet, Plin.

xiphion -ii, n. (ξίφιον), a sword-flag, Plin.

xylōbalsāmum -i, n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Plin

xylōcinnamōmum -i, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον), the wood of the cinnamon plant, Plin.

xylon -i, n. (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Plin.

Xynīae -ārum, f. (Ξυνία), a town in Thessaly, on the lake Xynias.

xýris -idis, f. (ξύρις), the wild iris, Plin

xystus -i, m. (ξύστος), and **xystum** -i, n. an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, a promenade, Cic.

Y.

Y, 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 (-ōs) -i, f. (Ζάκυνθος), an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante.

Zālenus (Ζάλενος), a celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, living about 650 B.C.

Zāma -ae, f. (Ζάμα), a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal.

nāmīa -ae, f. (ζημία), *damage, injury, loss*, Plaut.

Zancle -ēs, f. (Ζάγκλη), *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 spelt*, Plin.

zēlotýpia -ae, f. (ζηλοτυπία), *jealousy*, Cic.

zēlotýpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), *jealous*, Juv.

Zēno (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). **I.** *a Greek philosopher of Cítium 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 -ii, 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. (Ζήρυνθος), *a town in Thracia, near Aenos. Hence, Zerynthius* -a -um, *Zerynthian.*

Zētēs -ae, m. (Ζήτης), *the brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus -i, m. (Ζήθος), *son of Jupiter, brother of Amphion.*

zeugites -ae, m. (zeugίτης), *a kind of reed*, Plin.

zēus -i, m. (ζαός), *a fish, the dory*, Plin.

Zeuxis -idis, m. (Ζεύξις), *a celebrated Greek painter.*

zingiber -ēria, n. (ζινγίβερ), and **zingiberi**, n. indecl. *ginger*, Plin.

ziziphum -i, n. (ζίζυφον), *the jujube*, Plin.

ziziphus -i, f. *the jujube-tree*, Plin.

zm . . . v. sm . . .

zōdiacus -i, m. (ζωδιακός), *the zodíac*, 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*, Plaut.; subst., **zōnārius** -ii, m. *a girdle-maker*, Cic.

zōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of zona) *a little girdle*, Cat.

zōophthalmos -i, f. and **zōophthalmon** -i, n. (ζωόφθαλμος), *the great houseleek*, Plin.

zōpissa -ae, f. (ζώπισσα), *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships*, Plin.

1. zoster -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), *a cutaneous eruption, the shingles*, Plin.

2. 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.

zýgla -ae, f. (ζυγία), *a tree, the horn-bean*, Plin.

zýthum -i, n. (ζύθος), *a kind of Egyptian malt liquor*, Plin.

ENGLISH-LATIN

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A

A, **an**, adj. not translated; — day, — month, *singulis diebus, mensibus*; to — man, *ad unum*

abast, 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*, *alejs auctoritatem minuere* **abatement**, n. 1, *deminutio*; 2, legal, = loss of civil and social rights, *capitis or libertatis deminutio*.

abash, v. tr. *alqm percellere, perturbare, conturbare, animum alejs affligere, debilitare, frangere*.

abate, I. v. tr. *(de)minuere, imminuere*; -- a charge, *alqd de summa detrahere, sumptum or impensam circumcidere II. v. int. 1, *(de)minui, imminui, decrescere*; 2, fig. of passion, *deservescere* (e.g. *ira*, etc.) **abatement**, n. *deminutio*; in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio**

abbat, abbot, n. **abbas, -atus*, nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*. **abbess**, n. **abbatissa*, in Class. Lat. *antistita* or *antistita* **abbey**, n. **abbatia* (= cloister), **ecclesia* (= church), Class. *templum*.

abbreviate, v. tr. 1, = shorten, *(de)curare, praevidere, 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 —, *sigla, -orum* (Jct.), 2, see **EPITOME**

abdicate, v. tr. *magistratu, dictaturâ, etc.*, se *abdicare, magistratum, etc.*, *ejurare* **abdication**, n., legal, *abdicatione, ejuratio*.

abdomen, n. *abdomen*.

abduction, n. 1, = theft, *furtum*, 2, = forcible carrying away, *raptus, -ûs, raptio*, to commit —, *rapere*.

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 alejs stare, auxilio alci esse*; — in a crime or fault, *sceleris or culpa participem or socium esse*. **abettor**, n. *socius, adiutor*; = — in anything, *alejs rei, or with abl. conatus* (adj.).

abo

abeyance, n. 1, in gen. to be in —, *in dubio, incertum, integrum esse, intermitte*; to leave in —, *rem integram relinquere*; 2, legal, *vacare*; the property is in — (i.e. without a proprietor), *fundus vacat*; conferred the priestly offices as in — on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua in alios contulit*.

abhor, v. tr. *abominari, detestari* (lit. = call a god to witness a curse), *odisse, alqm odio habere* **abhorrence**, n. *detestatio, odium*

abhorrent, adj. 1, = inconsistent with, *ab alqd re abhorrens, alci rei, or (ab) alqd re alienus, alci rei contrarius*; 2, see **HATEFUL**.

abide, v. intr. 1, = linger in, *(com)morari, in alqo loco esse, or versari*, 2, = last, *durare*.

abiding, adj. *dururnus, 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, -um*, 2, = mental power, *facultas, ingenium, vires*; according to one's —, *pro facultate, pro viribus*; a man of —, *vir summi ingenii*.

ablo, adj. 1, = having power, *alejs rei potens*, 2, = fit for, *habilis, aptus, ad alqd idoneus*; 3, = mentally strong, *sagax, sol(l)ers*; 4, to be —, *posse, valere* (= to have strength for); to be — in anything, *alqd re pollere*; as well as I am —, *pro viribus (meis), pro virili parte*. **able-bodied**, adj. *firmus, robustus, validus*.

ablative, n. (*casus*) *ablativus* (Gram.)

ablution, n. *ablutio*; to make an —, *(aqua) abluere*.

abnegation, n. *animi moderatio, temperantia*; self —, *temperantia*.

abnormal, adj. 1, lit. = not according to rule, *enormis* (e.g. *vicius* (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.) *tollere, subvertere, delere, ex(st)inguere*; 2, legal, *abrogare*; to — part of a law by a new one, *obrogare*. **abolition**, n. 1, in gen. = destruction, *dissolutio*; 2, legal, *abrogatio*; — of debts, *tabulae novae*.

abominable, adj. *foedus, teler, detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked) **abominate**, v. tr. see **ABHOR**.

aboriginal, adj. *priscus*; *prisci Latini* = the Latins who lived before the foundation of Rome. **aborigines**, n. *indigenae*.

abortion, n. 1, = miscarriage, *abortio*, *abortus*, -us; to cause an —, *alci abortum facere*, or *inferre*; 2, = a monstrous birth, *abortus*, *portentum*; a drug to procure —, *abortivum* (Juv.). **abortive**, adj. 1, lit. = belonging to premature birth, *abortivus*; 2, fig. = unsuccessful, *irritus*. Adv. *incassum*, *ad irritum*.

abound, v. intr. *alqd re abundare*, *affluere*, *alci superesse*, or *suppeditare* (e.g. he —s in words, *oratio ei suppeditat*). **abundance**, n. *rerum*, i.e. *divitiarum*, etc., *abundantia*, *suppeditatio*, *affluentia*, *ubertas*, *copa*. **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 fut. part. (e.g. he is about to go, *iturus est*). II. prep. with acc., 1, of place, both motion to and rest in, *circa*, *circum*; the people — one, *qui circum alqm sunt*; 2, of time, *circa*; 3, of respect, *de*; with abl. (e.g. he spoke — these things, *de his rebus dixit*); what are you —? *quid agis*?

above, I. adv. 1, of place, *super*, *supra*; the — mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*; 2, of degree, *super*, *supra*; over and —, *satis superque*. II. prep. 1, of place, *super*, acc. or abl. *supra*, ante, acc.; to sit — anyone at table, *supra alqm accumbere*; 2, of degree, *super*, *supra*; — measure, *supra modum*; = more than, *plus* or *amplius* (e.g. he had — 200 soldiers, *plus ducentos milites habuit*).

abreast, adv. *pariter*; two horses —, *equi bifuges*.

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, *percrebescere*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to travel —, *peregrinari*.

abrogate, see ABOLISH.

abrupt, adj. 1, lit. = steep, *abruptus*, *arduus*, *praeeruptus*; 2, fig., of speech, *rudis*, *incompositus*; 3, = sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*, *improvisus*. Adv. 1, *abrupte*, *praeurpè*; 2, *incompositè*; 3, *subito*, *de improviso*, *repente*.

abscess, n. *ulcus*, -eris, n. *suppuratio* (Cels.), *astula*, *apostema*, -âtis, n. (Plin.), *abscessus*, -ûs (Cels.), *cancer*, *carcinoma*, -âtis, n.

abscond, v.intr. 1, = to lie hidden, *delitescere*, *latere*, *occultari*; 2, = to run away, *se in occultum abdere*, *se occultare* or *celare*.

absence, n. *absentia*; — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; — of mind, *alejs rei oblitio*. **absent**, I. adj. *absens*; to be — from, *ab algo abesse*; to be — in mind, *animo excurrere et vagari*; — minded, *inseius*, or *oblitus alejs rei*. II. v.tr. — oneself, *se removere*.

absolute, I. adj. 1, = complete, *perfectus*, *absolutus*, *expletus*; 2, = unconditioned, *absolutus*, *simplex*; 3, = unlimited, *infinite*; — 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 —, *alejs 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 alejs rei* or *(de) alqd re (ab)solvere*, *alqm alqd re liberare*; 3, see PARDON.

absorb, v.tr. 1, lit. *sugere*, *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 quominus* (not in Cic.); to — from appearing in public, *publico carere*. **abstinence**, n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*; days of —, *fasti*, *jejunium*. **abstinent**, adj. *abstinens*, *contineus*, *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 pauli* (lo) *abstrusior*; 2, = deep or acute in thought, *subtilis* (et) *acutus*; an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*; see ABSTRUSE. II. v.tr. 1, to think —ly, *animum a corpore abstrahere*, *mentem ab oculis sevocare*; — the mind from pleasure, *animum a voluptate sevocare*; 2, = to make an abridgment, *epitomen facere*; 3, see STEAL. III. n. *epitome*, -es, f., or *epitoma*. **abstractly**, adv. to think —, see ABSTRACT, II. 1.; *subtiliter*, *acute*. **abstracted**, adj. 1, see ABSTRUSE; 2, = lost in thought, *omnium rerum* or *sui oblitus*. **abstraction**, n. 1, = forgetfulness, *oblivio*; 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*, *inseius*; 2, = ridiculous, *ridiculus*. Adv. 1, *absurde*, *inepte*, *inseie*; 2, *ridicule*. **absurdity**, n. 1, as a quality, *insulsiitas*; 2, = a joke, *ridiculum*; 3, = an act, *res inepta*, *ineptiae*, *nugae*.

abundance, **abundant(ly)**, see ABOUND

abuse, I. n. 1, = the wrong use of a thing, *immoderatio* (= excess), *usus*, -ûs *perversus* (= misapplication); 2, rhetor. t.t. *abusio* (= misuse of a word); 3, = bad language, *convictum*, *maledictum*; 4, = an evil custom, *res mali* or *pestimi exempli*, *malum*, *pestis*, *mos pravus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*. II. v.t. 1, = misuse, *alqd re perverse 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 contumeliosus*. Adv. *maledice*, *contumeliose*.

abut, v.tr. *alci loco adjacere*, *finitimum*, *vicinum*, *confinem*, *continentem*, *conjunctum esse*, *locum tangere*, *attingere*, *alci loco immineere* (= to hang over).

abyas, n. 1, lit. = a great depth, *profundum*, *altitudo* (= depth merely); *gurgis*, -itis, m. (= a whirlpool); *locus praecip* (= precipice); fig. *exitium*; see DESTRUCTION. He plunged in an — of pleasure, *se voluptatibus (prorsus) dedit*; he plunged in an — of ruin, *semel ipse praecipitavit*.

academy, n. 1, = the Platonic school, *Academia*; 2, = a learned body, *collegium*. **academical**, adj. 1, = belonging to a university, *academicus*; 2, = an — (i.e. theoretical) question, *res ad cognitionem modo pertinens*.

accede, v.intr. 1, = to be added to, *accedere ad alqd* or *dat.*; 2, see ACRES.

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); *reipere* (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 —, *rari est accessus*; 2, = addition, *accessio, cumulus*; 3, med. t.t. (e.g. of a fever), *accessio* (Cels.); 4, = an entrance, *aditus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs*. **accessary**, 1, adj. 1, see ADDITIONAL; 2, = privy to, *conscijs alcijs rei, stat, in or de with abl.*, or rel. clause (e.g. *conscijs quae gererentur*, — to what was being done). II. n. = accomplice, *conscijs, unus ex conscijs, sceleris affinis, (culpae) socius*. **accessible**, adj. *patens, facilijs aditu* or *accessu*; not — to any advice, *consiliu non patiens*; he is little —, *difficilis est aditu*. **accession**, n. 1, = increase, *accessus*; 2, = — to the throne, *initium regnandi*.

accidence, n. = the rudiments, *elementa, -orum, rudimenta, -orum*.

accident, 1, = a chance event, *casus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs, eventum*; 2, = a misfortune, *casus, calamitas*. **accidental**, adj. *fortuitus* (e.g. *concursum atomorum*), *forte oblatu*. Adv. *forte, casu*; to mention —, *in mentionem alcijs rei incidere*.

acclaim, **acclamation**, n. *acclamatio* (= shout of applause, in Cic. always of disapproval); with general —, *omnibus probantibus*. **acclaim**, v.tr. *alcijs acclamare*

accommodate, v.tr. *accommodare alqd alci* or with *ad*. **accommodating**, adj. *obsequens, facilijs*; to be — to, *alci morem gerere, morigerari*. **accommodation**, n. 1, = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*; see AGREEMENT; 2, = entertainment or place of entertainment, *hospitium*.

accompany, v.tr. 1, = to go with, *comitem se alci adjungere, dare, praebere, alqm comitari, prosequi, deducere* (as a mark of respect); *stipare* (of a crowd); accompanied by, *cum* (e.g. *tempestas cum grandine*); 2, in music, = to sing or play together, *alci concinere*; — on an instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere, cantum modis musicis excipere*. **accompaniment**, n. 1, *comitatus, -ūs, stipatio*; 2, in music, *adjunctio fidium voci, or vocis fidibus*.

accomplice, n. *crimins conscijs, socius, sceleris affinis*.

accomplish, v.tr. *conficere, perficere, abolvere, consummare, perpolire*; to be —ed (of dreams, &c.), *exitum habere*. **accomplished**, adj. (*perpolitus, elegans, doctus, humanus*). **accomplishment**, n. 1, = fulfilment, *confectio, perfectio, absolutio*; = the end, *finis, exitus, -ūs*; 2, = — of the mind, *ars*, or by some term denoting the subject of the — (e.g. *musica, music* as an —).

accord, I. n. 1, = agreement of sounds (*sonorum*) *conventus, -ūs, nervorum* or *vocum concordia, harmonia*; 2, see AGREEMENT; of one's

own —, *sponte, ultro*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. = to sound with, *convenire*; 2, = agree with, *cum alqo congruere*. **accordance**, see ACCORD. I. In — with, *ex*; in — with the agreement, *ex pacto, ex conventu*; — with my wishes, *ut volui*; — with his opinion, *ex ejus opinione*. **accordant**, adj. *congruens, consentiens, constans*; — together, *unanimus*. **according to**, see ACCORDANCE; *ad, secundum, ad alqd*; — you, *ex tua sententia*; — circumstances, *ex or pro re*. **accordingly**, adv. *itaque, quae cum ita sint*.

accost, I. n. *appellatio, salutatio*. II. v.tr. *alloqui* (rare in good Latin), *appellare, salutare*.

accouchement, n. *partus, -ūs*; a premature —, *abortio*; to be in —, *parere, partum edere*.

account, I. v.tr. 1, = to think, *habere, aestimare*; to — highly, *magni facere*; — lowly, *nhili facere*; — nothing of, *non flocci 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 auctoritate*; 3, = — at a bank, *pecunia in argentariā (collocata)*; to open an —, *pecuniam in argentariam collocare*; to draw upon an —, *alqd de pecuniā sud detrahere*; to pay upon —, *partem debiti* or *ex debito solvere*; — book, *tabula*; 4, = pretext, reason; on my —, *meā de causā, 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.*, defined by context (e.g. *qui tabulas conficit*).

accoutre, v.tr. see EQUIP.

accredit, v.tr. 1, = add credit to, see CONFIRM; 2, = to — an ambassador, *alqm legatum (ad regem, &c.) facere*; 3, see BELIEVE. **accredited**, adj. 1, = admitted, *probatu*; 2, = — envoy, *legatus publice missus*.

accretion, n. *accessio, incrementum, cumulus*.

accumulate, v.tr. (*coacervare, (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 —, *accuratissima*.

accurse, v.tr. see CURSE.

accuse, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd re accusare, postulare, compellare, citare, reum facere, arguere, alqm in jus vocare* or (*exducere, in iudiciu adducere, alci diem dicere, nomen alcijs de alqd re deferre*; — of high treason, *alqm perduellionis, or maiestatis* or *de maestate reum facere*; — of assassination, *alqm inter sicarios accusare*; — of extortion, *de (pecunijs) repetundis accusare*; the accused, *reus*; 2, in gen. *accusare, incusare, criminari*. **accusation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen*, esp. when unfounded; (= — of an informer, secret —) *delatio*; 2, in gen. *incusatio*, (= a speech against) *oratio in alqm*. **accusative**, n. gram. t.t. *accusativus* (*casus*). **accuser**, n. *qui alqm accusat, accusator* (strictly of a public accuser, *petitor* being plaintiff in private case); an informer, *index*; a secret —, *delator*.

accustom, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere alqd re, ad, or dat. (abl. in Cic.)*, 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* (*jactus*, -us), *Venerus*, *basilicus* (because at a Roman symposium the king of the feast was chosen by this throw).

ache, I. n. *dolor*. II. v.intr. *dolere*.

achieve, v.tr. 1. = to finish, *facere*, *conficere*, *efficere*, *perficere*, *consummare*, *finire*; 2. = to gain, *assequi*, *consequi*; to — something (i.e. make progress), *alqd* or *multum* *proficere*. **achievement**, n. 1. = the doing of anything, *confectio*; 2. = a deed, *factus*, -us, n. (but more usual in bad sense); he has made an —, *magna* *confectit*.

acid, adj. 1. = sharp to the taste, *acidus*, *acerbus*, *acer*; 2. = in temper, *acer*, *acerbus*, *morosus*. **acidity**, n. 1. *sapor acidus*; 2. *acerbitas*, *morositas*. **acerbity**, n. *acerbitas* (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 newborn child from the ground); 2. = to admit, *confiteri* (= to confess, e.g. a fault); 3. = to — a kindness, *alci gratias agere*; — a payment, (*in*) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); — a letter, *rescribere* with dat. or ad. **acknowledged**, adj. *cognitus*, *probatas*, *spectatus*. **acknowledgment**, n. 1. = approval, *approbatio*, *comprobatio*; 2. = confession, *confessio*; 3. gratitude (e.g. to make an —, *gratias alci agere*, *se gratum praebere*; 4. see RECEIPT.

acme, n. = height, *fastigium*; to reach the — of glory, *summam gloriam assequi*.

acorn, n. *glans*.

acoustics, n. *ratio audiendi*, *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 alqo*; — with literature, *eruditio*; to make — with, *alqm* or *alqd* (*cog*)*noscere*; to seek — with, *appetere* *alci* *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 amicissimus* = friend, or *homo mihi paene notus* = —. **acquainted**, adj. *notus*, *cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make —, introduce, *alqm ad alqm deducere*; to be — with, *alqm novisse* (*nosse*), to be familiarly — with, *alqo familiariter uti*; — with anything, *alci rei peritus*, *gnarus*, *alqa re imbutus*, *doctus*, *institutus*, *in alqd re versatus*; not — with, *alci rei ignarus*, *inscius*, *rudis*.

acquiesce, v.intr. (*in*) *alqd re acquiescere*, *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, *alci rei cognitio*; a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus*, *multis artibus eruditus*; 3. the process of —, *alci rei comparatio*, *adeptio*. **acquisitive**, adj. *aptus ad alqd impetrandum*.

acquit, v.tr. see ABSOLVE. **acquittal**, n. *absolutio* *alci rei*. **acquittance**, n. *epocha* (Jct.); to give or to enter an —, *in acceptum referre*.

acid, adj. = hot and biting, both of physical taste and of temper, *acerbus*, *mordens*, *mordax*. **acridity**, n. *acerbitas*.

acrimonious, adj. *mordax*, *mordens*, *acerbus*, *aculeatus*. Adv. *mordaciter*, *acerbe*. **acrimony**, n. *acerbitas*.

across, prep. 1. = the other side of, *trans*; 2. with verbs of motion, *trans*, *per* = right through; something comes — my mind, *alqd mihi* (*de improvisu*) *ob(f)icitur*.

acrostic, n. = riddle, *aenigma*, -atis, 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, *alci partes agere* or *tractare*, *personam tractare*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicare*; 2. in life, *personam sustinere* or *tuere*; 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 facinore*. **action**, n. 1. = the doing of anything, *actio*; 2. = a deed, *factum*; 3. in battle, *res gestae*; = 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, *lus*, *litus*, f., *actio* *alci rei*, or *de alqd re* (e.g. *furti*, *de repetundis*); to bring an — against, *actionem in alqm instituere*, *alci diem dicere*. **actionable**, adj. *cujus rei actio est*, *quod contra leges est*. **actor**, n. 1. = one who acts, *qui agit*, *facit*, *alci rei actor*; 2. on the stage, *histrion*, *actor*; comic —, *comœdus*; 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*, (*gynaeus*). Adv. *acriter*, *impigre*, *industrie*, (*gynaviter*). **activity**, n. 1. = quickness, *celeritas*; 2. = industry, *industria*, *impigritas*. **actual**, adj. *verus*, *manifestus*. Adv. *vere*, *re verâ*; actually^o *ilane vero*. **actuate**, v.tr. *excitare*, *impellere*.

acumen, n. *ingenii acies*, *acumen*.

acute, adj. 1. of pain, *acutus*, *gravis*, *vehemens* *acerbus*; 2. of intellect, *acutus*, *subtilis*, *acer*, *perspicax*, *sagax*; 3. see ANGLE, ACCENT. Adv. *acute*, *graviter*, *vehementer*, *subtiliter*, *sagaciter*. **acuteness**, n. *sagacitas*, *perspicacitas*, *ingenii acies*, *acumen*, *subtilitas*.

adage, n. *proverbum*.

adamant, n. *adamas*, -antis, m. **adaman-tine**, adj. 1. lit. *adaman-tinus*; 2. fig. = very strong, *validissimus*; see STRONG.

adapt, v.tr. *alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd accommo-dare*, *aptare*, *efficere* *ut alqd cum alqd re con-veniat*. **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, *alci rei accessio* or *additamentum*; 3. in arith. *additio*, opp. to *abstractio* (= subtraction) (Quint.); by — and subtraction to find a total of various items, *addendo deducendoque summam facere*. **additional**, adj. *novus*, *ad-ditus*, *adjectus*.

adder, n. *vipera*.

addit, v.tr. *alci* or *alci rei* *se dare*, *dedere*, or *tradere*; *se ad studium alci rei conferre*, *invenire*

bīre. addicted, adj. *alci rei deditus, alcjs rei studiosus*; to be — to a person, *totum alcjs esse*.

addle, v.tr. *abortivum facere*; an addled egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.), *ovum irritum, zephyrium* (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 li(ter)as inscribere*. **II. n.** 1, = speech to anyone, *allogutium*, 2, = speech to a meeting, *contio* (in late Lat. also = a sermon), *oratio*, 3, of a letter, *inscriptio*; 4, = place, *locus* (e.g. to that —); 5, = adroitness, *soli(ter)tia*; 6, —es = courtship, to pay one's —es 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, alcjs rei or alqd re peritus*.

adequate, adj. *alci or alci rei proprius, alci, alci rei or 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, alcjs studiosum esse*; to — together, *cohaerere*, — to a party, *e partibus esse, (alcjs) partibus favere*. **adherence, adhesion, n.** 1, lit. by ADHERE; 2, = attachment, *amor, studium erga or in alqm*. **adherent, n.** *unus e sociis*; — of a school of thought, *discipulus*; = political —, *cum alqo consentiens, his —s, swi.* **adhesive, adj.** = sticky, *tenax*; — plaster, *cataplasma, -ātus, n.* (Cels.).

adiu! vale! pl. *valete*; to bid —, *alqm salvere or valere iubere*; at the end of letters, *vale, valete, cura ut valeas, valeatis*.

adjacent, adj. *alci rei adjacens, adjectus, contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*; to be —, *adjacere*; of a country, *contingere* (e.g. *fines Helvetiorum*), or *continentem esse* with dat. or abl. with *cum*.

adjective, n. *nomen adjectivum* (Gram.).

adjoin, v. see ADJACENT (to be).

adjourn, v. tr. *differe, proferre, prorogare*; to — the day of trial, *diem prodicere*. **adjournment, n.** *dilatio, prolatio*.

adjudge, v. tr. *alqd alci adiciere, adjudicare*; to — a triumph, *alci triumphum decernere* (so of everything else awarded by the Senate, e.g. *honores, pecuniam*)

adjunct, n. *accessio, alqd alci rei appositum, additum*.

adure, v. tr. 1, = to impose an oath upon, *alqm furejurando or sacramento, ad furejurandum adigere, iurejurando obstringere*; 2, = to entreat, to — (by), (*per alqm or alqd*) *obsecrare, obtestari*. **adjuration, n.** = entreaty, *obsecratio, obtestatio*.

adjust, v. tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, see ADAPT.

adjustment, n. *accommodatio*.

adjutant, n. *optio, -onis, m.*

administer, v. tr. *alqd administrare, gerere, procurare, alqd re fungi, alci rei praesere*; to — an oath to, *alci furejurandum adferre*; 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 praesere*.

admire, v. tr. (ad) *mirari*. **admiration, n.** (ad) *miratio*. **admirable, adj. I.** = worthy of admiration, (ad) *mirandus, (ad) mirabilis*; 2, = excellent, *optimus, egregius, extimius, praestans, praestabilis*. Adv. *mirum in modum, mirum quantum, (ad) mirabiliter, optime, egregie, eximie*.

admit, v. tr. 1, = to allow to enter, *alqm admittere, aditum alci dare, adeundi copiam or potestatem alci facere*; 2, = concede, *concedere, dare*; 3, = confess, *fatēri, confiteri*; 4, = to allow, *habere* (e.g. *alqd excusationis*, = some excuse), *patri*; this —s of no doubt, *de hoc dubitari non potest*. **admission, n.** 1, = leave to enter, *admissio, aditus, adeundi copia*; 2, = concession, *concessio*; in argument, with this —, *hoc concessio*. **admissible, I.** = to be received, *accipiendus*; 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 FUSC.

adolescence, n. *adulescentia (adol.)*

adopt, v. tr. 1, legal *tert.* *alqm adoptare, (ad) viciare*; 2, = to accept, *accipere, recipere*; to — a resolution, *alqd constituere, consilium inire*.

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.** *sanctus, venerandus*. **adoration, n.** *cultus, -tus, veneratio*.

adorn, v. tr. (ex) *ornare, decorare*; an —ed style in speaking, *oratio ornata*. **adornment, n.** *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*.

adrift, adj. I. lit. *fluctibus or vento jactatus*; 2, in mind, to be —, (animo) *vagari*.

adroit, adj. *callidus, soli(ter), habilis*. Adv. *callide*. **adroitness, n.** *habilitas, soli(ter)tia*.

adulation, n. *adulatio, assentatio, blanditia, ambitio*.

adult, I. adj. *adultus*. **II. n.** *pubes*; —s, *puberes*.

adulterate, v. tr. *adulterare, corrumpere, vitare*.

adultery, n. *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterium cum alqo or alqd facere, inire*. **adulterous, adj.** *adulteriis 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, *aetate provehi*; in rank, *ad ampliorem gradum* (e.g. *ad consulatum*) *provehi*. **II. v. tr.** 1, *alqm alqd re augere, (ex)ornare*; to — anyone's interests, *alci or alcjs rei consilium*; 2, = to bring forward an opinion, *sententiam dicere, aperire*; 3, = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.). **III. n.** 1, = a going forward, *progressus, -us, iter, -ineris, n.*; 2, = an increase, *progressus*; 3, = of money, *pecunia in antecessum data* (Sen.). **advance-guard, n.** *primus agmen*. **advancement, n.** 1, in rank, *gradus, -us amplior*, or by name of office to which — is made (e.g. to the consulship, *consulatus*); 2, in gen. = — of interests, etc., by influ. of verb to advance (e.g. the — of your interests, *tibi consilium*).

advantage, n. *commodum, iucrum, fructus, -us, emolumentum, utilitas, bonum* (esp. in pl. *bona, -a*); — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; to my

—, *ere med* 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. *quæstuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus*. Adv. *utiliter*.

advent, lit. *adventus*, -us. **adventitious**, adj. *adventicius, externus*.

adventure, I. n. 1, = daring deed, *facinus, -oris*, n., *audax inceptum*; 2, = an unusual occurrence, *res nova* or *mira*. II. v.tr. *alqd audere, tentare, experiri, periclitari*. **adventurer**, n. *qui alqd tentat*; a mere —, *fraudator*. **adventurous**, adj. *audax, temerarius*. Adv. *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 adversæ*. Adv. *contra*; to act —, *alci* or *alci rei adversari, repugnare*; to act — to one's own interest, *utilitati suæ repugnare*. **adversity**, n. *adversa, res adversæ, miseria*.

advert to, v.tr. *animum ad alqd intendere, alqd animadvertere*.

advertise, v.tr. 1, = to inform, *alqd alci nuntiare, alqm de alqa re certiorare facere*; 2, = to make publicly known, *prædicare, pronuntiare*; — in the papers, *in actis* (*diurnis* or *publicis*) *pronuntiare*. **advertisement**, n. 1, *iudicium, significatio*; 2, *prædicatio, proclamatio* (*in actis*).

advice, n. *consilium*; by my —, *me auctore*; a pretty piece of —, *pulchre suades*! **advise**, v.tr. 1, = give advice, *consilium alci dare, alci suadere* ut or *alqd, alqm alqd* or *ut, monere, alqm alqd, ad* or *in alqd* or *ut, hortari*; 2, = to inform, *alqm de alqd re certiorare 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 —, *causas 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, ætherius*.

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. *moros commodi, affabilitas, mansuetudo, comitas, communitas* (Nep.).

affair, n. *res, opus, -ëris*, n. (= work), *negotium, occupatio, ministerium, munus, -ëris*, 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 afficere*; 2, = to injure, *alci nocere, noxium esse*; 3, = to be fond of, *diligere, amare*; 4, = to assume an appearance, *simulare, imitari, præ se ferre*; to — constancy, etc., *constantiam, etc., simulare*. **affection**, n. *simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio*. **affected**, 1, of persons, *molles, ineptus* (= silly), *alqd ostentans*; 2, of things, *quæstus, simulatus, putidus, molestus* (of speech). Adv. *putide, inepte, mollior, molestè*.

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. *uxoris*), *pius* (= dutifully —), *indulgens*. Adv. *amanter, indulgenter, pie*; — yours (at the end of a letter), *cura ut valeas* or *vale*.

affiance, I. n. 1, = trust, *fiducia, fides*; in anything, *alci rei*; with anything, see **AFFINITY**; 2, = marriage contract, *sponsalia, -ium*. II. v.tr., see **BETROTH**.

affidavit, n. *testimonium per tabulas datum* (Quint.).

affinity, 1, = relationship, *propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo* (= family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *a(d)ynatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas, af finitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); 2, = close connection, similarity *cognatio, conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognati studiorum*.

affirm, v.tr. 1, *ato* (defective = I say Yes, opp. *nego*), *affirmare, confirmare, annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri, confiteri* (= to admit); 2, legal t.t. to — a contract, law, etc., *pactum, legem, etc., sancire, ratum esse jubere* (of the Senate). **affirmation**, n. 1, in gen. *affirmatio*; 2, legal t.t. *confirmatio*. **affirmative**, adj. *aiens* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans*; an — answer, *affirmatio*. Adv. to reply —, *ato, alqd confirmare*.

affix, v.tr. = to fasten or put to, *alqd alci rei* (*a*) *figere, alqd ad rem alligare, annexere, 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)cruciare, vexare, mordere, pungere*. **affliction**, n. *ægritudo* (= sickness of mind), *dolor, maestitia* (= sadness, opp. *hilaritas, lætitia*), *molestia, maeror* (= dejection); — of body, *ægrotoatio, morbus*. **afflicting**, adj. *tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus*.

affluence, n. *abundantia, affluentia* (more than you want), *ubertas* (= fulness, copia); — of good things, *suppeditatio bonorum*. **affluent**, see, **ABUNDANT**, under **ABOUND**.

afford, v.tr. 1, = to supply, *præstare, præbère, concedere, alci rei (faciendæ) potestatem facere* (e.g. to — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi secum pot. fac.*); 2, = to yield, *reddere, suppeditare*; 3, = to have the means or to be able, *posse*.

affranchise, see **FREE**, v.tr.

affray, n. = disturbance or petty quarrel, *rixa, pugna, tumultus, -us* (of a mob).

affright, see **FRIGHTEN**.

affront, I. v.tr. 1, = to meet, *alci* or *ad* or *in alqd occurrere, alci obviam ire*; 2, = to wound the feelings, *offendere, lædere, pungere* (= to sting), *mordere*. II. n. *opprobrium, contumelia, injuria*. **affronting**, adj. *injuriosus, contumeliosus*.

afield, adv. *in agros* (with verbs of motion), *in agris* (with verbs of rest).

afloat, adj. & adv., to be —, *navigare, navi vehi*.

afloat, adv. *pedibus* (e.g. *pedibus ire*).

aforsaid, adj. *quem* or *quod supra scripsi, commemoravi, etc.*

afraid, adj. *anxius, sollicitus, timidus, pavidus, trepidus, ignavus, (per)territus*; to be —, *alqm, alqd timere, metuere, reformidare*; not to be —, *sine metu* or *securum esse*.

afresh, adv. see AGAIN.

after, I. prep. post (with accus.) 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 relicta*, = — 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* (e.g. *secundus a rege*, = next to the king); = according to, *secundum* (e.g. *secundum legem*, = *rationem*, etc.). If a model is intended, *ad* is used (e.g. *ad normam*, = after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt*, = they form themselves wholly after their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, = moderately; *ad formam*, = *effigiem*, = *similitudinem*, denoting imitation). II. conj. 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, postea, posthac* (denoting specially sequence in time); *deinde, exinde, inde* (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); *denique* (an unbroken sequence in time), *mox* (= presently, shortly after, opp. *nunc*). When the “afterward” refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans liked to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle (e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterwards gave him up to Amulius, *latrones Remum ceperunt et captum Amulio tradiderunt*); three years —, *post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno*; first, afterward, lastly, *primum, 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, denuo, rursus, rursus*; again and again, *iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum*; in composition by re-; to rise —, *resurgere*; 2, = hereafter, *posthac, postea*; 3, = in turn, *contra, vicissim*; 4, of the heads of a speech, *ad hoc or haec*.

against, prep. 1, = rest near, *ad* with accus. (e.g. *ad murum*), *contra* with accus. (e.g. *contra insulam*); 2, = motion towards, *adversus* or *ad alqm* or *alqd*; 3, = hostility towards, *adversus* or *in alqm*, *contra alqm* or *alqd*; a speech — *Caecina*, *oratio in Caecinam*; — expectation, *praeiter* or *contra opinionem*; — the stream, *wind, adverso flumine, vento*; — one's will, *alqo invito*; for and —, *in utramque partem*; 4, of time, *ad* or *in* with accus.; *sub lucem*, = daylight (i.e. just before).

age, n. *aetas* (= the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, *aequalis* (also = contemporaries); men of the same —, *ejusdem aetatis* or *temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores* (= the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, *aetate proximus*; his — did not understand Socrates, *Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur*; *saeculum* (= a long indefinite period), *tempus, -oris, n.*, or in pl.; to be of —, *sui potentem, sui juris esse*; not of —, *nondum adultus aetate*; old —, *senectus, -ilis, f.*; to be twenty years of —, *viginti annos natum esse*. **aged**, adj. *aetate provecitior* 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*.

aggrandize, v.tr. *amplificare, augere. ag-*

grandizement, n. *amplificatio, dignitatis accessio* (= — in rank).

aggravate, v.tr. 1, = to increase, *augere*; 2, = to exasperate, *exasperare, lacerare, incitare*.

aggregate, I. n. *summa*. II. v.tr. *congregare. aggregation*, n. *congregatio*.

aggression, n. 1, in war, *impetus, -us, incursio, incursus, -us, excursio, oppugnatio* (= storming of a place); 2, in gen. = encroachment, *injuria*. **aggressive**, adj. *hostilis, insensu*. Adv. *hostiliter, insense*. **aggressor**, 1, *qui bellum suscepit*; 2, in gen. *qui injuriam alicui facit*.

aggrieve, v.tr., see GRIEVE.

aghost, adj. (*ex*)*territus, perturbatus*; to stand —, *stupere*.

agile, adj. *agilis, velox, pernix. agility, n. = nimbleness, *agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas*.*

agitate, v.tr. 1, = to move hither and thither, to move greatly, *agitare, quatere* (= to shake), *rotare, circumagere* (= to drive round), (*com*)*movere*, (*con*)*turbare*; 2, = to excite, *percutere, perturbare, commovere, percellere*; 3, = to discuss, to — a question, *rem* or *de re agere, disputare, disserere*; *solv*(*ic*)*itare* (= to stir up), *alqm excitare* (by speech). **agitation**, 1, *agitatio, jactatus, -us, jactatio* (as of the sea), *concussus, -us, concussio*; — of the body, *corporis motus, -us, comb. agitati motusque corporis*; to be in —, *moveti, agitari*; 2, — of mind, *animi motus, commotio, concitatio*; strong —, *animi perturbatio*; to be under —, *perturbatum esse*; 3, of a question, *disputatio*. **agitator**, n. *turbator plebis* or *vulgi*, to be an —, *rebus novis studere*.

ago, adv. *abhinc*; thirty days —, (*num*) *abhinc triginta diebus*, or *abhinc triginta dieq*, *ante triginta dies*; long —, *jam pridem*.

agony, n. 1, of body, *dolor, aegrotatio*; 2, of mind, *aegritudo, dolor. agonize, I. v.intr. (*ex*)*cruciari, torqueri*. II. v.tr. (*ex*)*cruciare, torquere*.*

agrarian, adj. *agrarius*.

agree, I. v.intr. = to be of one mind and voice, *concinnere, conspirare, consentire, congruere*; not to —, *dissentire, discrepare de re*; II. v.tr. 1, to — upon, *alci rei assentiri, de alqo re congruere, idem sentire*; to — upon terms, *conditiones accipere*; 2, to — with, *salubrem alci esse*; not to —, *gravem esse*. **agreement**, n. 1, *consensus, consensus, -us, concordia, unanimitas* (opp. *discordia*); 2, = a compact, *pactum*; to strike an —, *alqd cum alqo pacisci. agreeable, adj. 1, = pleasant, *acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis*; 2, = witty, *lepidus, facetus*; 3, — to, *alci rei* or *alq alqd accommodatus, aptus, alci rei* or *cum alq re conveniens*.*

agriculture, n. *agri* (*agrorum*) *cultura* (or as one word, *agricultura*), or *agri cultus* (or as one word), or *agrorum cultus, -us. agricultural*, adj. *rusticus rebus deditus. agriculturist*, n. *arator, agricola, in, agri cultor* (or as one word, *agricultor*).

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 —, *anteire, praetire*; to run —, *praecurrere*; to swim —, *praenatare*; to sail —, *praeverhi*.

aid, I. n. 1, = help, *auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium* (esp. = resource) *open* (n. ops and dat. opt not used); 2, = a tax, *vectigal*. II. v.tr.

auxilium alicui offerre, alicui adesse or *promissio esse, aliquid (ad) iurare.*

ailing, adj. *eeger*; see **SICK**.

aim, **I.** n. 1. *meta* (= the goal); *scopus*, -i (= mark. Suet.); to fix an —, *aliquid petere*; 2, fig. *propositum*; to propose an — to yourself, *finem sibi proponere*; what is the — of this? *quorsum haec spectant?* **II.** v.tr. 1. *telum collinere, telum dirigere* or *intendere* in *aliquid* or *aliquid*, *telum petere aliquid* or *aliquid*; 2, fig. *aliquid (animo) intendere, spectare, pertinere ad aliquid* (e.g. these things — at concord, *haec ad concordiam spectant*).

air, **I.** n. 1. *caelum* (= the whole atmosphere); *aer* (accus. sing. *aera*, = *atp*, the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (= *aether*, 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, *aliquid* or *aliquid rei species, forma, facies*; to have an — of any kind, *se gerere* with adv. (e.g. *honeste*), *se praebere* with adj. (e.g. *talem*); to give oneself —s, *se factare* or *olentare*; 3, = a tune, *modus* ('inustus'), *cantus*, -ūs. **II.** v.tr. *aeri* *exponere, ventilare*. **airy**, adj. *aerius, aethrius, aëri expositus*. **airiness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a place, *locus ventis expositus*).

aiale, n. *ala* (side), *spatium medium* (mid).

akin, adj. *propinquus, a(d)gnatus* (on the father's side), *cognatus* (on the mother's); to be near —, *aria propinquitate alicui conjunctum esse, alicui finitimum esse*.

alabaster, **I.** n. *alabastrites*, -ae, m. **II.** adj. *ex alabastris factus*; an — box, *alabaster*, or *alabastra* (pl. neut.).

alack! alack-a-day! interj. *cheu, vae mihi*.

alacrity, n. 1, = quickness, *pernicitas, velocitas*; 2, = cheerfulness, *alacritas, hilaritas*.

alarm, **I.** n. 1. *strepitus*, -ūs (= a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus*, -ūs (= uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); comb. *strepitus et tumultus*; to give — of fire, *incendium condamnare*; to sound the —, *classicum canere*; from —, *prae strepitu*; to be in —, *trepidare*; 2, = fear, *terror, trepidatio*; see **AFRAID, FEAR**. **II.** v.tr. *conterbare, terrere*.

alas! alas-a-day! see **ALACK**.

album, n. *liber*.

alcove, n. *zotheca*.

alder, **I.** n. *alnus*, f. **II.** adj. *alneus*.

alderman, n. *magistratus*, -ūs, more definitely according to context (i.e. if the — is mentioned as a judge, *iudex*).

ale, n. *cer(e)visia* (a Gallic word). **ale-house**, n. *caupona*.

alert, adj. *vigil, ulacer*; 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) *aliquo, aliquid re, alicui or alicui rei alienus*; see **ABHORRENT**. **II.** n. *alienigena*, 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, *aliquid ab aliquo alienare*. **alienation**, n. 1, (of goods), (ab) *alienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *diminutio de aliqua re*; 2, — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens, insanis* (= delusion), *insania* (= loss of reason, madness), *decuria* (= folly), *delirium* (= wandering), *furore* (= rage).

alight, v.intr. *descendere*; — from a horse, *ex equo descendere*.

alike, **I.** adv. *pariter, aequè, eodem modo*. **II.** adj. *similis*.

alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, *in vita* or *in vivis esse, vivere*. See **LIVE**.

all, adj. 1, = every, *omnis*; 2, = the whole, *totus, solidus*; — together, *cunctus, universus*; in — respects, *ex omni parte, plana, 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 sententias*, = to be acquitted by four votes in —); taken together, *omnino* (e.g. there were five in —, *quinque omnino erant*).

allay, v.tr. *lenire, levare, sedare, mitigare*.

allege, v.tr. to — in excuse, *aliquid alicui excusare*; see **ASSERT**. **allegation**, n. 1, *affirmatio*; 2, = a charge, *indictum, accusatio*.

allegation, n. *fides*; to swear —, *in verba aliquid iurare*; to keep in one's —, *aliquid 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, *angustior, -ūs*.

allot, v.tr. = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (= to cast lots for), *sorte legere*. **allotting**, n. *sortitio*; = to assign, (ad) *tribuere, assignare, addicere, adjudicare*. **allotment**, n. 1, = act of allotting, *assignatio*; 2, = ground, *ager, possessio*.

allow, v.tr. 1, = permit, *sinere* (subj. with or without ut), *patri* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alicui* (with ut or inf.), *concedere* (= to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeas*; 2, = concede, *concedere, confiteri*; allowed = acknowledged, *spectatus, cognitus*; 3, = to give, *dare*; for a public object, *decorare*. **allowable**, adj. *concessus, licitus*. **allowance**, n. 1, = permission, *concessio, permissio*; 2, = indulgence, *indulgentia*; to make — for, *aliquid condonare*; 3, = money, *pecunia in aliquid data*.

alloy, **I.** n. = a spoiling, *corruptio, depravatio*; without —, *sincerus, purus*. **II.** v.tr. *corrumpere, vitare*.

allude to, v.tr. = to refer to, *significare aliquid* or *aliquid designare, describere*. **allusion**, n. *significatio, mentio aliquid rei*.

allure, v.tr. in or ad *aliquid allicere, invitare*; *inescare* (by a bait). **alluring**, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. **allurement**, n. *invitamentum* (= something inviting), *incitamentum* (= something impelling); —s, *illicebrae*.

ally, **I.** n. *socius, federatus*; *foedere sociatus* (= united by treaty); relating to an —, *socialis*.

II. v.tr. *foedus facere, aliquid* or *aliquid cum aliquid re conjungere, societatem cum aliquid inire*; to — oneself, *se cum aliquid conjungere, foedus cum aliquid amittere*. **alliance**, n. *societas, foedus, -eris*, n., *matrimonial* —, *matrimonium*.

almanack, n. *fasti, -orum, ephemeris, -idis*, f.

almighty, adj. *omnipotens*.

almond, n. *amygdala, amygdalum*; — tree, *amygdalus*, f.

almost, adv. *prope, paene, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portas et murum erat*, = war was all but at the gates), *ad* (with accus. = close to), *circiter* (about), *haud multum* or *non longe absuit* quā.

alms, n. *stips, -is*, f. (nom. not used), *beneficium* (= a kindness). **almoner**, n. *qui largitionibus vacat*. **alms-house**, n. *ptochotrophium* (Jct.).

aloe, n. *aloe*, -es, f.

aloft, adv. *sublime*.

alone, I. adj. *solus, unus, unus solus*; also by *usus omnium* or *ex omnibus*; *sine arbitris, remotis arbitris* (= without witness). II. adv. See ONLY.

along, I. adv. *porro, protinus*; get — with you, *abū, apage* (te). II. prep. *secundum, praeter*; to sail —, *litus* or *oram praetervehi*; — with, *una cum*.

aloof, adv. *procul*; to stand — from, *se ab alqd re removēre*.

aloud, adv. *clare, clarā voce, magnā voce, summā voce*. See LOUD.

alphabet, n. *lit(terarum nomina et contextus, -ūs, (Quint.))*. See LETTER. **alphabetical**, adj. *in lit(terarum digestus)*. Adv. *lit(terarum ordine*

already, adv. *jam, jam tum, jam tunc, jam diu, jamdudum, jampridem* (= 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, videm* (= again, in the same way), *et ipse*, (e.g. *Vespasiano Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus ductus 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 poetae* = of old, musicians were also poets). See AND.

altar, n. *ara* (= every slight elevation of stone, &c.), *altaria, -rum* (= 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)vertēre, novare* (= to give a new form), *emendare, corrigere* (= to take away faults), *variare* (= to change often), *invertēre* (= to turn upside down), *corrumpere* (= to falsify, as *tabulas publicas*); what is done cannot be altered, *factum fieri infectum non potest*. II. v.intr. *converti*. To be altered, (com)mutari, *immutari*, both minds and facts are much —, *magna facti est veni et amorum 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, *caeli varietas*, — of fortune, *fortunaē 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, mutans*; 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, quanquam (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*), *quamvis* (= however much), *cum (quom, quum)*, = since, seeing, that, with subj.

altitude, n. *altitudo*.

altogether, adv. 1, = at the same time, *una simul, eodem tempore, conjunctim* (= in common, e.g. *auxilia petere*); 2, = all together, *ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi*; 3, = wholly, *porsus*.

plane, omnino, penitus, funditus (esp. with verbs of destroying); he is — made up of, *totus ex alqd re factus est*.

alum, n. *alūmen*.

always, adv. *semper, omni tempore, nunquam (nunq.) non*; the best is — the last, *optimum quidque est ultimum*; I — do it, *hoc facere soleo*.

amalgamate, v.tr. *alqd (cum) alqd re (com)-miscere*. **amalgamation**, n. *conjunctio*.

amanuensis, n. a *manu (servus, Jct.)*, ab *epistulis (servus, Jct.)*, qui pro alqd scribit.

amass, v.tr. (*co)accervare, aggerare, accumulare*. See ACCUMULATE, HEAP.

amatory, adj. *amatorius*; see LOVE.

amaze, v.tr. *obstupefacere, percutere*.

amazed, adj. *obstupefactus*, to be —, *stupere, (ob)stupescere*. **amazing**, adj. *mirus, immanis*; an — quantity of money, *immanes pecuniae*. Adv. *vehementer, mirum in modum*. **amazement**, n. *stupor*; see ASTONISH, 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**, n. *ambiguitas* (e.g. *verborum*); see DOUBT.

ambition, n. *ambitio, laudis studium, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris* or *famae, aviditas* or *avaritia gloriae, aestus quidam gloriae* (sometimes merely *gloria*, e.g. *alcjs gloriae favere* and *gloriā duci*). **ambitious**, adj. *ambitiosus, avidus gloriae* or *laudis, cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appetens gloriae*; to be —, *laudis studio trahi, gloriā duci*; adv. *cupide*, or by *adj.*

amble, v tr. *lente procedere*.

ambrosia, n. *ambrosia*. **ambrosial**, adj. *ambrosius*.

ambush, n. *insidiae* (= the place and the men); to lay in —, *in insidiis (col)locare* or *disponere*; to lie in —, *in insidiis esse*.

ameliorate, v tr. *corrigere* (= 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 obaediens*; 2, legal t.t. *sub alcjs jus et jurisdictionem sub-junctus*.

amend, I. v tr. *emendare, corrigere*. II. v.intr. *mores mutare* (of morals), *convalescere* (of health). **amendment**, n. *correctio, emendatio*. **amends**, n. *satisfactio, expiatio*; to make — for, *alqd expiare* (of a crime), *damnum restituere* or *resarcire* (of a loss).

amethyst, n. *amethystus* (Plin.).

amiable, adj. *suavis, dulcis, venustus, jucundus*. Adv. *suaviter, jucunde*. **amiability**, n. *suavitas, venustas, jucunditas*.

amicable, adj. see FRIENDLY.

amidst, prep. *in medio (loco), in medio (parte) alcjs rei*; sometimes by *ipse* (e.g. *in the midst of the preparations for war, in ipso apparatu belli*).

amiss, adv. *male*; there is something — with me, *male mecum agitur*; to use —, *alqd re perverse (ab)uti*; to take —, *aegre* or *molestē ferre, in malam partem accipere*.

ammunition, *n.* (*instrumenta et*) *apparatus, is belli, arma, -orum, tela, -orum.*

amnesty, *n.* *venia praeteritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (= the public safeguard), *amnestia*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire.*

among, *prep.* *inter, in* (with *abl.*); from —, *ex, de*; — men, *inter homines, in hominibus.*

amorous, *adj.* **1.** in good sense, *amans, amore incensus*; **2.** in bad sense, *libidinosus.* *Adv.* *maximo cum amore, libidinoso.* **amorousness**, *n.* *amor, libido.*

amount, **I.** *n.* *summa, vivum* (= the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a not considerable —, *nummi 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 —s to the same thing, *idem or par est, nihil interest utrum.*

amphibious, *adj.* *animal cujus et in terrâ et in aquâ 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 alci*), *amputare* (*caput alci*). **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.* **analyze**, *v.tr.* *explicare, expedire, quasi in membra discernere.*

anapaest, *n.* *anapaestus.*

anarchy, *n.* *licentia, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *civilis in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est.* **anarchical**, *adj.* *legibus carens.* *Adv.* *sine legibus.*

anathema, *n.* in civil affairs, to put a person under —, *aquâ et igni interdicere alci*; *devotio, anathēma, -ātis.*

anatomy, *n.* *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humana corpora.* **anatomical**, *adj.* *anatomicus.* **anatomize**, *v.tr.* *incidere corpus mortui, rescindere artus cadaveris.* **anatomist**, *n.* *qui incidit, etc.*

ancestor, *n.* *auctor generis or gentis* (= founder of a clan or family), *unus e majoribus* (= a forefather). **ancestors**, **ancestry**, *n.* *priores, majores, patres.* **ancestral**, *adj.* *avitus, proavitus.*

anchor, **I.** *n.* *ancora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras*; to raise —, *ancoram or ancoras tollere or solvere*; *fig. spes, auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, = the senate was the chief — of all nations). **II.** *v. tr.* *navem ad ancoras deligere.* **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, *veteres,*

antiqui, prisci, majores (= forefathers). *Adv.* *olim, antea, antiquitus, patrum memoria.*

and, *conj.* *et, que* (*enclit.* unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *explo-ratores centurionesque, atque, ac* (only before consonants). Sometimes “and” does not appear (e.g. *horse and man, equi viri*; men and women, *virii mulieres*; also *patri a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est* = my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers). Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula (e.g. *venit nuntius qui nuntiabat*); also the participle (e.g. *prodians haec locutus est, he went forward and said these things*); so *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat. Also a conjunction (e.g. *Xanthippus cum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit* = Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself). And also, *et quoque, nec non, idemque or et idem* (e.g. *musicus idemque philosophus*); and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and not, *neque, nec, et non* (the former to negative a sentence; the latter, a word); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulant scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing); and no one or nothing, *nec quisquam, quidquam*; and never, *nec unquam* (*unq.*); = but, *autem* (e.g. *I do this, and you that, ego hoc facio, tu autem, etc.*).

anecdote, *n.* *dictum, fabula, fabella.*

anemone, *n.* *anemone, -es, f.*

anew, *adv.* *denuo, de or ab integro.*

angel, *n.* *angelus.*

anger, **I.** *n.* *ira, iracundia, bilis* (= the gall), *stomachus* (= temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *irae, iracundiae*; from —, *prae irâ*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum irâ.* **II.** *v.tr.* *laccsere, iram, bilem or stomachum alci movere.* **angry**, *adj.* *iratus, irâ incensus, accensus, or inflammatius, iracundus*; to make angry, *iram or bilem or stomachum alci movere.* *Adv.* *irate, iracunde.*

angle, **I.** *n.* **1.** *angulus*; **2.** = an instrument for fishing, *hamus.* **II.** *v.tr.* **1.** *piscari* *hamo pisces capere, arundine pisces captare*, **2.** *fig. to* — after, *alqd captare, aucupari*; see **FISH.** **angler**, *n.* *piscator.*

anglican, *adj.* *use Britannicus.*

anguish, *n.* *cruciatu, -is, tormentum, dolor*; see **ACHE.**

angular, *adj.* *angularis, angulatus.*

animadvert, *v.tr.* **1.** = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere, (ob)servare*; **2.** = to punish, *punire, in alqm animadvertere*; **3.** = to criticize, *judicare.*

animal, **I.** *n.* *animal, bestia* (opp. *homo*), *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 *corpus*, opp. *animus*, (= e.g. animal pleasures, *corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum or pecudum* (e.g. *hoc est beluarum*). **animalcule**, *n.* by circumloc. *animal exigui corporis, etc.*

animate, **I.** *v.tr.* **1.** = to give life to, *animare*; **2.** *fig.* = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*, — his courage, *animum erigere.* **II.** *adj.* *animatus, animatus.* **animated**, *adj.* **1.** *lit.* *animatus*; **2.** *fig.* = lively, *vegetus, alacer*; — by anything, *alqd re incensus.* **animation**, *n.* *alacritas, vehementia.*

animosity, n. *odium, invidia, ira, simulas*

ankle, ankle-bone, n. *talus*. **anklet**, n. *periscelis, -idis, f.*

annals, n. *annales, -ium, m., monumenta rerum gesturum*.

annex, v. tr. **1**, = to add to, *alqd alic rei or ad alqd (ad)jungere, addere **2**, = to conquer, *alqd alic rei sub(ju)gere*, to — a country, in *ditionem suam reducere* **annexation**, n. **1**, *adjunctio, accessio, appositio*; **2**, of a town, *expugnatio* (by storm).*

annihilate, v. tr. *delere, ex(s)tinguere* (as a light, e. g. *alq's saltem*), *excudere, tollere, funditus tollere* **annihilation**, n. *ex(s)tinctio, interitus, -us, excidium*.

anniversary, n. *sacra, -orum, anniversaria* (= festival), *festi dies anniversarii*.

annotate, v. tr. *annotare* (Plin.). **annotation**, n. *annotatio*.

announce, v. tr. *(re)nnuntiare, indicare*

announcement, n. *(re)nnuntiatio*

annoy, v. tr. *molestum alic afferre or exhibere, vexare, torquere*, — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare* **annoyance**, n. **1**, *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus, -us, 2, = a trouble, *onus, -eris, n, incommodum**

annual, adj. *annuus, anniversarius* (= taking place every year) Adv. *quotannis* **annuity**, n. *annua pecunia* **annuitant**, n. *qui annuum pecuniam accipit*

annul, v. tr. **1**, legal t. t. *legem tollere, abrogare, abolere*; to — a contract *(dis)solvere **2**, in gen. *tollere, delere**

annular, adj. *in orbem cucamactus*.

anodyne, n. *quod dolorem mitigat*

anoint, v. tr. *ungere*. **anointing**, n. *unctio*

anomaly, n. *anōmalia* (Varr). **anomalous**, adj. *anōmalus* (Gram.)

anon, adv. *brevi (tempore), mox, ever and —, interitum*.

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 —, *rescriptum*, **4**, of an oracle, *oraculum, sortis, sortis, f.*, **5**, — to prayer, *alqd precibus impetratum*. **II** v. tr. **1**, in gen. *alqd alic or ad alqd respondere*, **2**, by letter, *alqd alic rescribere*; **3**, to a charge, *se defendere, excusare*, **4**, of an oracle, *responsum dare*; to be answered, *mihi responditur*, to — to one's name, *ad nomen respondere*; to — an objection, *alqd refutare*, to — for, *alqd praestare*, see **SURETY**, to — to, *alic rei respondere*, see **AGREE** **III**. v. intr. = succeed, *res alic succedit, bene evenire*. **answerable**, adj. **1**, = agreeing with, *alic rei conveniens, congruens, consentaneus*, **2**, = accountable, *alq's rei auctor, alqd praestans*, — to anyone, *qui alic de alqd re rationem reddit*

ant, n. *formica*. **anthill**, *formicarum cuniculus*

antagonist, n. *adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alic adversatur*; *iste* (= the opponent in a law-suit); see **ADVERSARY**.

antarctic, adj. **1**, lit. *antarcticus* (late); **2**, fig. *gelidissimus*.

antecedent, adj. *antecedens, praecedens, prior*; antecedents, *antecedentia, -ium, pl., praeterita, -orum, pl* (= past events). Adv. *antea, prius*.

antechamber, n. *vestibulum* (= the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled).

antechapel, n. *pronaus*.

antediluvian, adj. **1**, = old, *priscus, antiquus*, **2**, = old-fashioned, *obsoletus*.

antelope, n. see **DEER**

antenna, n. *corniculum* (Plin.)

anterior, adj. *antecedens, praecedens, prior, superior, proximus*

anthem, n. *cantus, -us*.

anthropoid, adj. *homini similis*.

anthropomorphic, adj. *Deum humanum corpus habere fingens*.

anticipate, v. tr. **1**, *anticipare* (= to do before), *praecipere*; **2**, *ex(s)pectare* (= expect).

anticipation, n. **1**, = expectation, *ex(s)pectatio, spes*, **2**, = a doing beforehand, by verb, **ANTICIPATE**

antics, n. *ludi, joca, -orum, ridicula, -orum, nugae*.

antidote, n. *antidotus, antidotum* (Cels.), *remedium*, against anything, *alq's rei or ad*

antipathy, n. **1**, of things, *rerum discordia, repugnantia*, **2**, of persons, *odium*.

antipodes, n. **1**, lit. *antipodes, -um* (late); **2**, fig = the opposite, by adj. *adversus, contrarius*.

antiquary, antiquarian, n. *rerum antiquarum studiosus* **antiquated**, adj. *obsoletus* **antique, I**. adj. *antiquus* **II**. n. *opus antiquum, res antiqua, monumentum antiquum*. **antiquity**, n. *antiquitas*.

antithesis, n. **1**, rhet. t. t. *contentio*; **2**, fig = the opposite, *contrarium*.

antler, n. *cornu*.

anvil, n. *incus, -udis, f.*

anxiety, n. *angor, anxietas, pavor, sol(l)licitudo, tripudatio, timor*. **anxious**, adj. *anxius, sol(l)licitus*, to be —, *de alqd re anxius esse, angere* Adv. *anxie, sol(l)licite*.

any, I. pron. *quisquam* (in neg. sentences and questions), *quibet, quvis* (= any you please); *quis* (only after *si, ne, num, quo, quanto, nisi*); *cuius* (in impassioned questions). **II**. adj. *ullus* (in neg. sentences and questions), *quibet, quvis* (= any you please), *ecui* (in impassioned questions), — one, *aliquis, quispiam*; at — turn, *aliquando, quando* (after *si, ne, num*); *unquam* (in neg. questions and sentences); — where, *alibi, ubi, usquam* (in neg. questions and sentences).

apace, adv. *celeriter*.

apart, adv. by prefix *se* (e. g. *se—cernere*), *separatim*. **apartment**, n. see **ROOM**.

apathy, n. *socordia* (not in Cic. or Caes.) *nequitia*. **apathetic**, adj. *hebes*, see **LAZY**.

ape, I. n. *simia*; a little —, *simiolus*. **II** v. tr. *alqm imitari*; see **IMITATE**

aperient, n. and adj. by *alvi dejectionem* (*alvi*) *purgationem* (*petere*, etc.).

aperture, n. see **OPENING**.

apex, n. *apex*.

aphorism, n. *sententia, dictum, elogium*.

apiary, n. *alvearium, mellarium*.

apiece, adv. by distrib. numeral (e. g. *dent, ten —*).

apologist, n. *defensor*. **apology**, n. 1, = defence, *defensio*; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*. **apologize**, v.intr. *alqd excusare*. **apologetical**, adj. by verb, *qui se excusat*, etc. **apologue**, n. *apologus*.

apophthegm, n. *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

apoplexy, n. *apoplexis, apoplexia* (late).

apostle, n. *apostolus*.

apostrophe, n. 1, rhet. t.t. *apostrophe*; 2, grammat. t.t. *apostrophis* (late). **apostrophize**, v.tr. see ADDRESS.

apothecary, n. *medicus*.

appal, v.tr. *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN.

apparatus, n. *apparatus, -ūs*

apparel, n. *vestis, vestimentum*.

apparent, adj. 1, = evident, *manifestus, apertus, clarus*; to make —, *patefacere, aperire*; 2, opp. to real, *opinitus, fictus, simulatus*. Adv. *aperto, manifeste, evidenter*. **apparition**, n. 1, = appearance, *adventus, -ūs*; 2, = a spectre, *alejs 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, -ūm, 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 iudicium venire*; 2, = to seem, *videri*. **appearance**, n. 1, = arrival, *adventus, -ūs*; 2, legal t.t. = surety, *vadimonium*; 3, = a thing shown, *res objecta, visum, species*; 4, = personal —, *corporis habitus, -ūs*; in —, = under pretext of, *sub specie*; to put on an —, *simulare* (with acc. and infin.); in all —, *verisimillimum est* (with acc. and infin.).

appease, v.tr. 1, = — a deity, *placare*; 2, = — a man, *placare, (re)conciliare*; 3, = to — hunger, *famem explere, depellere*. **appeasable**, adj. *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*. **appeasement**, n. *placatio, reconciliatio*.

appellant, n. *qui provocat*.

append, v.tr. *addere, adjungere, figere*, (*afigere* *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, *quedam libro addita*. See ADD, ATTACH.

appertain, v.tr. see BELONG.

appetite, 1, physical, *fames, -is*; to have —, *cibum fastidire*; 2, = desire for, *alejs cupiditas, aviditas, appetitus, -ūs*.

applaud, v.tr. (*applaudere* *alci, plausu* or *plausibus* *alqm excipere*). **applause**, n. (*applausus*, -ūs; 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)vertre*. 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, -ūs, instrumentum*. **application**, n. 1, = request, address, *appellatio, provocatio, petitio*; 2, = putting to, *adfunctio, conjunctio* (fig.); 3, = of the mind, *animi intentio, diligentia*; 4, = of a word, *significatio*. **applicable**, adj. *utilis*; o be — to anything, *ad alqd pertinere*.

appoint, v.tr. *constituere, destinare* (= to make fast), *designare* (= to order), *eligere* (= to choose); to — a day, *diem statuere, constituere, dicere*. **appointment**, n. 1, = designation, by verb; e.g. — of consuls, *consules designare*; 2, = an office, *munus, -eris, n.*; 3, = command, *jussum, mandatum*; 4, = agreement to meet, by verb, *cum alqo convenire ut*.

apportion, v.tr. *dispertire, distribuere, dispensare, disponere, assignare* (e.g. *militibus agros*).

apposite, adj. *conveniēns, 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, complecti* (*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. *sutori*) *adilictus*. 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, -ūs, aditus, -ūs*.

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 conveniens, congruens*. Adv. *accommodate, convenienter*. **appropriation**, n. 1, legal t.t. (*agrorum*) *assignatio, (bonorum) additio*; 2, in gen. by verb APPROPRIATE.

approve, v.tr. 1, in gen. (*com*) *probare*; 2, = legal t.t. *alqd ratum facere* or *ratum esse jubere, sancire*; 3, = to — oneself, *se* (*Adum*, etc.) *præbere*. **approved**, adj. *probatas, spectatus*. **approver**, n., legal t.t. *index, -icis, m.* and *f.* **approval**, n. see APPROBATION. **approbation**, n. (*com*) *probatio*; with someone's —, *alqo auctore, alejs auctoritate, pace tua, sua, etc.*; without —, *alejs injussu, sine alejs 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. *aquæ ductus, -ūs*; also *aqua* alone; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*.

aquiline, adj. *aduncus*.

arable, adj. *arabilis*. See PLOUGH.

arbiter, n. *arbiter, disceptator*.

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 nexus, -ūs*.

arc, n. *arcus, -ūs*. **arcade**, n. *porticus, -ūs, f.*

arch, I. n. *arcus, -ūs, fornix*. II. v.tr. *arcuare, conformicare*. III. v.intr. *arouari*; see CURVE. IV. adj. *petulans*. V. in comp. =

chief; — angel, *archangelus; — bishop, *archiepiscopus (Eccl.).

archaeology, n. rerum antiquarum scientia. **archaism**, n. verbum obsoletum.

archer, n. sagittarius **archery**, n. by verb (e.g. sagittis alqđ petere).

architect, n. = master builder, architectus. **architecture**, n. architectura

archives, n. 1, (private) tab(u)larium = the place where papers are kept, 2, (public) tabulae publicae

arctic, adj. septentrionalis (e.g. regio, occasus)

ardent, adj. ardens, fervens, uer. Adv. acriter, ardentē

ardour, n. ardor, fervor, aestus, -ūs.

arduous, adj. arduus, difficilis

area, n. superficies

arena, n. arena (lit. and fig.)

argue, v tr 1, = to dispute, verbis contendere, concertare, disputare, 2, = to give or draw a conclusion, arguere, concludere, colligere.

argument, 1, in gen. argumentum, 2, = subject-matter, sententia, argumentum.

arid, adj. aridus, siccus.

aright, adv. recte, bene. See RIGHT.

arise, v intr emergere (= to come up out of), exoriri, ex(s)istere (of distinguished men) See RISE.

aristocrat, n. 1, = a noble, unus e nobilibus or patricius, 2, = defender of the aristocracy, optimatum fidor. **aristocracy**, n. 1, = the nobles, optimates, -tium, m and f, patricii, nobiles; 2, = a form of government, optimatum dominatus, -ūs **aristocratical**, adj. quod ad optimates pertinet, or by gen. optimatum

arithmetical, n. arithmetica, -es, f, or arithmetica, -ae, f, or arithmetica, -orum **arithmetical**, adj. arithmeticus. **arithmetician**, n. arithmeticus.

ark, n. arca.

arm, I. n. 1, lit. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist), lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder), bone of —, radius brachii, to take into —, alqm complecti; to sink into anyone's —, manibus alqjs exipiri, 2, fig. (of the sea), brachium; (of a hill), ramus, (of a harbour), cornu II. v tr armare, lit. and fig III. v intr. armari, arma capere. **armed**, adj. armatus. **arm-chair**, n. use sella (= chair), or lectus, torus (= couch). **armistice**, n. 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, -ūs, copiae, milites, -um, vires, -ium, f.; — in marching array, agmen, — in battle-array,acies.

aromatic, adj. odoratus, suavis.

around, I. adv. circa, circum; in composition with a verb, circum (e.g. to look —, circumspicere). II. prep. circa, circum with accus. See ABOUT.

arouse, v. tr. 1, lit. (e somno) excitare; 2, fig. excitare, (com)movere.

arraign, v. tr., see ACCUSE.

arrange, v tr. ordinare, componere, disponere; — in order of battle, actem instruere, collo-

cure, 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 superl. of adverb.

array, I. n. 1, see ARRANGEMENT; 2, battle —,acies, 3, = dress, vestis. II. v. tr. 1, see ARRANGE, 2, — to dress, vestire; fig. ornare, vestire.

arrears, n. pecuniae residue, to be in — with, legal t. t. alqd reliquere (Jct.).

arrest, v tr comprehendere, in vincula con(j)icere, to put under —, comprehendere, in custodiam dare.

arrive, v intr advenire, pervenire, adventare. **arrival**, n. adventus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs

arrogant, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus alqđ 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, per dia, studium alqjs rei, 2, = an —, ars (e.g. pingendi), disciplina, the fine —, artes ingeniae, — and sciences, studia et artes, 3, = a trick, ars, by — or craft, per doctum et fraudem

artful, adj. callidus, versutus, verser, astutus. Adv. astute, callide. **artfulness**, n. astutus, dolus **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. (ingenium) artium amator or studiosus. **artistically**, adv. arte, summa arte **artless**, adj. simplex, ingenuus. Adv. ingenue, simpliciter, sine arte. **artlessness**, n. simplicitas.

artichoke, n. cichoria (Col.)

article, I. n. 1, in gen. res; 2, = condition, conditio (e.g. pacis), 3, = law, lex (e.g. lex militaris) II. v tr, see APPRENTICE.

articulate, I. v tr pronuntiare. II. adj. clavius. 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, utem est amicus qui, etc.), aequo cum alqđ or et, atque, et — et (= well as); — far as I can, quoad ejus facere possum, — quickly as possible, quam celerime, — much again, alterum tantum, — many as, quotcumque. — far as I know, quod sciam, 2, = like, instar, alqjs 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 alqđ re, ad alqđ, quod ad alqđ pertinet, 4, of time, ubi, ut, cum (quom) — often —, quoties vis toties; — long —, tam diu — quam, — soon —, simul ac; 5, causal, quoniam (indic.), cum (subj.); 6, = as if, tanquam (tamq.) si, non aliter quam si.

ascend, v. tr. in or ad alqđ a(d)scendere.

ascension, n. *a(d)scensus*, -*ūs*. **ascent**, 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 —, *praevalēre, 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. *pudore affectus*; to be —, *pudet alqm alcjs rei or infin.*

ashes, n. *cinis*, -*ēris*, 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 men —, *exponere*.

aside, adv. *seorsum, ex obliquo*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *alqm sevocare*; to lay —, *alqd seponere*.

ask, v.tr. *alqm rogare, ex algo quaerere, ex algo sciscitari, alqm alqd orare, petere, poscere, flagitare* (repeatedly); to — a price, *indicare*.

askance, adv. *oblique*; to look — at, *alqm limis oculis a(d)spicere*.

aslant, adv. *oblique, ex transverso*.

asleep, adj. *dormiens, in somno, per somnum*.

asp, n. *aspis*, -*idis*, f., *vipera*.

aspect, n. 1, in gen. *a(d)spectus*, -*ūs*, *conspetus*, -*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 an —, *calumniari*.

asphalt, n. *bitumen*.

aspirate, I. n. *a(d)spiratio*. II. v.tr. *a(d)spirare*.

aspire, v.intr. *ad alqd a(d)spirare, alqd sequi or persequi, entii, contendere, operam dare ut aspiration*, n. after anything, *alcjs 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 adoritur*. **assault**, I. n. 1, in gen. *impetus*, -*ūs*, *incursus*, -*ūs*; 2, = of a town, *oppugnatio*; 3, legal t.t. to charge with —, *alqm de vi reum facere*; to commit an —, *alci vim afferre*. II. v.tr. see **ATTACK**.

assassin, n. *sicarius*. **assassination**, n. *caedes facta*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*. **assassinate**, v.tr. *alqm ex insidiis interficere*.

assay, v.tr. see **TRY**, **ATTEMPT**.

assemble, 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, confluere*. **assembly**, n. *congregatio, convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus*, -*ūs*, *coetus*, -*ūs*, *contio*.

assent, I. n. *assenso*, *assensus*, -*ūs*. II. v.intr. *assentire*; — to anything, *rei assentiri, assentari, alqd or de alqd re, cum algo or inter se, convenire*; to nod —, *annuere*.

assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) *tenere, conten-*

dere, affirmare, asseverare, dicere; to — your right, *jus tenere*. **assertion**, n. 1, *sententia, opinio, affirmatio*; 2, = maintenance, *defensio, vindicatio*; see **AFFIRM**.

assess, v.tr. *tributum alci imponere, censere*; to be —ed at anything, *alqd conferre*. **assessment**, n. *aestimatio* (= act of —) *tributum, vectigal* (= tax). **assessor**, n. *assessor*; — of taxes, *censor*. **assets**, n. by *bona*, -*orum*.

assever, v. see **ASSERT**.

assiduous, adj. *assiduus, sedulus, industrius, acer, impiger, diligens*. Adv. *impigre, assidue, industrie, acriter, diligenter*. **assiduity**, n. *assiduitas, sedulitas*.

assign, v.tr. *alci alqd assignare, attribuere*. **assignment**, n. 1, *assignatio, attributio*; 2, = appointment, *constitutum*; to keep an —, *ad constitutum venire*.

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 —, *alcjs fidem implorare*. **assistant**, n. *adjutor, adiutrix*; — teacher, *hypodidascalus, adjutor*; = colleague, *collega*, m.; see **HELP**.

associate, I. v.tr. *foedus facere* (= to make an alliance), *comitem (socum) se alci adjungere, se conjungere*. II. v.intr. = to be associated, *foedere conjungi, esse cum algo*; like —s with like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*. III. n. *socius, sodalis, comes*, -*itis*, m. and f., *conscius*. **association**, n. *societas, sodalitas, collegium*; see **ASSEMBLY**.

assort, v.tr. (in gen) *digerere*. **assortment**, n. *apparatus*, -*ūs*, *numerus* or by part. (e.g. *res* or *merces collectae, digestae*, etc.); see **ALLOT**, **APPORTION**.

assuage, v.tr. *mitigare, lenire, sedare*. **assuagement**, n. *mitigatio*.

assume, v.tr. 1, = take to oneself, *alqd sibi vindicare, sibi arrogare, sumere, occupare*; 2, = to take for granted, *ponere*; this being assumed, *hoc posito or concessio*. **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, *credē 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.).

astonish, v.tr. *perturbare, conturbare*. **astonished**, adj. *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactum esse*. **astounding**, adj. *mirabilis, mirus, mirificus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, mirabiliter*. **astonishment**, n. *stupor, (ad)miratio*.

astound, v.tr. see **ASTONISH**.

astray, adv. *vage*; to be —, *errare, vagari*.

astrigent, adj. *a(d)strictorius*. **astringency**, n. *a(d)strictio*.

astrologer, n. *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; *Londini*, = at London, *Gadibus*, = at Cadiz, *in domo, 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 *tabulae geographicae*.

atmosphere, n. *aether* **atmospheric**, adj. by the genitive *aeris* or *caeli*, see AIR.

atom, n. **1.** phil. *tt atomus* -i, f, **2.** see PIECE.

atone, v.tr. *alqd luere, expiare, alqd (cum) alqd re compensare, poenas alqjs rei dare* or (*ex*) *pendere* **atonement**, n. *placatio, satisfactio, poena*, = reconciliation, *reditus*, -us *in gratiam*.

atrabillious, adj. *melancholicus*.

atrocious, adj. *nefandus, nefarius, atrox, vinctus* Adv. *atrociter, nefarie*. **atrocitiy**, n. **1.** of mental quality, *immanitas, atrocitas*, **2.** = an atrocious thing, *res atrox, etc*.

atrophy, n. *tabes*, -is, f.

attach, v. ti. **1.** = fasten, *figere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*, **2.** = to make prisoner, *comprehendere, in vincula con(ju)gere, in custodiam dare*, **3.** = to make you friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*, to be —ed, *alqjs studiosum esse* **attachment**, n. *studium alqjs, amor alqjs* or *in alqm observantia*.

attack, **I.** n. *petitio, impetus, -us, incursio, incursus, -us, excursus, -us, concursus, -us, congressus, -us, oppugnatio*, at the first —, *primo impetu, primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*. **II.** v.tr. *petere, aggredi, adorari* (= to fall on), *oppugnare* (= to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (= to rush out on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, incurrare, invahi in hostem*, to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio*, *lascere, alqm insectari, consectari, adorari*, to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corpi*.

attain, v. ti. *alqd assequi, consequi, ad alqd pervenire*. **attainable**, adj. *facilis, quod alqjs facile consequi potest*. **attainment**, n. **1.** = the getting of anything, *adeptio, comparatio*; **2.** = a piece of learning, *alqjs rei scientia*, —s, *doctrina, eruditio*. **attainder**, n. *accusatio*.

attempt, **I.** n. *conatus, -us, conata, -orum*, **II.** v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari*.

attend, v. ti. **1.** = to accompany, *alqm comitari, esse alqjs comitem*; **2.** = to wait upon a dignitary, *alci apparere*; as a servant, *alci familiari, alqd alci ministrare*, **3.** = to frequent, of lectures, etc., *alqm audire*; **4.** = pay attention to, *alqd curare*; = to hear, *audire, animadvertire*; **Attend!** *attende*; **5.** = be present at, *adesse* (e.g. *sacris*, public worship). **attendance**, n. **1.** of servants, *ministerium*; **2.** = pres-

ence at, by verb *adesse*; a great —, *frequentia*. **attendant**, n. **1.** = companion, *comes, -itis*, m. and f., *socius*; **2.** = servant, *servus, minister, famulus*; **3.** = the —s of a great man, *comitatus, -us*. **attention**, n. **1.** = — of the mind, *animi attentio, intentio, vigilantia*, **2.** = diligence, *diligentia, studium*, to show — to, *alqm colere, ob-servare*. **attentive**, adj. *assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus*, to be —, *animosequi alqd*. Adv. *attente, intente*.

attenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare, diluere*. **attenuation**, n. *extenuatio*.

attest, v.tr. **1.** = prove, *alqd testificari, (at) testari, testimonio confirmare, alci testimonio esse*; **2.** = to call to witness, *alqm testari, testem facere* **attestation**, n. **1.** = giving evidence, *testificatio*, **2.** = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.

attire, **I.** v.tr. *induere alci vestem* or *alqm veste, vestire*. **II.** n. *vestis*.

attitude, n. **1.** *corporis habitus, -us*; **2.** = circumstances, *condicio, status, -us*; **3.** = mental —, (*mentis*) *ratio*.

attorney, n. *procurator*.

attract, v.tr. *attrahere, ad se trahere, alluere*. **attraction**, n. **1.** *vis attrahendi*, **2.** = an attractive object, *oblectamentum attractive*, adj. *jucundus, suavis*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter*.

attribute, **I.** n. **1.** *nota, insigne*, to bear the —s of royalty, *insignibus regis uti*, **2.** (*in gram*) *attributio, attributum*, **3.** = peculiarity, *proprium, natura, vis*. **II.** v.tr. *attribuere*.

attrition, n. by verb *terere*

attune, v. ti. lit. and fig., *efficere ut alqd cum alqd re concinat*

auburn, adj. *flavus*.

auction, n. *auctio*, to sell by —, *auctionari*; to sell by public —, *hasta posita auctionari*, to bid at an —, *lucri*, to be knocked down at an —, *alci addice auctione*, n. *magister auctionis, princeps* (= the chief of bids, etc.).

audacious, adj. *procax, protervus, impudens*. Adv. *impudenter, proterve*. **audacity**, n. *procacitas, protervitas, impudentia*.

audience, n. **1.** = hearing of anyone, *admissio, auditus, -us, ad alqm, colloquium*; **2.** = hearers, *auditores, audientes, corona* (esp. of crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*. **audible**, adj. *quod audiri potest* Adv. *clara voce*. **audit**, v. ti. *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. *imperiōsus, arrogans*. Adv. *arroganter*.

authority, n. *auctoritas* (by birth, character, and office), *amplitudo* (by office), comb. *auctoritatis atque amplitudo*; *dignitas, gravitas* (by personal worth), *gratuitas*; *dominatio* (= despotic authority); the —s = magistrates, *magistratus*, -is. **authorize**, v.tr. *alci mandare ut, alci per-mittere*, with infin.

autocrat, n. *dominus*; autocratical power, *summa potestas, imperium* (summu).

autograph, I. n. *alejs manu scriptus*. II. adj. an — letter, *epistula meā ipsius manu scripta*.

autumn, n. *autumnus, tempus autumnale*; = — of life, *aetas grandior*. **autumnal**, adj. *autumnalis*.

auxiliary, I. n. as a city or state, *civitas foederata*, in the pl. *auxilia* (militēs) *auxiliares* (= foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidia*, -orum, *subsidiarii* (= the reserve of an army). II. adj. *auxiliarius*.

avail, I. v.intr. *valēre, praevalēre, obtinēre*. II. n. *utilitas*; to be of much —, *multum apud alqm valēre*; to make of no —, *non flocci facere*.

avarice, n. *avaritia, cupiditas, pecunia*. **avaricious**, adj. *habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem, avarus*. Adv. *avare*.

avaunt! interj. *abi! apage!*

avenge, v.tr. *vindicare, ulcisci*; to — oneself on anyone, *alqm ulcisci pro alqā re*. **avenger**, n. *ultor, vindex*.

avenue, n. 1, = approach, *aditus*, -ūs; 2, = a shady walk, *xystrus*.

aver, v.tr. see AFFIRM, ASSERT.

avert, v.tr. *alqd ab alqo avertēre, aversari*.

aversion, n. *fuga, odium, animus alienus or aversus*. **averse**, adj. *ab alqo oi alqā re aversus, alienus*.

aviary, n. *aviarium*.

avoid, v.tr. *defugere, vitare, declinare*.

avoiding, n. *devitatio, fuga*.

avow, v.tr. *profiteri, confiteri*; *prae se ferre*.

avowal, n. *confessio*. **avowed**, adj. *apertus, permissus*. Adv. *aperte*.

await, v.tr. *alqm or alqd ex(s)pectare, opperiri*.

awake, I. v.tr. (*esomno*) *excitare, (ex)suscitare*.

II. v.intr. *experire, excitari*. III. adj. *vigilans*; to be —, *vigilare*. **awakening**, n. by verb, *AWAKE*.

award, I. v.tr. *alqm alci adjudicare*. II. n. *iudicium, arbitrium, addictio*.

aware, adj. *aljs rei gnarus*; to be —, *alqd scire, nosse*.

away, adv. *procul*; — with! *tolle! aufer!* — you! *apage te!* go —, *abire*. In comp. with a (e.g. *abesse*, to be —).

awe, I. n. *veneratio, religio*; to feel — towards, *vereri alqm*. II. v.tr. *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN.

awful, adj. 1, = feeling awe, *verecundus* (= shy), *pius, religiosus*; 2, = terrible, *dirus, atroc, immanis*. Adv. 1, with fear, *verecunde* (= shyly), *pne, religiose*; 2, = terribly, *dire, atrociter*.

awhile, adv. *aliquamdiu, paul(l)isper*; — ago, *paul(l)o ante*.

awkward, adj. *agrestis, rusticus, rudis, inciscus*. Adv. *inculte, rustice*. **awkwardness**, n. *incertia*.

awl, n. *subula* (Mart.).

awning, n. *velum*.

awry, I. adj. 1, lit. *obliquus*; 2, fig. *per-versus*. II. adv. *obliquus, perversus*.

axe, n. *securis, dolabra*.

axiom, n. *axioma*, -ātis, *pronuntiatum*.

axis, **axle**, n. *axis*, m.

ay, adv. *ita, ita est, recte, certe, vero, sane, sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. will he come? yes! *venietne? veniet*; I say ay. *aito*.

azure, adj. *caeruleus*.

B

baa, I. v. intr. *balire*. II. n. *balatus*, -us.

babble, v. *blaterare, garrere, nagare*. **babbling**, n. *garrulitas, loquaculus*. **babblers**, n. *garrulus, loquax*.

babe, **baby**, n. *infans*.

baboon, n. *simia* (= ape).

bacchanal, n. *homo vinolentus ac dissolutus*; a female —, *baccha*.

bacchic, adj. *bacchicus*.

bachelor, n. *caelebs*.

back, I. n. 1, *tergum, dorsum*; to lie on the —, *supinum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*; (of soldiers) *terga dare*; behind a person's —, *clam*; 2, = the back part, *pars posterior*; the — of the head, *occiput*.

II. adv. **backwards**, *retro, retrorsum*; in comp. *re* (e.g. *revocare*, to call —). III. adj. *posterior*.

IV. v. tr. = to move backward, *retro movere*, = to support, *alci favere, fautorum esse*; (*adjuvare, sustinere* (= to help)). V. v.intr. *se recipere, recedere*, to — water, *remos or remis inhilere, navem retro inhilere*.

backbite, v.tr. *alci absenti maledicere, alqm obtretere*.

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 —, *corrumpi*; 2, (in a moral sense) *malus, adversus, pravus, turpis, depravatus, nequam*; — times, *tempora iniqua* (= unfavourable), *aspera* (= hard); = injurious, a — tongue, *lingua maledica*. Adv. *male, prave, nequiter, turpiter*. **badness**, n. 1, = physical —, by adj., the — of anything, *res mala*; — of health, *aegritudo, aegrotatio*; 2, = moral —, *pravitas, turpitas, nequitia*.

badge, n. *signum, insigne, nota*.

badger, I. n. *meles*, -is, f. II. v.tr. *venare, (ex)cruciare*.

baffle, v. tr. *eludere, ad unum, or ad irritum redigere, disturbare, spem fallere*.

bag, n. *saccus*.

baggage, n. 1, *sarcinae, impedimenta*, -orum; 2, = a dissolute woman, *scortum*.

ball, I. n. 1, = money given, *sponsio, vadimonium, cautio*; to offer —, *vadimonium promittere*; to give —, *vadimonium facere*; 2, = one who gives —, *sponsor, vus*, -dis, m. II. v.tr. *alci sponsorem, vadem esse*, to accept —, *vades accipere*.

bailliff, n. 1, = on an estate, *procurator, villicus*; 2, = officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.

bait, I. n. 1, for fish, *esca*; 2, fig. *illecebra*; 3, = food for horses, *cibus*. II. v.tr. 1, *escam (homo) imponere*; 2, = to feed horses, *cibum prae-dere*; 3, = to worry (bulls, etc.), *canibus (taurum) venare, lacerare*. III. v.intr. = to rest on a journey, (*apud alqm*) *deversari*.

bake, *v. tr.* *coquere, torrere*. **II. v. intr.** = to be prepared by fire, *coqui*. **baking**, *n.* *coctura*; bakehouse, *pistrina*; a baker, *pistor*; baker's business, *pistrina*.

balance, *I. n. 1.* = scales, *trutina, libra, lanx* (= the pan of the scales); **2.** *fig. aequalitas*: to lose one's —, *labi*; — at the bank, *pecunia in argentaria deposita*; **3.** = the remainder, by *adj. reliquus*. **II. v. tr. 1.** *lit. aequis ponderibus librare*; **2.** *fig. alqd. perpendere*. **III. v. intr.** of accounts, *constare*.

balcony, *n. solarium*.

bald, *adj. 1.* *lit. glaber, calvus*, a — head, *calvitium*, — place, *glabretia, -orum*, **2.** *fig. of language, inornatus, incultus, impolitus*. **baldness**, *n. calvitium*.

bale, *n. fascis, -is, m.* **baleful**, *adj. calamitosus, perniciosus, exitiosus* **bale out**, *v. tr. exhaustire*.

balk, *I. n. 1.* = a beam, *tignum, trabs*; **2.** = boundary, *limes, -itis, m.* **II. v. tr.** *alci impedimento esse*

ball, *n. 1.* *pila*: to play at —, (*datatim*) *pila ludere*, **2.** the — of the earth, *terrae globus*, the eye —, *pupilla*, a musket —, *lapis, -idis, m.* (as thrown by a balista); **3.** = a dance, *scullatio*

ballad, *n. carmen*

ballast, *n. saburra*.

ballet, *n. pantomimus* (Plin.); — dancer, *pantomimus, m.* (Suet.), *pantomima, f.* (Sen.).

balloon, *n. machina aerobatea*.

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. aquae et ignis interdictio*.

band, *I. n. 1.* = bandage, *fascia*; **2. = a fillet, *vitta, infula*, (of metal) *armilla*, **3.** = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva*. **II. v. tr.** (*con*)*sociare, conjungere***

bandage, *I. n. fasciis, fasciola* **II. v. tr.** *deligare*.

band-box, *n. capsula*.

bandit, *n. latro* **banditti**, *n. latrones*.

bandy, *v. tr.* *ultra (et) citra agere*: to — words with, *cum alio alterari* **bandy-legged**, *adj. varus, cruribus distortis*.

bano, *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 interdicere, in exsilium e(i)icere, (ex)pellere* or *agere, exterminare, relegere, deportare* (to transport); **2.** *fig. e(i)icere, (ex)pellere, amovere* **banishment**, *n. interdictio aquae et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium*.

bank, *n. 1.* = a seat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellum*, **2.** = a river's side, *ripa*, **3.** = a — of oars, *trahstrum*; **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. decolor*; to become —, *foro cedere, (rationes) conturbare, decoquere*. **bankruptcy**, *n. by verb* (e.g. to suffer —, *foro*

cedere), or metaph. *fortunae naufragium or ruina*; a national —, *tabulae novae*.

banner, *n. verillum*; see **FLAG**.

bannock, *n. placenta* (avenacea).

banquet, *n. epulae, convivium*.

banter, *I. n. irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; *m. —, per ludibrium*. **II. v. tr.** *alqm ludibrio habere, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.

baptize, *v. tr. * baptizare* (Eccl.) **baptism**, *n. * baptisma*.

bar, *I. n. 1.* = — of metal, etc., *later, -eris, m.*; **2.** = bolt, *claustrum, ohez, repagula, -orum*; **3.** = a stake, *perlica, sudes, -is, f. vates, -is, m.*, **4.** = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, -um, saepia, -orum*; **5.** = a law court, *apud iudices, or forum*; to be called to the —, *primum forum attingere*; to practise at the —, *caus(s)as agere*, the — (= advocates), *patroni*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = to bolt, (*claustrum januam*) *occludere*; **2.** *fig. = to hinder, alci impedimento esse, alqm impedire*; **3.** = to except, *excipere*.

barbarous, barbaric, *adj. barbarus* (= foreign, strange), *rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, saevus*. Adv. *barbare, saevae, crudeliter*. **barbarity**, *n. immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

barbed, *adj. hamatus*.

barber, *n. tonsor*; a —'s shop, *tonstrina*.

bard, *n. vates, -is, m. and f.*

bare, *adj. 1.* *nudus*; **2.** = mere, *merus, tenuis, exiguus*; **3.** = plain, *simplex*; a — room, *cubiculum nullo sumptu ornatum*. Adv. **1.** = scarcely, *vix*; **2.** = plainly, *simpliciter, nullo sumptu*. **baroness**, *n. by adj.* **Bare barefaced**, *impudens*. **barefoot**, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis*.

bargain, *I. n. res, negotium, pactio, pactum*; to make a good —, *bene emere*. **II. v. intr.** *cum alqo pasci*.

barge, *n. actuariolum, lenunculus* (both = small vessel).

bark, *I. n. cortex, liber* **II. v. tr.** *delibrare, decorticare*

bark, *I. v. intr. latrare*. **II. n. latratus, -us**.

barley, *I. n. hordeum*. **II. adj. hordeaceus**.

barn, *n. horreum*; — floor, *area*.

baron, *n. baronet*, *n. see NOBLE*.

barracks, *n. castra, -orum*.

barrel, *n. seria, dolium, orca*; of a gun, etc., *tubus*

barren, *adj. sterilis, infecundus*. **barrenness**, *n. sterilitas*

barricade, *I. n. munimentum* **II. v. tr.** *inaedificare, intersaeperire, obstruere, oppilare*.

barrier, *n. limes, -itis, m., fines, -ium, m. and f., munimentum, murus*.

barrister, *n. see A.VOCATE*.

barrow, *n. ferculum*.

barter, *I. v. tr. mutare res inter se, permutare merces* **II. n. permutatio mercum**

base, *adj. = morally corrupt, perditus, probus, ignominiosus, turpis*; — coin, *nummi adulterum*, — born, *ignobili loco natus*. Adv. *per ignominium, 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, *piscina*.

basis, *n.* see **BASE**, *n.* 1 and 2.

bask, *v.intr.* *apricari*.

basket, *n.* *corbis*, *qualus*, *qualum*, *sporta*.

basket-work, *opus vimineum*.

bas-relief, *n.* *opus caelatum*, *toreuma*, *âtis*, *n.*

bass, *n.* = a mat of straw, *storea* or *storia*.

bastard, *I. n.* *nothus* **II.** *adj.* see **SPEURIOUS**.

bastinado, *n.* *ictus*, *-ûs*, *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.* *balineum*, *balneum*; *pl.* *balneae*, *balnearia*, *-orum*, *aquae*; *lavatio*; *thermae* (= hot or mineral baths); *lavatum*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*.

bathe, *I. v.tr.* *lavare*, *abluere* (*sc. se*); to — another, *demittere alqm in balneum*; to be bathed in tears, *effundere (effusum esse) in lacrimis*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold, hot baths, etc., *frigidarium*, *tepidarium*, *calidarium*, *sudatorium*. **II.** *v.intr.* *lavari*

battalion, *n.* *cohors* (of cavalry), *legio* (= a regiment), *agmen primum*, *medium*, *extremum*, or *novissimum* (= the divisions of a marching army).

batter, *v.tr.* *percutere*, *verberare*; see **BEAT**; *pulsare*; to — down, *perfringere*, *evertere*, *disfricere*.

battering-ram, *n.* *aries*, *-ëtis*, *m.*

battery, *n.* *agger*, *-êris*, *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*, *baduus*. **II.** *n.* 1, = laurel, *laurus*; 2, = a gulf, *sinus*, *-ûs*; 3, = — window, *fenestra convexa* or *cava*; 4, to stand at —, *adversus alqm se defendere*. **III.** *v.intr.* *latrare*

bayonet, *n.* *gladius*; with fixed —s, *constricti gladii*.

be, *v.intr.* *esse*, *ex(sist)ere*, to let —, *permittere*.

beach, *n.* *litus*, *-ôris*, *n.*

beacon, *n.* = lighthouse, *pharus*, *f.*; = fire, *ignis*.

bead, *n.* *globulus*.

beak, *n.* *rostrum*.

beaker, *n.* *poculum*, *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.* *juvundus*, *hilaris*.

bean, *n.* *faba*; = kidney bean, *phasetus*, *m.* and *f.*

bear, *I. n.* 1, *ursus*, *ursa* (= a she-bear); that which comes from —, *ursinus*: (as a constellation) *Arctos*, *Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones*, *-um*; 2, *fig.* = a rude fellow, *agrestis*,

incultus. **II.** *v.tr.* 1, *ferre*, *gestare*, *portare*; — a sword, *inactum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre*, *efferre*; — the cost, *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.* *baiulus* (= a porter); *nuntius* (= — of news); *tabellarius* (= — of letters). **bearing**, *n.* *portatio*, *gestatio*, *vectatio*; of children, *partus*, *-ûs*.

beard, *I. n.* *barba*; — of a goat, *aruncus* (*Pin.*). **II.** *v.tr.* *alqm provocare*.

beast, *n.* 1, *bestia*, *pimentum* (= beast of burden) opp. to man, *belua*, wild —, *fera*; 2, as a term of contempt, *belua*, *bestia*. **beastly**, *adj.* *spureus*, *immundus*. **beastliness**, *n.* *spureitas*.

beat, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to strike, *ferre*, *caedere*, *percutere*, *pulsare*, *verberare*, to be beaten, *vapulare*; 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, *radicula peragitare*. **II.** *v.intr.* *palpitare*. **beating**, *n.* *verbera*, *-um*.

beatitude, *n.* (*summa*) *felicitas*.

beau, *n.* *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

beautiful, *adj.* *pulcher*, *formosus* (in form), *spectosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine). *Adv.* *pulchre*, *amene*, *venuste*, *belle*, *elegantur*. **beautify**, *v.ti* (*ex*) *ornare*.

beauty, *n.* *pulchritudo*, *spices*, *forma*, *venustas*, *amoenitas* (of places), *beauty* in the abstract, *pulchrum*.

beaver, *n.* *castor*, *fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*.

becalmed, *adj.* *ventus destitutus*.

because, *conj.* *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *cum* (with *subj.*), *quomodoquidem*, also with *qui*, *quippe qui*, as well as by a participle or *abl. abs*; — of, *prep.*, *propter*, *ob* with *accus*.

beck, *n.* = a nod, *nutus*, *-ûs*; to be at anyone's — or call, *ad nutum alqs esse*. **beckon**, *v.tr.* *digito inuocare*.

become, *I. v.intr.* *fieri*, *evadere*, *nasci*, *oriri*, *ex(sist)ere*, to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorem evadere*; — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem redigi*; often by the metoative verbs, as, to — warn, *conciscere*, — rich, *ditescere*; **II.** *v.tr.* = to suit, *alqm conveni*.

bed, *n.* 1, *lectus*, *lectus cubicularis*; to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubulum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. — **chamber**, *n.* *cubiculum*. **bedding**, *n.* *lodix* (= coverlet), *stragulum* (= mattress). — **post**, *n.* *fulcrum lecti*. 2, — of a river, *alveus*; — of a garden, *area*.

bedabble, *v.ti.* *a(d)spargere*.

bedaub, *v.tr.* (*ob*) *lunere*, *perungere*.

bedeck, *v.tr.* (*ex*) *ornare*

bedew, *v.t.* *irrorare* **bedowed**, *adj.* *ros-cidus*; to be —, *humesce*

bedim, *v.tr.* *obscurare*

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 —, *fageus*, *faginus*.

beef, *n.* (*caro*) *bubula*.

beer, *n.* *cer(e)visia*. **brewer**, *n.* *cereviziarius coctor*.

beetle, I. n. *scarabaeus*. II. v.intr. *imminere*

beeves, n. *boves, boum*, pl.

befall, v.intr. *accidere, contingere, evenire*.

best, v.ti. *aptum, idoneum esse ad alqd*, it —s thee, *te decet*, does not —, *non convenit, dedecet*

befool, v.tr. *infuturare, 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, *am(dudum)*, the — mentioned, *qui supra datus est*. II. prep. = in presence of, *coram*, with abl., in front of, *ante*, with accus., of time, *ante*, — my consulship, *ante me consulens*, of worth, *ante* or *praeter*, with accus., to be —, *alci alqd re praestare, antecellere*, the day — another day, *pridie ejus diei*

III. conj. *ante* or *prius*, *quam* (in one word, *antequam, priusquam*) **beforehand**, adv. *antea*, or by *prae* in comp., to be — with, *alqm alqd re praevenire* **beforetimes**, adv. *olim*

befoul, v.ti. *inquinare*

befriend, v.tr. *alqm (ad)juvare, alci facere*

beg, I. v.intr. *mendicare, stipem petere* II. v.ti. *alqm alqd orare, rogare, flagitare*, or with *ut*, to — off, *deprecari* **beggar**, I. n. *mendiculus*, or adj. *egens* II. v.ti. *al inopiam redigere*

beggarly, adj. *miser, vilis* **beggary**, n. *egestas, paupertas, mendicitas* **begging**, n. *mendicatus, stips* (= alms), a — off, *deprecatio*

beget, v.tr. 1, lit. *gignere, generare, procreare*, 2, fig. *excitare, alqd alii movere*

begin, I. v.intr. *incipere*, it — to be day, *dies appetit, luciscit*, — evening, *advesperascit* II. v.ti. *incipere* (= to commence, e.g. *facinus*), *ordiri, inchoare, 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. *vere novo, mense vere*, = in the — of spring, thus *prima nocte, primo vespere*, from the —, *ab initio, repete* (= to go back to the very —), without —, *aeternus*, to have neither — nor end, *nei principium nec finem habere* **beginner**, n. 1, = author, *auctor*, 2, = a novice, *tiro, rudis*

begone! interj. *abi! apage te!*

begrimed, v.tr. *inquinare, maculare*.

begrudge, v.ti. *invidere alqd alci*.

beguile, v.ti. *decipere, circumvenire, fallere*.

behalf, n. m. — of, pro, with abl., *propter*, with accus., *caus(s)a* (e.g. *med*, or with gen.)

behave, v.ti. *se gerere, exhibere*; well behaved, *bene moratus* **behaviour**, n. *vita, ratio, mores, -um*.

behead, v.tr. *caput alcjs praecutere*.

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 retorquere*, to look behind); to attack a person behind, *aversum aggredi alqm* II. prep. *pone, post*, with acc. **behindhand**, adv. *parum* (= too little).

behold, v.tr. *(a)d(s)picere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd* **behold!** interj. *en! ecce!* **beholden**, adj. *alcjs beneficio* (e.g. for one's life, *alcjs beneficio salvus*); to be — to, *alqd alci debere, acceptum referre*.

behoof, n. see **BEHALF**.

behoove, v.tr. impers., *decet, convenit, oportet*.

being, n. *natura* (= peculiar quality), *vis* (= active quality), comb. *natura atque vis; condicio* (= permanent state), *res* (= reality); the Supreme —, *Deus*; see **LIFE**

belated, adj. *serus*

belch, I. v.intr. *ructare* II. v.tr. fig. *evomere*.

beldam, n. *amica* (= an old woman).

belcaguer, v.ti. *obsidere*.

belfry, n. *turris*

belle, v.tr. *crimnari, calumniari*.

belief, n. in gen., *opinio* (= view or conviction, of anything, *rei* or *de re*), *persuasio* (= assurance, *alcjs rei*, e.g. *veneni ab alqo accepti* = that someone has been poisoned), *fides* (= credibility, credence, trust), — in God, *opinio Dei*; — in immortality, *immortalitas* merely (e.g. *nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, = no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality), in my —, *ut ego existimo, mea quidem opinione*; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere*. **believe**, v.ti. *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 crede, crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo, opinor, puto*, as I —, *mea 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, -us, m.*

belly, n. 1, *venter, -ris, m.* (= the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (= the womb), *alvus* (= the passage or canal), *abdōmen* (= the protruding or fat part of the belly), 2, of a ship, *alveus*.

belong, v.intr. — to, *alci* or *alcjs esse*.

below, I. adv. *subter, infra*. II. prep. *sub*; of motion towards (e.g. *ire sub muros*), *abl.* of rest; *infra* with acc. see **UNDER**.

belt, n. *cingulum, zona*.

bemire, v.tr. *inquinare*.

bemoan, v.tr. *deplorare*.

bench, n. *scannum, scabellum*; — at which people work, *mensa*, of rowers, *transtrum*; of judges, *consessus, -us*.

bend, I. v.tr. 1, (in) *flectere*; — before a person, *submittere se alci*; 2, fig. = to move, *movere, flectere*; 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 ^ person, *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*.

benefit, I. n. *beneficium*. II. v.tr. *alqm (ad)juvare, alci utilem or usui or ex usu esse*.
beneficial, adj. *utilis, salutaris*. Adv. *utiliter, benefice, salubriter*.
beneficent, adj. *liberalis, benignus, beneficus*. Adv. *benigne, liberaliter*.
beneficence, n. *beneficentia, benignitas, liberalitas*.
benefactor, n. *beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert; to be a — to mankind, praeclare 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. *obstupefacere*; to be —ed, *obtorpescere, torpere*.

bequeath, v.tr. *alqd alci legare*. **bequest**, n. *legatum*.

bereave, v.tr. *alqm alqd re orbare, privare*.
bereaved, adj. *orbatus*. **bereavement**, n. *orbatus, privatio*.

berry, n. *bac(c)a, bac(c)ula, acinus*.

beseach, 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)*.

bescrew, v.tr. *ex(s)ecrari*; — me, *di(i) 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, *accedit quod or ut*. II. prep. *praeter* with acc.

besiege, v.tr. *obsidere, obsidione claudere or premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare*. **besieger**, n. *obsessor, obsidens*.

besmear, v.tr. *(ob)linere*.

bespatter, v.tr. *a(d)spargere, conspergere, (com)maculare*.

bespeak, v.tr. *imperare*.

best, adj. *optimus*; see **Good**.

bestir, v.tr. (se) *(com)movere, incitare, excitare*.

bestow, v.tr. see **GIVE**.

bet, I. n. *sponsio, pignus, æris*, n. II. v.tr. *sponsionem cum algo facere*.

betake oneself, v.intr. *se conferre algo, concedere, ire, proficisci algo, 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 —s a dull wit); 2, = to make known treacherously, *prodere, tradere, destituere*; **betrayal**, n. *proditio, perfidia* (= faithlessness), *delatio* (= an information in law). **betray**, n. *proditor, desertor, index* (the eyes are the —s of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*).

betroth, v.tr. *alci alqam (de)spondere*; — to anyone, *sibi alqam despondere* (male), *alci desponderi* (female). **betrothal**, n. *sponsalia, -ium*.

better, I. adj. *melior, potior* (= preferable), *praestantior* (= more excellent); is —, *melius or satius est, praestat*; to be — (morally), *alci alqd*

re praestare, antecellere; I am —, *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco*. II. adv. *melius*. III. v.tr. *corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, augere* (= increase).

between, prep. *inter* with acc.

beverage, n. *potio, potus, -us*.

bevy, n. *grex, grægis*, m.

bewail, v.tr. *deplorare, deslere, (con)queri*.

beware, v.tr. to — of, *(sibi) ab algo or alqd re, or ut or ne cavere*

bewilder, v.tr. *alqm (con)turbare*

bewitch, v.tr. 1, *fascinare*; 2, fig. *capere*

beyond, I. adv. *ultra, supra*, in comp. *trans* (e.g. *transire*). II. prep. 1, = the other side of, *trans*, acc. of rest or motion; 2, of degree, *supra, plus, amplius (quam)*; — ten thousand, *supra decem mil(l)ia*; — measure, *supra modum*.

bias, I. n. *inclinatio or propensio animi*. II. v.tr. *apud alqm plus, quam aequum est valere*; to be —ed, *ad alqm (plus aequo) propensum esse*.

bible, n. *libri divini, lit(t)erae divinae or sacrae or sanctae, * biblia -orum*, n. **biblical**, adj. *quod ad lit(t)eras divinas pertinet*.

bibulous, adj. † *bibulus*.

bid, v.tr. 1, *jubere, praecipere*; see **COMMAND**; 2, = invite, *invitare*; 3, at a sale, *liceri*; 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. *bifidus*.

big, adj. *magnus, grandis, vastus*; to be — with child, *gravidum esse*; see **GREAT**, **LARGE**.

bigamist, n. *qui duas uxores habet*.

bigot, n. *superstitiosus*. **bigotry**, n. *nimia et superstitiosa religio*.

bile, n. *bilis*. **billious**, adj. *biliosus* (Cels.).

bilge-water, n. *sentina*.

bill, n. 1, = a tool, *falx*; 2, = — of a bird, *rostrum*.

bill, n. 1, = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem, legem ferre*; to adopt a —, *accipere*; to refuse a —, *antiquare*; to carry a —, *perferre*; 2, of a tradesman, etc., *mercium emptarum index*; — of exchange, *syngrapha*.

billet, I. n. = a letter, *epistula*; — doux, *epistula amatoria*. II. v.tr. *milites per domos disponere*.

billow, n. *fluctus, -us*. **billowy**, adj. *fluctuosus*.

bind, v.tr. 1, by tying, *(a)ligare, illigare, a(d)stringere, revincire*; 2, = to restrain, *alqm circumscribere or coercere*; to — together, *colligare*; to — by an oath, *alqm sacramento a(d)stringere*; to — books, *glutinare*, to — an apprentice, *alqm alci addicere*; to — over, *vadari*; to be bound by something, *constructum esse, teneri re*; — by business, *negotius distentum esse*. **bindweed**, n. *convolvulus* (Plin.).

biography, n. *vitae 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. *cavea*; — catcher, n. *auceps*, -*cāpis*, m.; — lime, n. *viscus*

birth, n. *ortus*, -*ūs*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*. **birthday**, n. *dies natalis*. **birth-right**, n. *patrimonium*

biscuit, n. *panis*, -*is*, m.

bishop, n. *episcopus*

bit, n. 1, of a horse, *fenum*; 2, see **PIECE**.

bitch, n. *canis* (femina)

bite, I. v. tr. *mordere*. II. n. *moisus*, -*ūs* **biting**, adj. *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*, *aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*.

bitter, adj. *amarus*, *acerbus*, *mordax*. Adv. *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe* **bitterness**, n. *amaritudo*, *amaritas*, *acerbitas*.

bitumen, n. *bitūmen*.

bivouac, I. v. intr. *in armis excubare*. II. n. *excubiae*

black, I. adj. *ater*, *niger*, *pullus*. II. n. 1, color *niger*, 2, = mourning, *pulla vestis*, dressed in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atriatus*; 3, = a negro, *Aethiops* **blacken**, v. tr. 1, = to make black, *nigrum facere*, 2, fig. *confutrare* or *condidare* alci *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*, *oburgatio*, *convictum* II. v. tr. *reprehendere*, *culpāre*

blameable, **blameworthy**, adj. *reprehensibilis* or *vituperatione dignus* **blameless**, adj. *integer*, *sanctus* **blamelessness**, n. *integritas* or *sanctitas*

bland, adj. *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis* Adv. *blande*, *leniter*. **blandness**, n. *lenitas*. **blandishment**, n. *adulatio*, *blanditiae*

blank, I. adj. *vacuus* — amazement, *stupor* II. n. 1, in a lottery, *sortis* or *tabella incanus*, 2, in life, *eulamitas*

blanket, n. *lodix*.

blaspheme, v. intr. *blasphemare* **blasphemer**, n. *blasphemus* **blasphemous**, adj. *blasphemus*, *impus erga Deum*.

blast, I. n. *venti impetus*, -*ūs* II. v. tr. 1, see **BLIGHT**, 2, = blow up, *igne diruere*.

blaze, I. n. *flamma*, *ardor*; to set in a —, *incendere* II. v. intr. *ardere*, *flagrare*

bleach, I. v. tr. *caudium reddere*. II. v. intr. = to become white or pale, *albescere*

bleak, adj. see **COD**

blear-eyed, adj. *luppus*.

bleat, I. v. intr. *bulare* (of sheep). II. n. *balatus*, -*ūs*

bleed, I. v. intr. *sanguinem fundere*; my heart —, *vehementer* or *gravissime dolere*, *aegerrime fero*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*. II. v. tr. to — a person (as a physician), *alci sanguinem mittere*; to kill by — ing (as a punishment), *venum incidere*. **bleeding**, n. *sanguinis fluxio*

blemish, I. n. *mendum*, *macula*, *labes*, -*is*, f. II. v. tr. (com) *maculare*.

blend, v. tr. *alqd cum alqd re* (com) *miscere*; see **MIX**.

bless, v. tr. *q^{uam} bonis omnibus prosequi*.

blessed, adj. *beatus*, *fortunatus*. Adv. *beate*, *fortunate*. **blessedness**, n. *felicitas*.

blight, I. n. *robigo* (rub). II. v. tr. *robiginē afficere*.

blind, I. adj. 1, *caecus*, *oculis* or *luminibus captus* or *orbatus*, — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*, 2, fig. *caecus*, *occacatus*, *stultus*. Adv. 1, by *caecus*; 2, = rashly, *temere* II. v. tr. 1, *lit oculis privare*, *caecum reddere*, 2, fig. see **DAZZLE**

blindfold, adj. *oculis opertis*. **blindness**, n. 1, *lit caecitas*, 2, fig. *stultitia*.

blink, v. intr. (com) *videre*, *nictare*

bliss, n. *summa felicitas*

blister, I. n. *pustula*. II. v. tr. *pustulare*.

blithe, adj. *lactus*, *hilaris*. Adv. *laete*, *hilariter*.

blitheness, n. *laetitia*, *hilaritas*

bloated, adj. 1, *lit turgidus*, 2, fig. *tumidus*

block, I. n. *truncus*, *caudex*. II. v. tr. *cludere*, *obstruere*, *obscipire* (obsep). **blockade**, I. n. *obsidio* II. v. tr. *obsidere*. **blockhead**, n. *stolidus*

blood, n. *sanguis*, *cror*, to act in cold —, *consulto alqd facere* **bloodless**, adj. *exsanguis*, *in-cruentus* (= without bloodshed). **blood-relation**, n. *consanguineus*. **bloodshed**, n. *caedes*, -*is*, f. **bloodshot**, adj. *sanguine suffusus*. **blood-thirsty**, adj. *sanguivorus* **blood-vessel**, n. *arteria*, *vena* **bloody**, adj. *cruentus*, *cruentatus*, *sanguis respersus*, a — victory, *cruenta victoria*, — battle, *proelium cruentum*, *atrox*

bloom, I. n. *flos*; to be in —, *florere* II. v. intr. *florere*, *virgire*, to begin to —, *florescere* **blooming**, adj. *florens*, *floridus*.

blossom, v. intr. see **BROOM**

blot, I. n. 1, on paper, *litura*, 2, = a stain, *lit* & fig. *macula* II. v. tr. 1, = to div ink, *abstrahere*, 2, = to make a —, *lituram alci rei in(j)icere*, 3, fig. (com) *maculare*, 4, to — out, *delicere*, *ex(s)tinguere*

blow, I. n. 1, *ictus*, -*ūs*, *plaga*, *verbera*, -*um*, 2, fig. *casus*, -*ūs*, *damnum* II. v. intr. of the wind, *flare*, with the mouth, *flare*. III. v. tr. — the flute, *tibū* (tibus) *canere* **blowing**, adj. *flatu figurare*

blubber, n. *aleps balaenarum*.

bludgeon, n. *fastis*, -*is*, m.

blue, adj. *caeruleus*, *lividus* (= black-blue)

blunder, I. n. *error*, *erratum*. II. v. intr. *errare*.

blunt, I. adj. 1, *lit hebes*, 2, fig. = dull, *hebes*, *obtusus*, 3, = rude, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *imurbanus* Adv. *rustice*. II. v. tr. *hebetare*, *lit*, and fig.; fig. *obtundere*. **bluntness**, n. 1, *lit*, by adj. *hebes*; 2, fig. *rusticitas*.

blur, I. n. *macula* II. v. tr. *obscurare*

blush, I. n. *rubor* II. v. intr. *erubescere*.

bluster, I. n. 1, = self-assertion, *jactatio*, *ostentatio*; 2, = tumult, *fiemtus*, -*ūs*, *strepitus*, -*ūs*, *tumultus*, -*ūs*. II. v. intr. 1, *se jactare ostentare*; 2, *tumultum facere*, *saevire*.

boar, n. *verres*, -*is*, m.; a wild —, *aper*.

board, I. n. 1, *axis*, -*is*, m., *tabula*; 2, = food, *victus*, -*ūs*, *alimentum*. **board-wages**, n. *pecunia pro alimentis data*. II. v. tr. 1, *alci victum dare*; 2, — a ship, *navem conscendere*. III. v. intr. to — with anyone, *apud alqm habitare*. **boarder**, n. *qui cum alqo habitat*.

boast, v. intr. *gloriarī*, *se efferre*, *se jactare*. **boaster**, n. *jactator*, *ostentator*, *homo gloriosus*. **boasting**, n. *jactatio*, *ostentatio*. **boastful**, adj. *gloriosus*. Adv. *gloriosē*.

boat, n. *scapha, navicula*; — man, *nauta*, m.
bodice, n. *thorax (linteus)*.
body, n. 1. *corpus, -ōris*, n.; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors praeloria* or *regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna*, m. and f. 2, = company, *societas*; — of cavalry, *ala*.
bodily, adj. *corporeus*; — exercise, *exercitatio*.
bodiless, adj. *sine corpore*.
bog, n. *palus, -ūdis*, f. **boggy**, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.
boil, I. v.tr. *coquē* 3. II. v.intr. 1. *fervere, effervescere, aestuare, bullare* or *bullire* (= bubble); 2, fig. *aestuare*. **boiler**, n. *vas, vasis*, n.; in a bath, *caldarium*.
boil, n. *vomicā*.
boisterous, adj. *turbidus*; of the sea or wind, *procellosus, agulatus*.
bold, adj. *audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with inf). Adv. *audacter*. **boldness**, 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) ocludere*.
bombard, v.tr. *urbem tormentis verberare*.
bomb, n. * *pyrobolus*.
bombast, n. *verborum pompa* or *tumor, inflata oratio*. **bombastic**, adj. *inflatus*.
bond, n. 1. = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes, -pēdis*, f. (= fetter), *catenae*; 2, fig. *societas, conjunctio*; 3, = suety, *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. *sœvire*.
boon, I. n. *gratia, beneficium*. II. adj. *jucundus*.
boorish, adj. *agrestis, inurbanus*. Adv. *inurbane*.
boot, n. *calceamentum*.
boot, n. = gain, *commodum*; to —, *ultra*.
bootless, adj. *inutilis, irritus*. Adv. *frustra*.
booty, n. *praeda, epolia, exuviae*.
boozy, adj. *ebriosus*.
border, I. n. 1. of a river, *margo, -inis*, m. and f., *ripa, ora*; 2, of a country, *finēs, -ium*, m. II. v.tr. = to surround, *alqd alqd re cingere, circumdare*. III. v.intr. 1. of people, *confinem alci esse*; of lands, *adjacere, attingere*; 2, = be near, *finitimum esse*.
bore, I. v.tr. 1. = perforate, *perterebrare*; 2, = to weary, *defatigare*. II. n. *homo importunus*.
born, v.intr. to be —, *nasci*.
borrow, v.tr. *mutuari, mutuum sumere*.
bosom, n. 1. *sinus, -ūs*; 2, fig. *pectus, -ōris*, n. **bosom-friend**, *amicus conjunctissimus*. See BREAST.
boss, n. *umbo*.
botany, n. *herbaria (ars)*. **botanical**, adj. *herbarius*. **botanize**, v.intr. *herbas quaerere* or *colligere*.
both, I. adj. *ambo*. II. pron. *uterque*. III. conj. *et — et, cum — tum*.
bother, I. n. *molestia, incommodum*. II. v.tr. *alqm alqd re defatigare, obtundere; molestiam alci afferre*

bottle, I. n. *lagna, ampulla*; — of hay, *manipulus*. II. v.tr. *vinum, etc., diffundere*.
bottom, n. 1. *fundus, solum*; of a ship, *alveus*; to drain to the —, *faeces tenuis potare*; — of the sea, *mare unum*; 2, fig. to go to the —, *perire, interire*; get to the — of anything, *alqd perspicere*; he is at the — of this, *res ex eo pendet*.
bottomless, adj. *immensae altitudinis*.
bough, n. *ramus*.
bounce, v.intr. *resilire*.
bound, I. n. = a limit, *limes, -itis*, m., *finēs*; pl (both lit. & fig.) to keep within —s, *intra finēs se coercere*. 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 —, *magnū esse liberalitate*. Adv. *large, liberaliter*.
bout, n. 1. a drinking —, *commissatio*; 2, of illness, *morbus*; 3, at one —, *uno impetu, simul*.
bow, I. v.tr. *flectere, demittere*. II. v.intr. *flecti, se demittere, or demitti*; to — to anything, *alci rei obtemperare*. III. n. 1. = a salutation, *corporis inclinatio, nutus, -ūs*; to make a —, *alqm salutare*, 2, = a weapon, *arcus, -ūs*; 3, of a ship, *prora*. **bowman**, n. *sagittarius*.
bowstring, n. *nervus*.
bowels, n. 1. *intestina* (=the inside), *viscera, -um* (= the entrails), *exta, -orum* (= the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs), etc.; 2, fig. *viscera*.
bowler, n. *umbraculum*.
bowl, I. v.tr. *volvere*. II. n. 1. = a drinking-cup, *patena, phiala, poculum*; 2, = a ball, *pila*.
box, I. v.intr. *pugnis certare*. II. n. = — on the ear, *alapa*. **boxer**, n. *pugil*.
box, n. (tree), *buxus, f., buxum* (= boxwood); of —, *buxerus*; = a small chest, *cista, arca, armarium, scrinium*; ballot —, *cista*; dice —, *fritillus*.
boy, n. *puer*. **boyhood**, n. *aetas puerilis, pueritia*. **boyish**, adj. *puerilis*. Adv. *pueriliter*.
brace, I. v.tr. 1. = to bind, *alligare*; 2, fig. (animum) *erigere*; of air, *sanare*. II. n. 1. *vinculum*; 2, of a ship, *funis quo antenna vertitur*; 3, = a pair, *par*; 4, braces, *fascia*.
bracelet, n. *armilla*.
brackish, adj. *amarus*.
brag, v. intr. *se jactare, gloriari*; see BŌAST.
braid, I. v.tr. *texere, neclere*. II. n. *gradus, -ūs*.
brain, n. *cerebrum*.
bramble, n. *rubus*.
bran, n. *furfur*.
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 orichale 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!*

brawl, *I. v. intr. altercare. II. n. altercatio, jurgrum.*

brawny, *adj. robustus.*

bray, *I. v. tr. contundere. II. v. intr. rudere.*

brazen, *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 patefacta; to make a —, muros perfringere; 2, fig. = violation, by partic (e.g. — of treaty, foedus ruptum); to commit a — of duty, officium neglegere (neglig.), ab officio discedere.*

bread, *n. 1, panis, -is, m.; 2, fig. — nutriment, victus, -ūs, victus cot(t)idianus (quot.)*

breadth, *n. latitudo, in —, latus (e.g. fossa decem pedes lata)*

break, *I. v. tr. frangere, confringere, dirumpere; to — a treaty, foedus violare; to — or subdue, domare, frangere, to — off, carpere, decerpere, avellere, to — up a camp, castra movere, to — a promise, fidem fallere, to — silence, silentium rumpere. II. v. intr. frangi, confringi, rumpi, the clouds —, nubes disutiuntur, to — out from a place, erumpere, of a wat, oriri, — in, irumpere, to — forth (as the sun), sol inter nubes effulget, the day —, illucescit. III. n. 1, intervallum, ima (= a chunk), 2, — of day, prima lux, diluculum. breaker, n. fluctus, -ūs*

breakfast, *I. n. jentaculum (on rising), prandium (about noon), cibis meridianus. II. v. intr. jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere*

breakwater, *n. moles, -is, f*

breast, *I. n. pectus, -ōris, n. (both lit and fig.), unius (fig.), the —s, mamillae. II. v. ti. 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 an, aura, — of applause, aere popularis. breathless, adj. exanimatus, exanimus breathe, v. intr. spirare, to — upon, alqm or alci afflare, to — out, exhalare.*

breeches, *n. bracae; wearing —, bracatus.*

breed, *I. v. tr. 1, gignere, generare, parere, procreare, 2, = rear, alere, colere, 3, fig. effluere, fingere, 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. imminere, impendere brewing, n. coctura. brewer, n. coctor, coctor cerevisiae*

bribe, *I. n. largitio, pecunia. II. v. tr. corrumpere (pecuniam, donis, etc.); to try to —, sol(t)licitare 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 facere in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere*

bridle, *I. n. frenum, pl. freni and freno. II. v. tr. 1, lit. (in)fricare; 2, fig. frenare, coercere, continere, comprimere.*

brief, *I. adj. brevis; in —, ne longus sim. Adv. breviter, paucis verbis, strictim. II. n. a barrister's —, by verb caus(a)am alcijs agere, nō adesse. brevity, n. brevitas.*

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(t)ers. Adv. lucide, clare, splendide, candide. brightness, n. candor, splendor, nitor, fulgor; of the weather, serenitas. brighten, I. v. tr. 1, illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. = gladden, oblectare. II. v. intr. 1, illustrari, illuminari, 2, fig. oblectari, hilarari 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 salsa.*

bring, *v. tr. — to a place, afferre, apportare, advehere; to — forth, parre, to — forth fruit, fructus edere, to — about, efflere ut, to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre, to — to light, in lucem proferre, to — over, in partes suas trahere; to — to an end, ad finem perducere, to — in = yield, reddere, to — forward, in medium proferre*

brink, *n. margo, rixa, 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 re horrere. bristly, adj. setosus.*

brittle, *adj. fragilis brittleness, n. fragilitas*

broach, *I. n. veru. II. v. tr. 1, lit. veru alci rei affigere, alqd aperire, 2, fig. aperire, divulgare.*

broad, *adj. 1, latus; — sea, altum; — shouldered, humeros latus, — day, clarus or nullus 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. barbari locutio.*

broil, *I. v. ti. torere. II. v. intr. torreri.*

broker, *n. intercessor, interpres, -pretis, m., argentarius*

bronze, *adj. a(h)eneus.*

brooch, *n. gemma.*

brood, *I. v. intr. 1, lit. ova incubare; = cover with wings, pullos fovere; 2, fig. incubare; = ponder, alqd meditari, fovere. II. n. foetus, suboles, -is, f., pulli brooding, n. 1, lit. incubatio; 2, fig. meditatio*

brook, *I. n. rivulus. II. v. tr. ferre, tolerare; to — ill, aegre ferre*

broom, *n. 1, = a plant, genista; 2, = besom, scopae.*

broth, *n. jus, juris, n.*

brother, *n. frater. brotherhood, n. = a bond of union or an association, societas, sodalitas. brotherly, adj. fraternus.*

brow, *1, = eyebrow, n. supercilium; 2, = the forehead, frons, 3, of a hill, summus collis.*

brown, *n. fuscus, fulvus (= yellowish), badius, epadiz (= red-brown, chestnut colour).*

browse, *v. intr. — upon, alqd depascere.*

bruise, *I. v. tr. contundere. II. n. contusio.*

bruit, *v. tr. divulgare.*

brunt, *n. impetus, -ūs.*

brush, *I. n. penicillus, peniculus, or peniculum. II. v.tr. verrere, tergere (or tergere).*

brush-wood, *n. virgultum.*

brute, *n. 1. = animal, belua, bestia, animal; 2, fig. belua. brutish, brutal, adj. ferus = wild, spurcus (= foul), immanis, atrox, crudelis. Adv. spurce, atrociter. brutalize, v.tr. erum, or crudelē reddere. brutality, n. immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas.*

bubble, *I. n. bulla, bullula. II. v.intr. 1, lit. bullare, bullire, 2, fig. effervescere.*

buccaneer, *n. pirata, m., praedo maritimus.*

bucket, *n. situla, stibulus.*

buckle, *I. n. fibula. II. v.tr. alqd fibulā nectere; see APRILY.*

buckler, *n. scutum, clipeus.*

bud, *I. n. gemma; (in flowers) calyx. II. v.intr. gemmare.*

budge, *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. pugnus alqm caedere.*

buffoon, *n. sannio, scurra. buffoonery, n. hilaritas, lascivia, or joca, -orum, n.*

bug, *n. cuneus, -icis, m. bugbear, n. quod terret, monstrum, portentum.*

bugle, *n. cornu.*

build, *v.tr. aedificare, (ex)struere, construere, condere; to — on, alq re (confidēre, uti. building, n. aedificatio, (ex)structio (= the act), aedificium (= the edifice). bullder, n. 1, lit. architectus; 2, fig. aedificator, auctor.*

bulb, *n. bulbis.*

bulk, *n. amplitudo, moles, -is, f. bulky, adj. amplus, ingens.*

bull, *n. bos, taurus. bullock, n. juvenus.*

bullet, *n. glans plumbea, lapis, -idis, m., or missile (i.e. as hurled by catapult).*

bullion, *n. aurum, argentum.*

bully, *I. v.tr. jurgio adoriri alqm, alqm summā crudelitate tractare. II. n. homo crudelis, asper.*

bulrush, *n. juncus, scirpus.*

bulwark, *n. propugnaculum.*

bump, *I. n. 1, tumor, tuber, -ēris, n.; 2, = a knocking, impetus, -ūs, concursus, -ūs. II. v.tr. alqd in or ad alqd or alci res offendere. III. v.intr. — against, in alqd incidere.*

bumper, *n. calix plenus.*

bunch, *n. 1, of berries, racemus; — of grapes, uva; 2, = bundle, fascis, m.*

bundle, *I. n. fascis, m., fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina. II. v.tr. colligere.*

bung, *I. v.tr. dolum obturare. II. n. obturamentum.*

bungling, *adj., see AWKWARD.*

buoy, *I. n. by signum (e.g. in mari positum). II. v.tr. sustinere. buoyant, adj. 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.*

burglar, *n. fur, latro (= robber). burg-*

lary, *n. furtum (= theft); to commit a —, domum perfringere.*

burlesque, *n. alqd in ridiculum versum.*

barn, *I. v.tr. incendere, (comb)urere, igni consumere, 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, ambustum, ambustio; 2, = a rivulet, rivus, torrens.*

burnish, *v.tr. polire.*

burrow, *I. n. cuniculus. II. v.tr. cuniculos facere.*

burst, *I. v.tr. (di)rumpere. II. v.intr. (di)rumpi; to — open, effringere.*

bury, *v.tr. 1, humare, sepelire, efferre; 2, fig. obruere, opprimere. burial, n. sepulcrum, 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. cothurnus.*

bust, *n. effigies.*

bustle, *I. n. festinatio. II. v.intr. festinare.*

busy, *I. adj. occupatus, solutus, strenuus, industrius, negotiosus. Adv. strenue, industrie. II. v.tr. alqm occupatum tenere; to be busy with, alqd agere. busy-body, n. homo importunus.*

but, *I. conj. autem, vero, at; — yet, sed, verum, vero, atqui (autem and vero stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence); — yet, — however, at, (at)tamen, sed tamen; — otherwise, ceterum; — if, sin (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 odi, you love, (—) I hate him; — yet (anticipating an objection), at, — rather, immo (vero); not only, — also, non modo or solum or tantum, sed etiam; — that, 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. frucidare. 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, labrum (= 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.*

butress, *I. n. anterides, -um, f. II. v.tr. fulcire.*

buxom, *adj. hilaris.*

buy, *v.tr. (co)emere, mercari. buyer, n. emptor.*

buzz, *v. susurrare, bombum facere. buzzing, n. susurrus, bombus.*

by, *prep. 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, intra annum; 3, of means, per with acc.; 4, an agent, a(b); 5,*

— according to, *secundum* or *ad*; — the authority of, *fussu* or *ex auctoritate*; **6**, in adjuration, *per*; **7**, — oneself, *per se*; — stealth, *furtim*; — chance, *forte*; — heart, *memoriter*; — reason of, *propter*, with accus., or *propterea* quod, conj.; one — one, *singillatim*. **by-way**, *n. trames, -itis, m.* (= footpath), *deverticulum*. **by-word**, *n.* to become a —, *contemptui esse*.

C

cab, *n.* see **CARRIAGE**.

cabal, **I.** *n.* = a plot, *conjuratio, conspiratio*. **II.** *v. tr.* *conjuratorem intrare*; see **Plot**.

cabbage, *n. brassica, caulis, -is, m.* (= — stalk)

cabin, *n. casa, tugurium*; — in a ship, *cubiculum*. **cabinet**, *n. 1. conclave*; **2.** = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus*; **3.** = ministry, *ut penes quos summa rerum est*

cable, *n. ancorale, funis ancorarius*.

cackle, **I.** *v. intr.* *strepere* **II.** *n. strepitus, -us*

cadaverous, *adj. exsanguis* (= bloodless).

cadence, *n. numerus*.

cadet, *n. tiro*

cage, **I.** *n. cavea*. **II.** *v. tr.* *in caveam includere*.

cairn, *n. (lapidum) acervus*.

cajolery, *n. blanditiæ*

cake, **I.** *n. placenta*. **II.** *v. intr.* = stick together, *concrelescere*

calamity, *n. calamitas, res adversæ*. **calamitous**, *adj. calamitosus, tristis, luctuosus*. *Adv. calamitose, luctuose*.

calculate, *v. tr.* *computare*. **calculation**, *n. ratio*. **calculated**, *adj. ad aliquid accommodatus, aptus, idoneus*; he is — to do this, *is est qui hoc faciat*

caldron, *n. al(h)enum, cortina*.

calendar, *n. ephemeris, -idis, f., fasti*

calf, *n. vitulus, vitula*, of a —, *vitulinus*; — of the leg, *sura*

calico, *n. byssus, sindon*.

call, **I.** *n. 1.* = a cry, *vox*; **2.** = visit, *salutatio*; **3.** = offer of an office, by *nominari*. **II.** *v. tr.* **1.** = to cry out, *clamare*; **2.** = to name, *vocare, dicere, nominare, appellare*; **3.** = to — out troops, *evocare*; to — out, = challenge, *provocare*; to — back, *revocare*; to — together, *convocare*; to — for, *(de)poscere, flagitare*. **III.** *v. intr.* = to visit, *aliquid salutare, visitare*. **caller**, *n.* = visitor, *salutator*. **calling**, *n.* = vocation, *munus, -eris, n*

callous, *adj. 1. lit. callosus*. **2.** *fig. durus* *Adv. dure*.

callow, *adj. implumis, sine plumis*.

calm, **I.** *n. quies, -etis, f., tranquillitas, otium, pax*; — at sea, *malica*. **II.** *adj. quietus, tranquillus, placidus*. *Adv. tranquille, placide*. **III.** *v. tr.* *sedare, lenire, permulcere, tranquillare*.

calumny, *n. crimen, calumniæ*. **calumniate**, *v. tr.* *calumniari, criminari*. **calumniator**, *n. obtreclator*.

camel, *n. camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*.

cameo, *n. gemma ectypa*.

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)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. candelabrum*.

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. eruca*.

canister, *n. canistrum*.

cannibal, *n. qui hominibus vescitur*.

cannon, *n. tormentum*; to be out of — shot *extra tormenti jactum esse*. **cannonade**, *v. tr.* *tormenta verberare, tela tormentis (e)mittere*.

cannon ball, *n. telum tormento missum*.

cance, *n. cymba*

canon, *n.* = a rule, *lex, regula, norma* (= standard) **canonize**, *v. tr.* *aliquid in sanctorum numerum referre, sanctorum ordinibus (a)dscribere*.

canopy, *n. aulceum*.

cant, *n. simulata or ficta pietas erga Deum*.

canton, *n. pagus*.

canvas, *n. pannus*

canvass, **I.** *n. 1.* = to examine, *explorare, disputatione*; **2.** = to seek for office, *ambire*. **II.** *n.* *ambitio, ambitus, -us*.

cap, *n. pileus, galerus*; — for women, *mitra*.

capable, *adj. ad aliquid sol(ut)us, aptus, idoneus*; *alejs rei cupiz* **capability**, *n. ingenium, sol(ut)ertia, doctus, facultas*.

capacious, *adj. capax*.

caparison, *n. phaleræ*.

caper, *n. caparris* (Plin.).

capital, **I.** *n. 1.* = chief city, *urbs opulentissima or potentissima*; **2.** of a pillar, *capitulum*; **3.** = sum of money, *ors, capit.* **II.** *adj.* see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *poena 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*.

caption, *adj. iracundus* (= angry), *insidiosus* (= deceitful). *Adv. iracunde, insidiosè*. **captiousness**, *n. iracundia, fallacia, captio*.

captive, *v. tr.* *capere, delenire, permulcere*.

captive, *n. captus, captivus*. **captivity**, *n. captivitas* (Tac.); to be in —, *captivum esse*. **capture**, *v. tr.* *capere, comprehendere*.

car, *n. carrus, plaustrum, vehiculum*.

caravan, *n. comitatus, -us*.

caraway, *n. carcum* (Plin.).

carbuncle, *n. carbunculus*.

carcase, *n. cadaver, -eris, n.* (of men and beasts).

card, **I.** *n. charta*; to play at —s, see **DICE**. **II.** *v. tr.* *pedere*.

cardinal, **I.** *adj. princeps, primus*. **II.** *n.* ** Cardinalis*.

care, **I.** *n. 1. cura, diligentia*; **2.** = anxiety.

sollicitudo. **II**. v.intr. 1, = to take — of, alqd curare; what do I —? *quid mihi est?* 2, = to be interested in, colere, diligere. **careful**, adj. diligens, accuratus. Adv. diligenter, accurate. **careless**, adj. securus, imprudens, neglegens. **carelessness**, n. securitas, imprudentia, negligentia.

career, **I**. n. curriculum, cursus, -us (lit. and fig.). **II**. v.intr. currere.

caress, **I**. n. blanditiae, blandimenta, -orum. **II**. v.tr. alqd blandiri, alqm permulcere. **caressing**, adj. blandus.

cargo, n. onus, -eris, n.

caricature, **I**. n. vultus, -us, in pejus fictus. **II**. v.tr. vultum in pejus fingere.

carmine, n. coccum; of —, coccineus.

carnage, n. caedes, -is, f.

carnal, adj. libidinosus. Adv. libidinose.

carnival, n. Saturnalia, -um.

carnivorous, adj. qui carne vescitur.

carousal, n. convivium, comissatio. **carouse**, v.intr. comissare.

carp, **I**. n. cyprinus (Plin.). **II**. v.intr. to — at, alqm carpere, perstringere.

carpenter, n. faber (lignarius). **carpen-try**, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica.

carpet, n. tapele, tapetum, peristroma, -itis, n.

carrion, n. cadaver, -eris (or in pl.).

cart, **I**. n. vehiculum, plaustrum. **II**. v.tr. plaustrum vehere. **cart-load**, n. onus, -eris, n.

carve, v.tr. caelare, scalpere, sculptere, inscribere; — meat, scindere, secare. **carver**, n. 1, of meat, carptor; 2, of works of art, sculptor. **carving**, n. 1, = act of, caelatura, sculptura, sculptura; 2, = thing carved, signum, effigies.

carry, v.tr. portare, ferre, bululare, 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, -us, carpentum, cisium, raeda; 3, = gait, incessus, -us. **carrier**, n. gerulus; letter —, tabellarius.

cascade, n. aquae ex alto desinentes.

case, n. 1, = a receptacle, theca, involucrium; 2, (in grammar), casus, -us; 3, = an incident, casus, -us, res; 4, in medicine, morbus; 5, = judicial —, cau(s)sa.

casement, n. fenestra.

cash, **I**. n. = ready money, pecunia. **II**. v.tr. prossenti pecunia solvere. **cashier**, **I**. n. custos pecuniarum. **II**. v.tr. = to discharge, alqm dimittere.

cask, n. dolium. **casket**, n. arcula, capsula, cistula.

casque, n. galea.

cast, **I**. v.tr. 1, jacere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; 2, = to found, fundere; 3, to be — in a suit, cau(s)a cadere; 4, to be — down, affigi; 5, to — off, (de)ponere, exuere; to — out, (ex)pel- lere; to — up (of accounts), computare (a mound, etc.), extruere. **II**. n. 1, jactus, -us, ictus, -us; 2, of dice, alea; 3, = image, imago, effigies. **castaway**, n. perditus, profligatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

caste, n. societas, sodalitas.

castigation, n. castigatio, supplicium.

castle, n. arx, castellum; to build —s in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

castrate, v.tr. castrare.

casual, adj. fortuitus, forte oblatus. Adv. forte, casu. **casualty**, n. fortuita -orum, res

fortuitae. **casuistry**, n. sophisma, -atis, n., questio de moribus. **casuist**, n. sophistes, -ae, m., qui de moribus disputat.

cat, n. feles (felis), -is.

catacomb, n. puticuli.

catalogue, n. librorum index.

catapult, n. catapulta.

cataract, n. 1, in the eye, glaucoma (Plin.); 2, see CASCADE.

catarrh, n. destillatio, gravedo.

catastrophe, n. casus, -us (durus or acerbus).

catch, **I**. v.tr. capere, excipere, intercepte, deprehendere, comprehendere; to — a disease, morbum contrahere. **II**. n. = gain, lucrum, emolumentum. **catching**, adj. of a disease, pestilens.

catechism, n. * catechismus. **catechize**, v.tr. * catechizare (Eccl.)

category, n. genus, -eris, numerus, * cate- goria. **categorical**, adj. simplex, definitus.

cater, v.intr. obsonare.

caterpillar, n. eruca.

cathedral, n. * aedes cathedralis

Catholic, * homo Catholicus (Eccl.). **Ca- tholicism**, n. * fides Catholica (Eccl.)

cattle, n. pecus, -oris, armenta, -orum.

caul, n. omentum.

cauldron, n. a(h)enum, cortina.

cause, **I**. n. 1, cau(s)a, auctor (of a person); to have no —, nihil est quod, 2, = legal —, cau(s)a, see ACTION. **II**. v.tr. alqd rei auctorem esse, efficere ut, = excite, excitare, (com)movere. **causal**, adj. quod efficit ut causeless, adj. vanus, inutilis. Adv. temere, sine cau(s)a.

causeway, n. viae, agger, -eris, m.

caustic, **I**. n. causticum (Plin.) **II**. adj. mordens, acerbus. **cauterize**, v.tr. adurere.

caution, **I**. n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. **II**. v.tr. monere. **cautious**, adj. proutus, prudens, cautus. Adv. prudenter, caute.

cavalcade, n. equites, -um, comitatus, -us.

cavaller, n. eques, -itis, m. Adv. arroganter, insolenter.

cavalry, n. equitatus, equites, -um, copiae 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 omittre, intermittere, ab alqd re, or infin. desistere, desinere with infin.

ceaseless, adj. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus. Adv. perpetue, assidue, continue.

cedar, n. cedrus, f.

cede, v.tr. alqd or ab alqd re alci cedere, alqd concedere.

ceiling, n. lacunar, lacunar; vaulted —, camera.

celebrate, v.tr. = solemnize, celebrare, agere. **celebrated**, adj. inclutus, clarus, illustris, nobilis. **celebration**, n. celebratio. **celebrity**, n. gloria, laus, claritas; = a celebrated person, vir insignis.

celerity, n. velocitas, celeritas.

celestial, adj. 1, caelestis, divinus; 2, fig. eximius, praestans.

celibacy, n. caelibatus, -us.

cell, n. cella, cubiculum.

cellar, n. hypogeum (doliarium); a wine —, apotheca.

cement, I. n. *gluten*. II. v.tr. both lit. & fig. *conglutinare*

cemetery, n. *sepulchra, -orum*.

censer, n. *thuribulum*.

censor, n. 1, *censor*, 2, fig. *qui alqm reprehendit*. **censorious**, adj. *acerbus, severus*. A v. *acerbe, severe*.

censure, I. v.tr. *reprehendere*. II. n. *reprehensio*. **ensurable**, adj. *reprehendendus*

census, n. *census, -ūs, aestimatio*; to take a —, *censere*.

cent, n. 1, = a coin, *teruncius*; 2, = per —, *unciae usurae*, = 1/12 per — per month, = 1 per — per ann., *sextantes*, = 2 per — per ann., *quadrantes*, = 3, etc., *asses usurae* or *centesimae*, = 12 per — per ann., *biniae centesimae*, = 24, etc.

centaur, n. *centaurus*.

centenary, n. *festum saeculare*.

centro, 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, -ūs, caeremonia*. **ceremonious**, adj. *urbanus*. Adv. *urbane*

certain, adj. 1, = fixed, *certus, firmus, stabilis, fidus* (= trustworthy), *exploratus* (= ascertained), *status* (= settled), a — income, *status redditus, -ūs*, to be — of a thing, *rem exploratam habere*. 2, = someone known or unknown, *quidam, nescioqui, nescio quis*. Adv. *certe, certo, haud dubie, sine ulli dubitatione, profecto, sane*; to know —, or for certain, *pro explorato* or *exploratum habere*. **certainty**, **certitude**, n. *judex, res explorata*. **certificate**, n. *testimonium*. **certify**, v.tr. *certiorem facere, confirmare*

cerulean, adj. *caeruleus*

chafe, I. v.tr. *calefacere*. II. v.intr. *irasci, commoveri*

chaff, n. *pulex*

chagrin, n. *acritudo, 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. *vincere, catenas alui in(j)icere*.

chair, n. *sedes, cathedra*; to set a — for, *sellum alui apponere*. **chairman**, n. *qui conventui praest*

chaise, n. *carpentum, pulentum*.

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, scaphum*. **chamberlain**, n. *cubiculo prepositus* (Suet.).

champ, v.tr. *mandere, mordere*.

champion, n. *propugnator*

chance, I. n. *casus, -ūs, fors*, by —, *forte, casu*; game of —, *alea*. II. v.intr. *accidere*.

chancel, n. *absus, -ūs, f.*. **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, n. *aerarii tribunus*.

chandler, n. *qui candelas sebat* (= candle-maker), *candelarum, propola* (= seller).

change, I. v.tr. (com)mutare, to — money, *permutare*. II. v.intr. (com)mutari; the weather changes, *tempestus commutatur*, *caelum variat*. III. n. (com)mutatio, *conversio, vicissitudo*;

varietas; = change of money, *permutatio*, or by verb *permutare*. **changeable**, adj. *mutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius*. Adv. *mutabiliter, mobiliter, inconstanter*. **changeableness**, n. *mutabilitas, varietas*. **changeling**, n. *puer subditus*

channel, n. 1, lit. *fossa, canalis, m.*; 2, fig. *via, ratio*.

chant, v.tr. *canere, cantare*.

chaos, n. 1, lit. *chaos*, only in nom. and abl. sing.; 2, = confusion, *confusio, perturbatio*.

chaotic, adj. *inordinatus, perturbatus*.

chapel, n. *aedicula, sacellum, sacrarium*.

chaps, n. = jaw, *juaves -um 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, inconstantia*; 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, *acusatio, crimen*; 6, = attack, *impetus, -ūs, incursus, -ūs*. 7, = exhortation, *hortatio*. II. v.tr. 1, = order, *pubere, imperare*. 2, = to fix a price, *indicare*. 3, — with, = trust, *alqd alci committere, mandare, credere*. 4, take — of, *alqm curare*; 5, = accuse, *accusare*. 6, = attack, *impetum in alqm facere*. 7, = exhort, (ad)hortari. **chargeable**, adj. 1, *cui solvendum est*. 2, = with a fault, *culpa affinis* or *obnoxius*. **charger**, n. 1, = dish, *lanx*. 2, = horse, *equus (reus)*.

chariot, n. *currus, -ūs*, a two-horsed —, *bigae, four —, quadrigae*. **charioteer**, n. *auriga, m. and f.*

charity, n. 1, as a sentiment, *amor, benignitas*. 2, as conduct, *beneficentia, liberalitas*; 3, = alms, *stips*. **charitable**, adj. *benignus, liberalis, beneficus*. Adv. *benigne, liberaliter*.

charlatan, n. *circulator, jactator, ostentator*.

charm, I. n. 1, lit. *carmen, canticum, fascinum*; 2, fig. = an attraction, *delectamenta, -orum, blanditiae*. 3, = beauty, *venustas, amoenitas*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *fascinare, incantare*. 2, fig. *capere*. **charming**, adj. *suaavis, venustus, lepidus*. **charmer**, n. 1, = magician, *magus*; 2, = mistress, *deliciae*.

chart, n. *tabula*. **charter**, n. *privilegium* (e.g. to grant a —, *privilegia dare*).

chary, adj. *parcus*.

chase, I. v.tr. *venari*; see **PUR Sue**. II. n. *venatio, venatus, -ūs*.

chasm, n. *hiatus, -ūs, specus, -ūs*.

chaste, adj. *castus*. **chastity**, n. *castitas*.

chastize, v.tr. *castigare*. **chastisement**, n. *castigatio*.

chat, v.intr. *fabulari cum alqo*.

chatter, I. v.intr. *garrere*. II. n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **chattering**, adj. *garrulus, loquax*.

cheap, adj. *vilis, parvi pretii*.

cheat, I. n. 1, *fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, dolus*; 2, = a man who —, *circumscripitor* or *qui fallit*.

II. v.tr. *alqm fallere, decipere, circumvenire, facum facere.*

check, **I.** n. *impedimentum, mora.* **II.** v.tr. *scilicet 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, praevaricatio.*

chicken, n. *pullus (gallinaceus).*

chide, v.tr. *alqm oburgare*. **chiding**, n. *oburgatio.*

chief, **I.** n. *caput, princeps, praefectus.* **II.** adj. *primum, praecipuus.* Adv. *praecipue.*

child, n. *filius, filia, liberi* (= children). **child-birth**, *partus, -us*; to be in —, *parturire*. **childhood**, n. *aetas puerilis.* **child-like**, adj. *puerilis.* **childish**, adj. *ineptus*. Adv. *pueriliter.* **childless**, adj. (*liberis*) *orbis*.

chill, **I.** adj. *frigidus.* **II.** n. *frigus, -oris*, n. **III.** v.tr. **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. *murrha (Mart.)*; made of —, *murrhinus*.

chine, n. *spina.*

chink, n. *rima.*

chip, n. *assula, scobis.*

chirp, v. *fritinnire, pipire, pipilare.*

chisel, **I.** n. *scalprum fabrilé, caelum.* **II.** v.tr. *sculpere.*

chivalry, n. *ordo equester, res equestres*; = 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, * *absis*. **chorister**, n. (*puer*) *symphoniacus.*

choke, **I.** v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere, praecludere.* **II.** v.intr. *suffocari, strangulare.*

choler, n. see **ANGER**. **cholera**, n. *pestis.*

chop, **I.** v.tr. *abscidere*; — a tree, — the hands, *amputare.* **II.** v.intr. *se vertere, verti.* **III.** n. *offa.*

chord, n. *nervus, fides, -ium, pl.*

chorus, n. *chorus*; leader of —, *choragus.*

chough, n. *corvus.*

Christ, * *Christus, Christendom*, n. * *popu-*

lus Christianus. **Christian**, adj. * *Christianus.* **Christianity**, n. * *lex* or *religio Christiana.*

chronic, adj. *longinquus, diuturnus.*

chronicle, **I.** v.tr. *in annales referre.* **II.** n. *annales, -um, m., fasti.* **chronicler**, n. *annalium scriptor.* **chronology**, n. *temporum or annorum ratio.* **chronological**, adj. — errors, *temporum aetatumque errores.* Adv. *servato temporum ordine.*

church, n. *ecclesia.*

churl, n. *homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbannus.* **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. *acnuces, -is, m.*

cinder, n. *carbo ex(s)tinctus.*

cipher, **I.** n. **1.** *nota, littera 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 ducere*; **2.** = an assembly, *corona, social* —, *circulus, family* —, *familia.*

circuit, n. *circuitus, -us, ambitus, -us, orbis, -is, m.*

circular, **I.** adj. *orbiculatus, rotundus.* **II.** n. *litterae circum aliquos dimissae.* **circulation**, n. *circuitus, -us*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est.* **circulate**, **I.** v.tr. *circumagere.* **II.** v.intr. *circumagere, commutare*; of money, *in usum venire.*

circumference, n. *orbis, -is, m., circuitus, -us.*

circumflex, n. When pronounced, *circumflexus accentus, -us* (Gram.); when written, *syllaba circumflexa* (Gram.).

circumlocution, n. *circuitio.*

circumnavigate, v.tr. *circumvehi (navi or classe).*

circumscribe, v.tr. *circumscribere, circumvenire.*

circumspect, adj. *cautus, proutus, 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. *accurate.*

circumvallation, n. *circummunition.*

circumvent, v.tr. *circumvenire.*

cistern, n. *cisterna, puteus.*

citadel, n. *arx, 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 alicui 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. *ecspolire, ad humanitatem informare* or *ecspolire.*

clad, adj. *vestitus.*

claim, *I. n. 1.* = a demand, *postulatio, petitio*; *2.* = a right, *ius, juris, n. II. v.tr. postulare, petere, postulare, querere. 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, -ūs, f.*

clandestine, *adj. clandestinus, furtivus. Adv. clam, furtim.*

clang, *I. n. sonus, -ūs, sonitus, -ūs. II. v.intr. (re)sonare*

clank, *I. n. crepitus, -ūs. II. v.tr. crepitum alqd re dare.*

clap, *I. n. strepitus, -ūs, plausus, -ūs; = — of the wings, alarum crepitus, -ūs, thunder —, tonitrus, -ūs. 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, dissonare, discrepare; 3. = to sound, sonare. III. n. 1. = collision, concursus, -ūs, 2. = sound, sonus, -ūs, sonitus, -ūs.*

clasp, *I. n. fibula. II. v.tr. 1. fibulā conjungere, 2. see EMBRACE, GRASP*

class, *n. classis (Quint.) ordo, in (= rank of citizens, etc.), genus, -eris, n.; a — of learners, discipuli. classic, I. n. (= writer) scriptor or scriptor optimus, praeceptor II. adj. optimus, praeceptor, eximius. classify, v.tr. in genera describere.*

clatter, *I. n. crepitus, -ūs, sonus, -ūs. 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)icere*

clay, *n. argilla, of —, argillaceus*

clean, *I. adj. purus, mundus. II. v.tr. purgare. III. adv. = quite, prorsus. cleanliness, n. munditia, mundities.*

clear, *I. adj. 1. clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens, it is —, apparere, liquet, 2. see INNOCENT; 3. see FREE. Adv. 1. distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide; 2. = without doubt, sine dubio. II. v.tr. 1. (re)purgare = make clear; 2. see EXPLAIN; 3. = free from a charge, absolvere, liberare. III. v.intr. it —s up, tempestas fit serena. clearness, n. 1. claritas, 2. serenitas (of weather), 3. of a proof, res explorata, fides. clear-sighted, adj. sagax, (sol)ters. clear-starch, n. amyllum.*

cleave, *I. v.intr. see ADHERE. II. v.tr. (dis)findere, scindere. cleaver, n. cullellus. cleft, n. fissura, fissum, riuus*

clemency, *n. clementia, gratia, mansuetudo. clement, adj. clemens, mansuetus, indulgens.*

clench, *v.tr. manum comprimere.*

clergy, *n. *clerus, *clerici; — man, sacerdos, *clericus. clerical, adj. *clericus, *ecclesiasticus*

clerk, *n. scriba, n. librarius.*

clever, *adj. habilis, sol(l)ters, peritus alci rei. Adv. sol(l)terter, perite. cleverness, n. peritia, habilitas, sol(l)tertia.*

client, *n. cliens (= both dependent in gen.*

and client of a lawyer, in which sense also *consulor*). **clientship**, *n. clientela.*

cliff, *n. scopulus, saxum.*

climate, *n. caelum, caeli status, -ūs, 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, -ūs, sonitus, -ūs.*

clip, *v.tr. praecutere, circumcudere, rescare.*

cloak, *I. n. 1. amiculum, pallium, sagum, lacerna, paenula, 2. fig. species. II. v.tr. tegere.*

clock, *n. horologium.*

clod, *n. glæba (gleb).*

clog, *I. n. impedimentum. II. v.tr. impedire.*

cloister, *n. 1. = colonnade, porticus, -ūs, f; 2. = monastery, *monasterium.*

close, *I. v.tr. 1. = shut, claudere, occludere, 2. = finish, finire, conficere; 3. — a bargain, de pretio cum alqo pasci, 4. — with anyone, manum conserere. II. n. 1. = inclosure, saepium, 2. = end, finis, in. and f., exitus, -ūs. 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. glæba (= lump); — of blood, sanguis concretus. II. v.tr. congelare*

cloth, *n. textum, pannus. clothes, n. vestitus, -ūs, vestes, -ium, f. vestimenta. clothe, v.tr. alqm vestire, amicti, — oneself, induere sibi vestem; — with, vestiri or amicti re.*

cloud, *I. n. nubes, -is, f. II. v.tr. obscurare, tegere. III. v.intr. nubibus obducere. cloudy, adj. nubilus. cloudless, adj. nubibus vacuus, serenus*

clover, *n. trifolium.*

clown, *n. homo rusticus, agrestis. clownish, adj. rusticus, agrestis. Adv. rustice.*

clay, *v.tr. satiare*

club, *I. n. 1. = cudgel, clava; 2. = society, circulus, factio, sodalitas. II. v.tr. in medium proferre. club-foot, n. talis pravi. club-footed, adj. scurvus.*

cluck, *v.intr. singultire, gloire.*

clue, *n. glomus, filum (of thread); fig. vestigium, indicium.*

clump, *n. glæba.*

clumsy, *adj. agrestis, inhabilis, ineptus, rusticus, a — joke, jocus illiberatus; — manners, mores rustici. Adv. laere, illiberatiter, rustice; to act —, rustice facere. clumsiness, n. rusticitas, insutia.*

cluster, *I. n. 1. = bunch, fasciculus (of flowers), uva (of grapes), racemus, corymbus (of any berries); 2. = a group, circulus, corona. II. v.intr. (frequentis) convenire.*

clutch, *I. v.tr. comprehendere. II. n., to get into one's —es, manus alci in(j)icere.*

coach, *n. carpentum, pilentum, clatrum, rāda. coachman, n. rādiarius, auriga.*

coadjutor, n. *socius, collega*, m.
coagulate, v.intr. *coire, concrelescere, coagulari*.

coal, n. *carbo*.

coalesce, v.intr. *coalescere, coire*. **coalition**, n. *conjunctio, consociatio*.

coarse, adj. 1, *crassus*; 2, = rude, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*. Adv. *crasse, rustice, inurbane*. **coarseness**, n. 1, *crassitudo*; 2, *inurbanitas, mores inculti*.

coast, I. n. *litus, -oris, n. ora*; lying on the —, *maritimus*. II. v.tr. *oram legere, praetervehi*.

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. *inscien-ter facere alqd*. **cobbler**, n. *sutor*.

cock, v.tr. *erigere*.

cock, n. 1, as to the gender, *mas*; 2, = the male of the fowl, *gallus*. **cockcrow**, n. *cantus, -us, galli*. **cockroach**, **cockchafer**, *scara-baeus*. **cock-a-hoop**, to be —, *ex(s)ultare*.

cockle, n. = a fish, *pecten*.

cod, n. *asellus*.

code, n. *codex juris, corpus juris* (e.g. *Romani*), *leges*. **codify**, v.tr. *leges describere*.

coemption, n. *coemptio*.

coequal, adj. *aequalis*.

coerce, v.tr. *coercere, cohibere*. **coercion**, n. *necessitas*. **coercive**, adj. *validus* (= strong), or by verb (e.g. *qui cohibet*)

coexistent, adj. *quod eodem tempore est*.

coffer, n. *cista*.

coffin, n. *arca, loculus, sarcophagus*.

cog, n. of a wheel, *dens, m.*

cogent, adj. *firmus, validus*. **cogency**, n. *persuasio, ratio quae fidem facit*.

cogitate, v.intr. *cogitare*. **cogitation**, n. *cogitatio*. **cognition**, n. *cognitio, scientia*. **cognizance**, n. *cognitio*. **cognizant**, adj. *alqjs 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. *cutere, ferire, signare*. **coinage**, n. *res nummaru*. **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, *fortis, casus, -us*.

coition, n. *coitus, -us*.

cold, I. adj. 1, *lit. frigidus, gelidus* (= icy cold): in — blood, *consulto*; 2, fig. *fustidiosus, superbus*. Adv. 1, *frigide, gelide*; 2, *fastidiose, superbe*. II. n. or **coldness**, n. *frigus, -oris, n., algor, gelu*. **cold-blooded**, adj. see CRUEL.

collapse, v.intr. *collabi, concidere, corrumpere*.

collar, I. n. *collare, monile, torques, -is, m. and f.*; dog —, *armilla*; horse —, *jugum*. II. v.tr. *prehendere*. **collar-bone**, n. *jugulum*.

collation, n. 1, = comparison, *collatio*; 2, = a meal, *cena*. **collate**, v.tr. *conferre*.

colleague, n. *collega, m.*

collect, I. v.tr. *colligere, conferre, comportare, conquirere, congerere*; — oneself, *se colligere*; — money, taxes, etc., *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. *coloniā constitutere* or *collocare*.

colonnade, n. *columnarum ordo, -inis, m, porticus, -us, f*

colossal, adj. *vastus, ingens, immanis*.

colour, I. n. 1, = a quality of bodies, *color*, 2, = a paint, *pigmentum*; 3, = pretext, *species*, 4, pl. = standards, *signum, vexillum*. II. v.tr. 1, *lit. colorare, tingere, inficere*, 2, fig. *speciem offerre*. III. v.intr., see BLUSH.

colt, n. *pullus equinus* (of horse), *asininus* (of ass).

column, n. 1, = a pillar; *columna*; 2, in printing, *pugna*; 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. *pecteri*.

combat, I. n. *pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus, -us, proelium*; (with the fists) *pugilatus, -us, pugilatio*; (in wrestling) *lutatus, -us, luctatio*. II. v.intr., see FIGHT.

combine, v.tr. (*con*) *jungere, consociare, cum alqo societatem inire*. **combination**, n. (*con*) *junctio, societas*.

combustion, n. *exustio*. **combustible**, adj. *quod comburi potest*.

come, v.intr. (*per*) *venire, advenire, accedere, appropinquare* (= to draw near); — on foot, *peditem venire*; — on horseback, *equo (ad)vehi*; — to a place often, *ad alqm (locum) venire, alqm (locum) frequentare*; if —s into my mind, *in mentem venit*; he —s to himself, *ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit*; how —s it that? *qui factum est ut etc., ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut*; I know not how it —s to pass, *fit nescio quomodo*; — as it may, *utcumque 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, *evadere* (= escape); — round, *sententiam mutare*; — together, *convenire*; — to light, *in lucem proferri*. **coming**, n. *adventus, -us, reditio, reditus, -us*.

comedy, n. *comœdia*. **comic**, adj. 1, = belonging to comedy, *comicus*; 2, = ridiculous, *ridiculus, facetus*. Adv. *ridicule, facete*.

comely, adj. *bellus, venustus, pulcher*. **comeliness**, n. *venustas, decor, pulchritudo*.

comet, n. *cometes, -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, *copa, affluentia*; 3, comforts, *commoda, -orum*. **comfortable**, adj.

gratus (= agreeable), *juvundus* (= happy). Adv. *grate, jucunde*. **comfortless**, adj. 1, *sine spe*; 2, = uncomfortable, *incommodus* **comforter**, n. *consolator*.

command, I. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd facere jubere, alci alqd or ut imperare*; — oneself, *sibi imperare*; 2, = — a place, *alci loco imminere*. II. n. 1, in war, *imperium*; 2, = order, *jussum, mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*, 3, = — of oneself, *continentia, temperantia* **commander**, n. *dux, imperator*, of a fleet, *praefectus classis*. See **ORDER**.

commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare, celebrare* **commemoration**, n. *celebratio, commemoratio*, in — of, *in memoriam aljs*.

commence, v.tr. *incipere*; see **BEGIN**.

commend, v.tr. 1, = recommend, *alqm alci commendare*, 2, = praise, *laudare* **commendation**, n. *commendatio, laus, -dis, f.* **commendable**, adj. *laudabilis* Adv. *laudabiliter*. **commendatory**, adj. *commendativus*

comment, I. v.tr. *interpretari, explanare, enarrare, commentari*. II. n. and **commentary**, n. *interpretatio, explanatio, enarratio*. **commentator**, n. *interpres, -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 **PITY**

commissariat, n. 1, = provision department, *res frumentaria*; 2, = officer over this department, *rei frumentariae praefectus*. **commissary**, n. *procurator*.

commission, I. n. 1, *mandatum*; to execute a —, *mandatum exsequi, conficere*; 2 (as an office or charge) *munus, -tris, n.*, *procuratio*; to hold a — in the army, *ordines ducere*, 3, = body of arbitrators, etc., *arbitri, or qui alqd investigant*. II. v.tr. *alqd alci or ut, mandare*. **commissioner**, n. *procurator*.

commit, v.tr. 1, = to intrust, *dare, mandare, committere*, 2, = to send to prison, *in custodiam dare, in vincula con(j)icere*, 3, = do, *facere, committere (in se) admittere, patrare*; — a fault, *errare*; — murder, *occidere*.

committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*, etc.

commodious, adj. *commodus, opportunus, aptus* Adv. *commode, opportune, apte*. **commodity**, n. 1, = convenience, *utilitas*; 2, = an article, *res, commoditas, merx*.

common, I. adj. 1, = belonging to several people, *communis, publicus*, — wealth, or weal, or good, *res publica*, — sense, *communis sensus -us* (that which all men feel), = practical wisdom, *prudencia*; in —, *communiter*; 2, = ordinary, *plebeius, cot(ri)dianus (quot), vulgaris*; 3, the —s, *plebs*. Adv. *communiter*; = usually, *ferè, 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, usus, -us, consuetudo*. **communicative**, adj. *loquax* (= talkative), *qui alqd (e)narrare vult*. **communion**, n. 1, = intercourse, *commercium, societas, consuetudo, conjunctio*; 2, eccles. b.t. * *communio*, * *eucharistia*, * *cena*

Domini. **community**, n. 1, = **COMMUNION** 1; 2, of goods, *vitae communitas*; 3, = the state, *civitas, respublica*.

commute, v.tr. = to exchange, (*per*) *mutare, commutare*. **commutation**, n. *commutatio, redemptio*.

compact, I. n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex convento*; to form a —, *pacisci cum alqo*. II. adj. *densus, crassus, confertus, solidus, pressus*. Adv. *solide, presse*.

companion, n. *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius, sodalis, m.*, *boon —, conciva, 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. *comparate*.

compass, I. n. 1, * *acus magnetica nautarum*, 2, = extent, *ambitus, -us, circuitus, -us, motus*. II. v.tr. 1, = surround, *alqd alci rei or alqd re circumdare, stipare*; 2, = go round, *circumire*; 3, see **ATTAIN**.

compassion, n. *miserecordia*. **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 infin. or ut, cogere, adigere* **compulsory**, adj. *per vim*. **compulsion**, n. *vis, necessitas*; by —, *vi, per vim*.

compendious, adj. *brevis, in angustum coactus*. **compendium**, n. *epitome, -es, f., or epitoma, excerpta, -orum*.

compensate, v.tr. *alqd (cum) alqd re compensare*, — a loss, *damnum restituere*. **compensation**, n. *compensatio*.

compete, v.intr. 1, *lit cum alqo contendere*; *competere*; 2, *fig. alqm or alqd aemulari*. **competent**, adj. see **ABLE**. Adv. *satis*. **competency**, n. *divitiae*. **competition**, n. *aemulatio*. **competitor**, n. *aemulus, competitor*.

compile, v.tr. *in unum conferre*. **compilation**, n. *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, expostulare de re* **complaint**, n. 1, *questus, -us, querimonia, querela, expostulatio*; 2, = illness, *morbus*.

complaisant, adj. *comis, indulgens, facilis*; to be — to anyone, *morem alci gerere*.

complete, I. v.tr. *complere, explere, supplere, 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. *multiplex*. **complexity**, n. *implicatio*. **complexion**, n. *color*.

complicate, v.tr. *implicare*. **complicated**, adj. *difficilis, involutus, implexus*. **complication**, n. *res implexa et difficilis, difficultas*.

compliment, I. n. 1, *luis*; to pay —s, *laudem alci tribuere*; 2, = salutation, *salutatio, salus, -utis, f.*; to send one's —s, *alqm valere*

jubere. II. v.tr. *laudare, congratulari.* **complimentary, adj.** *honorificus.*

comply, v.intr. *alci obsequi, alci morem gerere;* to — with one's requests, *alcis precibus indulgere.* **compliance, n.** *obsequium, indulgentia, officium.* **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 differences, *componere.* **composed, adj.** *tranquillus, quietus.* Adv. *tranquille, quiete.* **composer, n.** *scriptor.* **composition, n.** 1, = the act, *compositio;* 2, = a writing, *scriptum.* **composure, n.** *tranquillitas.*

compound, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *componere, confundere;* 2, fig. *componere;* to be —ed of, *ex alqd re constare;* 3, — for, *satis habere* with accus and infin. **II. adj.** *compositus, multiplex.* **III. ii. 1, res admixta; 2, = an enclosure, *saeptum.***

comprehend, v.tr. 1, = contain, *continere, comprehendere;* 2, = understand, *comprehendere, intellegere (intellig.), perspicere.* **comprehensible, adj.** *facilis intellectu, perspicuus, planus.* Adv. *plane, perspicue, aperte.* **comprehension, n.** *comprehensio, intellegentia.* **comprehensive, adj.** *late patens.* Adv. *penitus, prorsus.*

compress, I. v.tr. *comprimere, condensare, coartare.* **II. n.** = bandage, *penicillus* or *penicillum.* **compression, n.** *compressio, compressus, -us.*

compromise, I. v.tr. *compromittere* (i.e. agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). **II. n.** *compromissum,* see AGREE.

compulsion, n. see 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.** *contubernium.*

concave, adj. *convexus.*

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, astidiose.*

conceive, v.tr. 1, physically, *concipere;* 2, fig. *cogitare, intellegere (intellig.),* see IMAGINE.

concentrate, v.tr. *colligere, contrahere, in unum conferre.*

conception, n. 1, = procreation, *conceptio, conceptus, -us;* 2, in the mind, *notio, opinio;* to form a —, *mente fingere alqd, notionem rei (animo) concipere.*

concern, I. n. 1, *res, negotium, cura;* 2, fig. *anxietas, sollicitudo, cura.* **II. v.tr.** 1, = to relate to, *pertinere ad alqd;* it —s, *refert, interest;* to — oneself, *alci studere;* 2, to be —ed = troubled, *alqd aegre ferre.* **concerning, prep.** *de, abl.; per, accus.*

concert, I. n. 1, *symphonia, concertus, -us, certamen musicum;* 2, = agreement, *consensus, -us, concordia.* **II. v.tr.** *inire consilium de alqd re, pacisci alqd cum alqo.*

conciliate, v.tr. *conciliare.* **conciliation, n.** *conciliatio.* **conciliatory, adj.** *blandus.*

conclise, adj. *brevis, pressus.* Adv. *presse, breviter.* **conciseness, n.** *brevitas.*

conclave, n. see ASSEMBLY.

conclude, v.tr. 1, = to finish, *finire, conficere, concludere;* 2, = to draw a conclusion, *concludere;* 3, = to decide, *statuere, constituere.* **conclusion, n.** 1, *finis, m. and f.;* 2, *conclusio.* **conclusive, adj.** *gravis.* Adv. *graviter.*

concoct, v.tr. 1, = to mix, *miscere;* 2, fig. *fingere, machinari.* **concoction, n.** *potus, -us.*

concomitant, adj., -ly, adv., cum with abl.

concord, n. *concordia, consensus, -us.* **concordant, adj.** *concors, congruens, conspirans.* Adv. *congruenter.*

concourse, n. *concursum, -us, concursio.*

concrete, adj. *concretus* (= grown together), *solidus* (= solid).

concubinage, n. *concubinatus, -us.* **concubine, n.** *concubina, peller.*

concupiscence, n. *libido (lub.).*

concur, v.intr. *consentire, congruere, convenire.* **concurrency, n.** *consensus, consensus, -us.* **concurrent, adj., -ly, adv.** *una, simul.*

concussion, n. *concussio, concursus, -us.*

condemn, v.tr. 1, *damnare, condemnare;* — to death, *alqm capitis damnare* or *condemnare;* 2, = disapprove, *improbare, reprehendere, *culpae.* **condemnation, n.** 1, *damnatio;* 2, *reprehensio, culpa.* **condemnable, adj.** *reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus.* **condemnatory, adj.** *damnatorius.*

condense, I. v.tr. *densare, spissare.* **II. v.intr.** *concoescere.* **condensation, n.** *densatio.*

condescend, v.intr. *comiter se gerere.* **condescending, adj.** *comis, facilis.* Adv. *comiter.* **condescension, n.** *comitas, facilitas.*

condign, adj. 1, = due, *debitus, meritus;* 2, = severe, *aerbus, atroc.*

condiment, n. *condimentum.*

condition, I. n. 1, = state, *condicio, res, status, -us,* 2, = stipulation, *condicio, pactum, conventum,* under the —, *ei conditione, ea lege.* **II. v.tr.** *circumscribere.*

conditional, adj. *incertus, conditionibus subjectus.* Adv. *eo pacto ut, etc., non sine exceptione.* **conditioned, adj.** *affectus, well, ill —, bene, male moratus.*

condole, v.tr. *casum alqis dolere.*

conduce, v.intr. *facere* or *effluere* ut **conducive, adj.** *utilis, dat., or ut.*

conduct, I. v.tr. 1, = to lead, *ducere, agere;* in a procession, *deducere, prosequi;* 2, = manage, *gerere, administrare,* — oneself, *se gerere* or *praebere.* **II. n.** 1, = behavior, *vitae ratio, mores, -um;* 2, = management, *administratio, procuratio.* **conductor, n.** *dux, procurator.* **conduct, n.** *aquaeductus, -us.*

cone, n. *conus.*

confectionery, n. *ducta, -ium.* **confectioner, n.** *paster dulciarius (late).*

confederacy, n. *foedus, -eris, n., societas.* **confederates, n.** *socii, foederati.* **confederate, adj.** *foederatus.*

confer, I. v.intr. = to talk with, *deliberare, consultare de alqd re* or *utrum.* **II. v.tr.** see GIVE. **conference, n.** *consilium, colloquium.*

confess, v.ti. *futuri, confiteri.* **confessedly, adv.** *sine dubia, plane.* **confession, n.** *confessio.*

confide, I. v.tr. *alqd alci committere, trahere, manurare, credere.* **II. v.intr.** — in, *alci* or *alci rei* or *alqo* or *alqd re* *(confidere).* **confidant, n.** *(alqis rei) conscius, conscius.* **confidence, n.** *fides, fiducia, fidentia, confidentia* (= esp. self —); to tell in —, *alci ut amico certissimo dicere, con-*

fidens, adj. *alci (rei) confidens, alqd re fretus*, or by *certus, confirmatus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. (*con*)**fidenter**. **confidential**, adj. 1, = trustworthy, *fidus, fidelis, or alci rei consocius*, 2, see SECRET. Adv. see SECRETLY. **confiding**, adj. *credulus*.

confine, I. n. *finis, m. and f, terminus, limes, -us, confinium* II. v tr. 1, see RESTRAIN, 2, see IMPRISON; 3, to be —d in childhood, *parire* **confinement**, n. 1, = imprisonment, *custodia*, 2, = childbirth, *partus, -us*.

confirm, v tr. *affirmare, confirmare, sanare, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere*

confiscate, v tr. *publicare* **confiscation**, n. *publicatio*

conflagration, n. *incendium, ignis, m.*

conflict, I. n. *certamen, pugna, proelium, ot opinions, dissensio* II. v intr. 1, = to strike together, *concurrere*; 2, = to fight, *pugnare*, 3, = to differ, *disentire, discrepare, repugnare*

confluence, n. 1, = the place where rivers meet, *confluens or confluentes*; 2, see CON-COURSE

conform, I. v tr. *alqd ad alqd or alci rei accommodare* II. v intr. 1, = to, *alci or alci rei obsequi, obtemperare, inservire* **conformable**, adj. *ad alqd accommodatus, alci rei or cum alqd re congruens, conueniens, consentaneus*. Adv. *conpuenter, conuenienter*. **conformation**, n. *conformatio, forma* **conformity**, n. *consensus, -us, consensio, conuententia*.

confound, v tr. 1, see CONFUSE, 2, = to astonish, *percutere, consternare*; 3, = to bring to naught, *ad inutium redigere, evertire*; 4, as an exclamation, — it, *de perdit*

confraternity, n. *fraternitas, societas, sodalitas*

confront, v tr. *adversus alqm stare, alci obuium ire*

confuse, v tr. *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)urbare* **confusion**, n. *confusio, perturbatio*

confute, v tr. *refellere, relarguere, confutare, refutare*

congeal, I. v tr. (*con*)*gelare*. II. v intr. (*con*)*gelari, frigare, algere*.

congenial, adj. *alci or alci rei or cum alqd re congruens, conueniens*; = pleasant, *iuuolus*

congeries, n. *congeries*

congratulate, v tr. *alci de alqd re, or alqd or quod, gratulari* **congratulation**, n. *gratulatio*. **congratulatory**, adj. *gratulabundus*

congregate, I. v tr. *cogere, congregare* II. v intr. *cogi, congregari, conuenire, coire, confluere*. **congregation**, n. *conuentus, -us, coetus, -us, concio*.

congress, n. *conuentus, -us, concilium*.

congruity, n. *conuenientia*, see CONFORM.

congruous, adj., see CONFORMABLE.

conjecture, I. n. *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, diuinitio*. II. v tr. *conjecturam augurari or consequi* **conjectural**, adj. *quod conjecturam prospici potest*. Adv. *conjectural*.

conjugal, adj. *conjugalis*.

conjugate, v tr. *declinare* (Gram.) **conjugation**, n. *declinatio* (Gram.)

conjunction, n. (Gram.), *conunctio*, see JOIN.

conjure, I. v tr. 1, = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrari per alqm or alqd*; 2, = to move by magic forms, *adjuvare*; to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas elicare*. II. v intr. = to act as a conjurer, *prae-*

stigias agere. **conjurer**, n. + *magus, ventrator, + praestigiator*.

connect, v tr. *alqd ad alqd alligare*. (*con*)*jun-gere alqd or alqm cum re*. **connected**, adj. = coherent, *continens*. Adv. *continenter, uno tenore*. **connexion**, n. 1, *conunctio, societas*; 2, = by marriage, *affinis*.

connive (at), v intr. (*co*)*n*ivire 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 conunctio*.

conscience, n. *conscientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*, a good —, *c. recte facti, mens bene sibi conscia*, to have a good —, *nullius culpae sibi conscium esse*, a bad —, *c. scelerum, mens male sibi conscia* **conscientious**, adj. *religiosus, sanctus*. Adv. *religiose, sancto*. **conscientiousness**, n. *religio, sanctitas, fides*.

conscious, adj. *alci rei conscius, gnarus*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. I did it —, *gnarus feci*)

conscript, 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 —, *te consentiente*

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 ita sint, itaque*, 2, = importance, *auctoritas, momentum, pondus, -eres*, 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 additus*. II. n. *unus ex optimatibus* **conservatory**, n. (*locus*) *ad plantas colendas vitres minutus*.

consider, v tr. 1, = to look at, *spectare, intueri, contemplari*, 2, = to regard, *ducere, habere, existimare*, 3, see THINK; 4, = to be thoughtful for, *alqm respicere*. **considerable**, adj. *mag-nus, gravis*, also by aliquid with genit. (*al. praedar, — plunder; al. aeris alieni, — debt*); a — number, *multitudo, vis*. Adv. *aliquanto or aliquidantum*. **considerate**, adj. 1, = thoughtful, *providus, providens, prudens, autus*; 2, = thoughtful for others, *alqm respiciens, alci consulens, benignus*. Adv. 1, *providere, providenter, prudenter, caute*, 2, *benigne*. **considerateness**, n. 1, *providentia, prudentia*; 2, *benignitas* **consideration**, n. 1, with the eyes, *contemplatio, conspectus, -us*; 2, with the mind, *iudicium, meditatio, commentatio, consilium*; 3, = thought for anyone, *alci respectus, -us*; 4, = motive, *ratio*; from these —s, *quae cum ita sint*; 5, see IMPORTANCE; with —, *considerate, consulto, 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 con*(f)icere.

consist, v intr. = to be made of in or as 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 afferre* or *solatio esse alci*. **consolation, n.** *solatium, consolatio*. **consoler, n.** *consolator*.

consonant, I. n. = a letter, *consonans (li(t)tera)*. **II. adj.** *consentaneus, congruus cum alqd re*.

consort, I. n. *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius, socia*; = husband or wife, *maritus, marita*; *conju(n)x, 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*.

costable, n. *apparitor*.

constant, adj. 1. = incessant, *continuus, perpetuus*; 2. = faithful, *fidelis*. Adv. *perpetuo, continuo, fideliter*. **constancy, n.** 1. = patience, *patientia, constantia*; 2. = perseverance, *perseverantia, perveracitas*; 3. = continuance, *perpetuus*; 4. = fidelity, *fides, fidelitas*.

constellation, n. *sidus, -eris, n., stella*.

consternation, n. see **TERROR**.

constipate, v.tr. med. t.t. *alvum ad)stringere* or *cohibere*.

constitute, v.tr. *statuere, constituere, designare*. **constituent, adj.** *pars* or *res* (e.g. — parts, *alcys 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, insitus*; 2. *legitimus*. Adv. 1. *e natura*; 2. *legitime*.

constrain, v.tr. *alqm constringere, vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alcy rei faciendae*. **constrained, n.** *vis*; to do by —, *alqd invitum facere*. **constrained, adj.** = unnatural, *invitus*; of speech, *oratio contorta, perplexa, difficilis*; a — look, *vultus fictus*; 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 alqo*; to — anyone's interests, *alci consulere*.

consume, v.tr. *edere*. **consumption, n.** *consumptio*; = the disease, *tuberculosis* (Plin.).

consummate, I. v.tr. *absolvere, cumulare, perficere, conficere*. **II. adj.** *summus, absolutus, perfectus*, or by superl. (e.g. *vir doctissimus*, of — learning). Adv. *summe, absolute, perfecte*. **consummation, n.** *absolutio, perfectio*.

contact, n. *tactio, (con)tactus, -us*. **contagion, n.** *contagio*. **contagious, adj.** *pestilens*.

contain, v.tr. *continere, complecti, comprehendere*; to — yourself, *se cohibere, temperare sibi quominus*, etc.

contaminate, v.tr. *contaminare, inquinare, polluere*. **contamination, n.** *contaminatio, macula, labe, -is, f.*

contemplate, v.tr. *contemplari*. **contemplation, n.** *contemplatio*. **contemplative, adj.** *in contemplatione (rerum) versutus*; see **CONSIDER**.

contemporaneous, adj. *quod eodem tempore est or fit*. Adv. *uno tempore, simul*. **contemporary, n.** *aequalis, qui ejusdem aetatis est*.

contempt, n. *contemptus, -us, fastidium*. **contemptible, adj.** *contemnendus, abjectus, turpis*. Adv. *turpiter*.

contend, v.intr. 1. = fight, *cum alqo certare, dimicare, pugnare, alci resistere*; 2. fig. *alci (rei) resistere*; 3. see **ARGUE**. **contention, n.** see **STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT**. **contentious, adj.** *aemulus*. Adv. *summa vi*.

content, I. v.tr. *alci satisfacere*. **II. adj.** *sorte sua contentus*. Adv. *tranquille*. **contentment, n.** *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus*. **contents, n.** *quod in libro continetur, argumentum, scripta, -orum*.

conterminous, adj. *alci loco confinis*

contest, I. n. *certatio, certamen*. **II. v.intr.** *contendere*; see **CONTENT**.

context, n. *argumentum* or *ratio verborum* (opp. to *singula verba*).

contiguous, adj. *propinquus*; see **CONTERMINOUS**. **contiguity, n.** *propinquitas*

continence, n. *continentia, temperantia, castitas, castimonia*. **continent, I. adj.** *continens, castus*. Adv. *caste*. **II. n.** *continens*. **continental, adj.** by genit. of *continens*.

contingent, I. adj. *fortuitus, forte oblatas*. **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, durabilitas*. **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 vitilae*.

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. *contrarie, diverse*.

contrary, adj. *adversus, (alcys rei, dat., inter se) contrarius*; a — wind, stream, *ventus adversus, flumen adversum*; on the —, *contra, ex*

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 alqā 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*, *prodesse*, *adjuvare ad*, *facere ut*, *efficere ut*, it — as much to glory, *magni interest ad laudem* (with *infin.* and accus. following) **contribution**, *n.* *stips*, *pecunia*; to levy a —, *pecuniam a civitatibus cogere* **contributor**, **n.** **1.** in gen. *qui alqd dat*, **2.** = — to a magazine, *scriptor*.

contribute, *adj.* see **SORROWFUL**. **contrition**, *n.* *poenitentia*, **I** feel —, *poenitet me rei*.

contrive, *v. tr.* *excogitare*, *invenire*, *figere*, — 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*, *cogere*, *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* (in *dat.*) *accommodatus*, *idoneus*. *Adv.* *commode*, *opportune*, *accommodate*. **convenience**, *n.* *commoditas*, *commodum*, *ocasio*, *opportunitas* **convent**, see **CHURCH**. **convention**, *n.* **1.** *conventus*, *-us*, *foedus*, *-eris*, *n.* *pactio*, **2.** = custom, *mos* **conventional**, *adj.* *translativus*, *a majoribus traditus*, *usu receptus*; it is —, *moris est*, *in more est*. *Adv.* *ex usu*, *dat. mos est*

converge, *v. intr.* *se inclinare ad* or *in alqm* or *alqd*

conversation, *n.* *sermo*, *sermo cot(t)inuanus* (*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 alqā re versatus* or *exercitatus*, *aleqs 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*.

convey, *v. tr.* **1.** see **CARRY**; **2.** legal t.t. *alqd alicui transcribere*, (*com*)*cedere*. **conveyance**, *n.* **1.** see **CARRIAGE**; **2.** legal t.t. *cessio*, *transcriptio*. **conveyancer**, *n.* *scriba*, *n.*

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*, *judicium*.

convince, *v. tr.* *persuadere de re*; *be con* *vinced*, *alci persuasum esse*, *exploratum* or *cognitum habere* **convincing**, *adj.* *ad persuadendum accommodatus*, *gravis*. *Adv.* *graviter*.

convivial, *adj.* *hilaris*, *jucundus*. **conviviality**, *n.* *hilaritas*.

convoke, *v. tr.* *convocare*.

convoy, **I.** *n.* *praesidium*, *custodia*. **II.** *v. tr.* *alqm praesidi caus(s)i comitari*.

convulse, *v. tr.* *agitare*, *percutere*, (*com*)*movere*, — the state, *civitatem quasare*, *labefactare*.

convulsion, *n.* *spasmus*, *convulsio* (Plin.). **convulsive**, *adj.* *spasticus* (Plin.).

cook, **I.** *n.* *coquus*. **II.** *v. tr.* *coquere*. **cooking**, *n.* *res coquinaria*.

cool, **I.** *adj.* **1.** lit. *frigidus*; **2.** *fig.* *tranquillus* (of temperament), *superbus*, *fastidiosus* (= haughty), *fortis* (= brave), *impudens* (= impudent). **II.** *n.* *frigus*, *-oris*, *n.*, *algor*. **III.** *v. tr.* *refrigerare*. **IV.** *v. intr.* **1.** lit. *frigescere*, *frigere* (= be —), *algere* (= feel —); **2.** *fig.* *deserisere*, *animum remittere*. **coolness**, *n.* **1.** lit. *frigus*, *-oris*, *n.*; **2.** *fig.* *superbia*, *fastidium* (= pride), *fortitudo* (= courage), *inimicitia* (= unfriendliness). *Adv.* *frigule*, *aequo animo*, *tranquille*, *superbe*, *fastidiose*, *fortiter*, *impudenter* (= with effrontery).

cooper, *n.* *viator*.

co-operate, *v. intr.* *unā agere*, *alqm* (*ad*) *juvare*. **co-operation**, *n.* *opera*, *auxilium*. **copartner**, **co-operator**, *n.* *socius*; see **COMPANION**

cope, *v. intr.* — with, *cum alqo* or *alqā 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)neum*. **II.** *adj.* *a(h)eneus*.

coppice, **copse**, *n.* *virgultum*.

copulation, *n.* *coitus*, *-us*.

copy, **I.** *n.* **1.** *exemplum*, *exemplar* (= model, — of a book, etc.), **2.** — (book), for a child, *lit(t)erae praefatae*. **II.** *v. tr.* **1.** = imitate, *imitari*, **2.** of painters, writers, *pingere*, *describere*; — from the life, *similitudinem ex vero effingere*.

coquet, *v. tr.* *ritro spillicere*. **coquette**, *n.* *quae viros pellicit*.

cord, **I.** *n.* *restis*, *fusus*, *m.* **II.** *v. tr.* *construere*, *colligare* **cord**, *n.* *militis*

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.* *obtundere*.

corn, *n.* *frumentum*, *fruges*, *-um*, **1.** *varietas*; — measure, *modius*

corn, *n.* on the foot, *clavus*

corner, *n.* *angulus*, done in a —, *in occulto*.

cornet, *n.* **1.** an instrument, *cornu*, *buccina*; **2.** military t.t. *rexillarius*, *signifer*.

cornice, *n.* *corona*.

corollary, *n.* *consecutivum*.

coronation, *n.* (*dies ele*) *quo rex diadema accipit*

coroner, *n.* *magistratus qui de mortuis inquiri.*

corporal, *I. n.* *decurio. II. adj.* by genit. of *corpus*, -*oris*, *n.* **corporal-punishment**, *n.* *verbera, -um*; to inflict —, *verberibus castigare*.

corporation, *n.* *sodalitas (religious), municipium, concilium, collegium.*

corps, *n.* *manus, -ūs, f., pars exercitus, ala equitum, agmen.*

corpse, *n.* *cadaver, -eris, m.*

corpulent, *adj.* *obesus. corpulence*, *n.* *corpus obesum.*

correct, *I. v.tr.* 1, = improve, *corrīgere, emendare*; — a book for the press, *menula libro tollere*; 2, = punish, *punire, castigare. II. adj.* 1, of conduct, *honestus, rectus*; 2, of style, *emendatus, rectus, purus, accuratus*; 3, = true, *verus. Adv.* *recte, honeste, pure, vera. correctness*, *n.* use adjectives (e.g. the — of a thing, *res recta*).

correspond, *v.intr.* 1, = agree, *respondere* *alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *convenire alci rei*; 2, to — by letter, *litteras dare et accipere*; — with, *cum alqo per litteras colloqui. correspondent*, *n.* *qui alqd per litteras (crebrius) communicat. correspondence*, *n.* *per litteras. corresponding*, *adj. par.* *Adv. pariter.*

corroborate, *v.tr.* **atum facere* or *efficere, confirmare, comprobare. corroboration*, *n.* *confirmatio.*

corrode, *v.tr.* *erodere. corrosive*, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) erodit.*

corrupt, *I. adj.* *perditus, profligatus, turpis, corruptus. Adv.* *perditē, turpiter. II. v.tr.* *putrefacere, corrumpere* (lit. and fig.); *depravare, vitare, perdere, pervertere* (lit.). **III. v.intr.** *putrescere, corrumpi* (all fig.). **corrupter**, *n.* *corruptor, qui corrumpit, etc. corruptible*, *adj.* *quod corrumpi potest. corruption*, *n.* *corruptio, depravatio, corruptela. corrupting*, *adj.* *perniciosus, exitiosus.*

corsair, *n.* *pirata, m.*

corslet, *n.* *thorax, lorica, pectoris teg(i)men or teg(i)mentum.*

cortege, *n.* *comitatus, -ūs.*

coruscation, *n.* *fulguratio, fulgor, splendor.*

cosmetic, *n.* *fucus.*

cost, *I. n.* *sumptus, -ūs, impensa, praemium, merces, -etis, f. (= wages). II. v.tr.* *alqd (con)stat* or *venit* or *venditur* or *emittit* (with genit. of the exact price); to — little, *parvo stare*; very little, *minimo. costly*, *adj.* *sumptuosus, magno sumptu, pretiosus. costliness*, *n.* *caritas.*

costume, *n.* *habitus, -ūs, ornatus, -ūs.*

cottage, *n.* *casa, tugurium. cottager*, *n.* *rusticus.*

cotton, *n.* *gossypion (-ium) (Plin.).*

couch, *I. n.* *lectus, lectulus. II. v.tr.* 1, = stretch out, *porrigere*; to — spurs, *hastulas 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, -ūs.*

count, *v.tr.* 1, *computare*; 2, — upon, *alci confidere*; see *RECKON*, *CONSIDER. counter*, *n.* 1, = — of a shop, *uso mensa*; 2, = — for

reckoning, *calculus. countless*, *adj.* *innumerabilis.*

countenance, *I. n.* 1, *vultus, os, oris, n.*; 2, = protection, *praesidium. II. v.tr.* *alci favere, opem ferre.*

counter, *adv.* = against, *contra. counter-act*, *v.tr.* *alci resistere. counter-balance*, *parem esse alci. counterfeit*, *I. v.tr.* *simulare*; **II.** *adj.* *simulatus*; — money, *nummus adulterinus. counterpane*, *n.* *lodix. counter-part*, *n.* *res alci similima. counterpoise*, *v.tr.* *alqd cum alqd re (ad)aequare.*

country, *n.* 1, opp. to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; 2, = one's native land, *patria*; of what —? *cujas?* of our —, *nostras*; 3, = region, *terra, regio. country-house*, *n.* *villa. countryman*, *n.* 1, *homo rusticus*; 2, = fellow —, *civis, nostras, pl. nostri. country-town*, *n.* *municipium.*

couple, *I. n.* *par, bini*; 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, -ūtis, f. courageous*, *adj.* *fortis, audax, ferox, strenuus. Adv.* *fortiter, audacter, ferociter, strenue.*

courier, *n.* *nuntius.*

course, *I. n.* 1, *(de)cursus, -ūs*; — of water, *lapsus, -ūs*; — of the stars, *motus, -ūs*; the — of nature, *naturae lex*; fig. the — of life, *vitalis curriculum*; 2, = plan, *ratio, consilium*; 3, = progress, *tenor, cursus, -ūs, via, progressus, -ūs*; 4, = — of time, in (e.g. in illo anno); in — of a few, many days, *intra paucos, multos dies*; 5, = — at a dinner, *ferculum*; 6, = — of lectures, *alqm audire*; 7, = manner of life, *mores, -um, vitae ratio. II. v.tr.* *venari. of course*, *adv.* *necessario, plane, prorsus*; in answers, *gane.*

court, *I. n.* 1, = an open space, *area*; 2, = royal —, *aula, regia*; 3, = courtiers, *nobiles, -um*, 4, = — of justice, *forum, tribunal, sub-sellus, -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)sobrinus (-a)* (on the mother's side), *patrueus* (a father's brother's child).

covenant, *I. n.* *pactio, pactum, conventum. II. v.tr.* *pacisci cum alqo.*

cover, *I. n.* 1, of a bed, etc., *lodix, teg(i)men, stragulum, gausapa*; = lid, *operimentum*; 2, = shelter, *perfugium*; under — of, *alqo re tractus*; fig. = pretence, *per speciem alci rei. II. v.tr.* 1, *(con)tegere, abtegere, operire, velare*, 2, = protect, *protegere, defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavere alqd*; 3, = overwhelm, fig. *alqd in alqm conferre*, or by special verbs (e.g. — with abuse, *alci maledicere*).

covert, *I. n.* 1, = shelter, *latro, perfugium*, 2, = thickets, *virgultum. II. adj.* *tectus* See *SECRET*.

covet, *v.tr.* *alqd appetere, concupiscere, cupiditate rei fagare. 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, -ūs, ignavia.*

cower, *v.intr.* *perterritum esse.*

cowl, *n.* *oculus.*

Coomb, n. *homo ineptus*.

coy, adj. *verecundus*. **coyness**, n. *pudor, veremulatio*.

cozen, v. tr. see CHEAT.

crab, n. *cancer*. **crabbed**, adj. 1, = ill-tempered, *morosus*; 2, = intricate, *difficilis, impeditus*. Adv. *morose, difficulter*.

crack, I. n. 1, = noise, *crepitus*, -ūs (e.g. — of the fingers, *digitorum crepitus*), † *fragor*, 2, = fissure, *rima*. II. v. intr. *crepare, (dis)sindi, dissilire, dehiscere*. III. v. tr. 1, lit. = burst, *(dis)sindere, rumpere*; 2, = a joke, *jocari*, 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, *farcare, refecere*, 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, *trolea*. II. v. intr. — forward, *ceruicem protendere*.

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, -ēris, m.*

crave, v. tr. see BEG, NEED. **craving**, n. *alqs rei desiderium*.

crawl, v. *repere, serpere*

crazy, adj. *mente captus*, see MAD

creak, v. (con)crepare **creaking**, n. *crepitus, -ūs*.

cream, n. *flor lactis*

crease, I. n. *ruqa*. II. v. tr. *rugare*.

create, v. tr. 1, lit. *(pro)creare, gignere, facere*, 2, fig. *procreare, facere, efflicere, 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 creavit (etc)* *poet. creator*, n. *(pro)creator, fabricator, auctor. creature*, n. *animal*.

credit, I. v. tr. 1, = to believe, *credere*; 2, put to one's account, *alqd alicui in acceptionem conferre*. II. n. 1, = belief, *fides*, to give — to a thing, *alci or alicui rei fidem habere, tribuere, adjungere*; 2, to withhold or refuse —, *fidem alicui denegare*; 3, meritum et fides; to take up money on —, *pecuniam alqs fide mutuum sumere*; to purchase on —, *emere in diem* (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), *emere pecuniam non praesenti*. *huc — is gone, fides cecidit, concidit*, 3, = authority, *auctoritas, gratia* (= influence), *opinio, estimatio*, 4, do — to, *gloriae or decori alicui esse*, no —, *dedecori alicui esse*. **credible**, adj. *fide dignus, credibilis, verisimilis*. Adv. *creduliter*. **credibility**, *fides, auctoritas*, comb. *auctoritas et fides*. **credentials**, n. *auctoritas, or litterae*. **creditable**, adj. *honestus, honorificus*. Adv. *honorifice, honeste*. **creditor**, n. *creditor*. **credulous**, adj. *credulus*. Adv. *nimidi cum*

credulitate. **credulity**, n. *credulitas* (not in C.C.). **creed**, n. 1, = belief, *fides*; 2, = system believed, *doctrina*.

creek, n. *sinus, -ūs*.

creep, v. intr. see CRAWL.

crescent, n. *luna crescens*. **crescent-shaped**, adj. *lunatus*.

crest, n. *crista, guba*. **crested**, adj. *cristatus*. **crestfallen**, adj. *fractus, demissus*.

crevice, n. see CRACK.

crew, n. 1, *navitae*; 2, fig. *coetus, -ūs*.

crib, n. 1, for animals, *praesepe*; 2, see CRADLE.

crime, n. *delictum, maleficium, facinus, -moris, n. scelus, -eris, n., nefas*. **criminate**, v. tr. *criminare*. **crimination**, n. *crimen*. **criminator**, n. *criminator*. **criminal**, adj. *scelustus, sceleratus, nefarius*.

crimson, I. adj. *coccineus*. II. n. *color coccineus*. III. v. intr. *erubescere*.

cringe, v. intr. — to, *alqm. or alci calulari*.

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 alqs rei peritus, or simply sapiens*. **criticism**, n. *iudicium*. **criticize**, v. tr. *iudicare*.

critical, adj. 1, = belonging to criticism, *callidus, solertis, sapiens*, 2, = belonging to a crisis, in *discrimen adductus, anceps, dubius*. Adv. *accurate, callide, solertiter, sapienter*.

croak, I. v. intr. *croare* (of birds), *vocem emittere*. II. n. *vox*.

crockery, n. *(vasa) fictilia*.

crocodile, n. *crocodilus*.

crocus, n. *crocus*.

crone, n. *vetula, anus, -ūs, f.*

crook, I. n. *pedum, lituus*. II. v. tr., see CURVE. **crooked**, adj. *curvatus, incurvus*; = bad, *pravus, distortus*. Adv. 1, *oblique*, or by adj. 2, *prave*. **crookedness**, n. 1, *quod incurvum est*, 2, *pravitas*.

crop, I. n. 1, of corn, etc, *messis, fruges, -um, f.*, 2, of birds, *malures*. II. v. tr. = cut short, *praeacutere, amputare, tondere*, = to cut down, *deponere, tondere*.

cross, I. n. 1, + *crux*, × *decussis*; as instrument of punishment, *crux*; 2, fig. *mala, -orum, or calamitas*. II. adj. = transverse, *transversus, obliquus*. III. v. tr. 1, = lay across, *alqd alci rei transversum ponere*; 2, = go across, *locum transire*, 3, = thwart, *alci obistere*; 4, = — the mind, *alqd alci subire*; 5, = — out, *delere*. **cross-purpose**, n. be at —s, *alci alci putant*, or by adj. *contrarius*. **crosswise**, adv. in *transversum*. **crossing**, n. *transitus, -ūs*.

crouch, v. intr. *se demittere*.

crow, I. n. *corvus*. II. v. intr. *canere*.

crowd, I. n. *turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo*. II. v. tr. *(co)gitare, stipare, premere*. III. v. intr. *confluere, congregari*.

crown, I. n. 1, = wreath, *corona*; *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*.

crucible, n. *catinus* (Plin.).

ernestly, v.tr. *alqm cruci affigere*. **crucifixion**, n. *crucis supplicium*.

crude, adj. 1, = raw or unripe, *crudus*; 2, fig. *infirmis, incultus, rudis*. Adv. *inculte*.

crudity, n. *cruditas*.

cruel, adj. *crudelis, saevus, ferus, atrox*. Adv. *crudeliter, atrociter*. **cruelty**, n. *crudelitas, feritas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

cruiſe, 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, *mica, micula*. **crumble**, I. v.tr. *fricare, comminûere, conterere*. II. v.intr. *friari*, etc.

crumple, I. n. *ruga*. II. v.tr. *rugare*. III. v.intr. *rugari*.

crupper, n. *postilena*.

crush, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *comprimere, contundere, conterere, concutere* (by treading); 2, fig. *affligere, comprimere, obruere, frangere*. II. n. = crowd, *tuba*. See CROWD.

crust, n. *crusta*. **crusty**, adj. *crustosus* (Plin.).

crutch, n. *baculum*.

cry, I. v.tr. 1, = call out, (*con*)*clamare, exclamare, acclamare, proclamare, praedicare, clamitare*; 2, see WEEP. II. n. 1, *clamor, exclamatio, acclamatio*; 2, *proclamatio, praeconium*; 3, *lacrimae, vagitus, -us*. **crier**, n. *praeeco*.

crystal, n. *crystallus*. **crystallize**, I. v.tr. *in crystallos formare*. II. v.intr. *in crystallos abire*.

cub, n. I. *catulus*. II. v.tr. *fetus edere*.

cube, n. *cubus*. **cubic**, adj. *cubicus*.

cubit, n. *cubitum*.

cuckoo, n. *cuculus*.

cucumber, n. *cucumis, -ëris, m.*

cud, n. to chew the —, *ruminari, remandere*.

cudgel, I. n. *baculum, fustis, m.* II. v.tr. *ferire, percutere, fusti verberare*.

cue, n. 1, = hint, *signum*; to give a —, *alci innuere, signum alci dare*; 2, of an actor, *signum*.

cuff, I. n. 1, = blow, *alapa* (with the flat hand), *colaphus* (with the fist); 2, = sleeve, *manica extrema*. II. v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infigere, pugnis alci caedere*.

cuirass, n. *thorax*.

culinary, adj. *coquinaris*.

culmination, n. *fastigium*. **culminate**, v.intr. *in (summo) fastigio esse*.

culpable, adj. *culpi dignus, reprehendendus, turpis, foedus*. **culprit**, n. see CRIMINAL.

cultivate, v.tr. 1, in agriculture, (*agrum*) *colere*; 2, fig. *figere, (con)formare, instituere, excolere*; 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 impedire, praegravare, alci (rei) obstruere*. **cumbrous**, adj. *gravis, incommodus, inhabilis*. Adv. *graviter, incommode*.

cunning, I. adj. 1, *astutus, callidus, versutus, solus*; 2, = skilful, *peritus, dexter, habilis, expertus*. Adv. 1, *astute, callide, versute, or abli dolo or per dolum or fraudem*; 2, = skilfully, *solt(ter)er, perite, callide*. II. n. 1, *astutia, calliditas, versutus, docus*; 2, = skill, *ars, sol(ter)tia*.

cup, I. n. 1, *poculum, scyphus, calix, calathus,*

phiala, patera, carchesium, scaphium, cymbium, cyathus, battola, culullus; 2, fig. = — of sorrow, etc., *dolor*; to drain the —, *exaurire dolorem*, etc. II. v.tr. *sanguinem alci (per cucurbitulas) detrahère*. **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, alci rei studiosus*; 2, = strange, *insolitus, novus, rarus, singularis*; 3, = accurate, *accuratus*. Adv. *anxie, oi adj.; raro, accurate*.

curl, I. v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere*. II. v.intr. 1, *crispari*, etc.; 2, = to be bent round, *torqueri, flecti*. III. n. *cirrus*. **curling-irons**, n. *calamister*. **curly**, adj. *crispus*.

currant, n. dried —s, *uræ passae*.

current, I. adj. 1, = thus, *hic* (e.g. — year, *hic annus*); 2, = common, *more or usu receptus*, to be — in, *esse, valere*. Adv. *ulgo*. II. n. *flumen*, see STREAM. **currency**, n. *nummi or argentum*.

curry, v.tr. 1, to — leather, *conficere*; 2, to — favour, *alci blandiri*. **currycomb**, n. *strigilis*.

curse, I. n. 1, *exsecratio, imprecatio, maledictum*; 2, fig. *pestis*. II. v.tr. to — anyone, *exsecrari, alci male precari*.

cursor, adj. *rapidus, neglegens (neglig.)*. Adv. *brevis, structum*.

curt, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevis*.

curtail, v.ti. *amputare, praecidere*.

curtain, n. *velum, aulacum*.

curve, I. n. (*in*)*flecto, flectus, -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, -ëris, 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, pervulgatus, vulgaris, col(tu)dianus (quot)*, *communis, tra(ns)laticius*; to be —, *mos or moris esse, solere*. Adv. *ex consuetudine, vulgo, fere*.

cut, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *secare*; to — with a scythe, (*de*)*metere*; to — into planks, *in lumnas secare*; to — the throat, *alqm jugulare*; to — on a gem, *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 —, *culro vulnerari*), *if with a whip, verber*; 2, of rivers, etc., *canalis, m., fossa*; 3, a short —, *vna brevis-sima or proxima*. **cutting**, I. adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*. II. n. of a plant, *propaga*.

cutlery, n. *cultri* (pl.). **cut-throat**, n. *sicarius*.

cuttlefish, n. *sepia*.

cycle, n. 1, = circular course, *orbis*, m., *circuitus*; 2, = revolution, *orbis*, or by verb *revolvit*; see **REVOLVE**.

cyclops, n. *cyclops*

cygnet, n. *pullus cynorum*.

cylinder, n. *cylindrus*.

cymbal, n. *cymbalum*.

cynic, n. 1, in philosophy, *cynicus*; 2, fig., *homo acerbus*. **cynical**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*

cynosure, n. 1, lit. *Ursa Minor*, 2, fig., *decus*, -*oris*, n.

cypress, n. *cupressus*, f.

D.

dabble, I. v.tr. *alqd alqd re ad(d)spargere* II. v.intr. 1, lit. *in aquâ ludere*; 2, fig. *alqd leviter attingere*

dad, daddy, n. *tata*.

daffodil, n. *narcissus*

dagger, n. *pugio*, *sua*.

dainty, I. adj. 1, = — in choice of food, *fustulosus*, 2, = elegant, *equisitus*, *elegans*, see **PREFY** II. n. *cibus delictus*, *cibi delictuosus*, **daintiness**, n. 1, = — in food, *cup(p)edia*, 2, = elegance, *renatus*.

dairy, n. *cella*, defining sense by context (e.g. *lacte repleta*).

dale, n. (con)rallis.

dally, v.intr. 1, = trifle, *nugari*, *lascivire*; 2, — with, *alci blandiri*; 3, see **DELAY** **dalliance**, n. 1, *nugae*, *lascivia*, 2, *blanditiae*.

dam, n. = mother, *mater*, *matrux*.

dam, I. n. *agger*, -*eris*, m., *moles*, -*is*, f. II. v.tr. *moiem alci rei ob(j)icere*, *flumen coricere*

damage, I. n. *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *noxa*. II. v.tr. *alci nocere*, *obesse*, *damno esse*. **damages**, n. pl., *impensa*, action for —, *judicium recuperatorium*

dame, n. *mulier*, *matrona*, *domina*

damn, v.tr. 1, *damnare*, *condemnare*; 2, theol. t.t., **damnare*, *aeternus supplicis addicere* **damnable**, adj. *dammandus* **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 capsulâ stus* (Sen.).

danger, n. *periculum*, *discrimen* **dangerous**, adj. *periculosus*, *anceps*; a — condition, *res dubiae*. Adv. *periculose*.

dangle, v.intr. *ex alqd re (de)pendere*.

dank, adj. *humidus*.

dapper, adj. *pernix* (= quick), *nitidus* (= neat).

dapple, adj. *maculosus*.

dare, v.tr. *audere*. **daring**, I. adj. *audax*. Adv. *audacter*. II. n. *audacia*.

dark, I. adj. 1, as opposed to daylight, *obscurus*, *caliginosus*, *caecus* (= blind); 2, = — in colour, *fuscus*, *niger*, *pullus*; 3, = difficult to the mind, *obscurus*, *abstrusus*, *impeditus*, in-

certus. Adv. *obscurus*, *perplexus*. 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*. **dar-ken**, I. v.tr. lit and fig. *obscurare*, *tenebras alci obducere*. II. v.intr. *obscurari*; it — *s, vesperscit*.

darling, n. *deliciae*

darn, v.tr. *sarcire*. **darning-needle**, n. *acus*, -*us*, f. *grandior*.

dart, I. n. *pilum*, *hasta*, *telum*, *jaculum*, *tragula*. II. v.ti. *jaculari*, to throw — *s, tel (e)mittere*, *con(j)icere*. III. v.intr. *in alqm li cum irrumperre*, *se conf(j)icere*.

dash, I. v.tr. 1, lit *alqd ad alqd offendere*, *impugnare*, — out the brains, *caput perfringere* or *eludere*, 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 epistolâ ad(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*) *primi luce*, *luce oriente*; by —, *intendiu*, — and night, *diem noctem*, *diem noctemque*, *dies noctesque*, *noctes diesque*, *noctes et dies*; the — breaks, (*il*)*lucescit*, *dilucescit*, *lux oritur*, far on in the —, *multo die*; to wish one good —, *alqm saluum esse jubere*, *alqm salutare*; good — *salve (salute)*, 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, *brevium*, *triduum*; to —, *hodie*, *hodie*, *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, *ante*, *pridie*, *postridie* (*ejus diei*); in our —, *nostrâ aetate*, *nostro tempore*, *nostris temporibus*, to pass one's —s, *vitam degere*, the —time, *tempus diurnum*. **day-break**, n. *diluculum*. **day-labourer**, n. *operarius* (in pl. *operae*). **daily**, I. adj. *col(t)utianus* (quot.), *diurnus*; — bread, *cibus diurnus*. II. adv. *col(t)utidie*, *omnibus diebus*, *in dies singulos*.

dazzle, v.tr. *caecare*; fig. *obstupefacere*; t be — *al, obstupefieri*, *stupere*.

deacon, n. * *diaconus*.

dead, adj. *mortuus*, *exanimis*, *exanimus*; fig. = dull, *languidus*. **deaden**, v.tr. *hebetare*, *obundere*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*. **deadly**, I. adj. 1, lit. *mortifer*, *capitalis*; 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*, *fnis*, m. and f., or *exitus*, -*us*, *vitalis*, *nex* (= violent —); to suffer —, *mortem subire*; be starved to —, *per inedium mori*. **death-bed**, n. use adj. *morians* or *moribundus*.

deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*. **deafen**, v.tr. *exsurdare, obtundere*.

deal, I. v.tr. *dividere, distribuere, dispartire*. II. v.intr. — with, see TREAT. **dealer**, n. *mercator, negotiator* (wholesale), *insitor, tabernarius, caupo, propola* (retail). **dealing**, n. *ommercium, negotium, usus, -us*; have —s with, *ommercium cum alqo habere*; harsh —, *severitas*; apright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus*.

dear, adj. I. *carus, magni pretii, pretiosus*, how —? *quanti?* so —, *tanti*, 2, = beloved, *carus*. Adv. *care, magno pretio*; maxime or adj. **dearness**, n. *caritas, magnum pretium*. **dearth**, n. *inopia, caritas, fames, -is, f*.

debar, v.tr. *alqm alqd re excludere, alqd alci praecludere, alqm (ab) alqd re prohibere, or with quominus and subj.*

debase, v.tr. *corrumpere, vitare*. **debasement**, n. *ignominia*.

debate, I. n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. II. v.intr. *altercari, disceptare, disputare*.

debauch, I. v.tr. *corrumpere, depavare, vitare, perdere*. II. n. *comussio* **debauchery**, n. *stuprum, mores dissoluti, pravi, perdit.*

debuture, n. *syngrapha*.

debility, n. *infirmus, imbecillitas, infirma valetudo*.

debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, aes alienum*; to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aere alieno esse, obneratum esse*. **debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obneratus*. **debit**, v.tr. *alqd alci expensum ferre*.

decade, n. *decem anni*.

decamp, v.intr. *discedere*.

decant, v.tr. *diffundere*. **decanter**, n. *lagena*.

decapitate, v.tr. *caput alci praecidere*

decay, I. n. *deminutio, defectio virium, tabes, -is, f*. II. v.intr. *(de)minui, deficere, decrescere, senescere, tabescere*; a decayed tooth, *dens exesus* (Cels.).

decease, n. *obitus, -us*; see DEATH.

deceit, n. *fallacia, fraus, dolus*. **deceive**, v.tr. *decipere, frustrari, fallere, circumvenire*. **deceiver**, n. *fraudator*. **deceitful**, adj. *fallax, dolosus, vaser, fraudulentus*. Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*.

december, n. (mensis) *December*.

decent, adj. *quod decet, decorus*. Adv. *decore*. **decency**, n. *moestia, decorum*.

deception, n. I. *fraus, dolus*; 2, see DELUSION.

decide, v.tr. I. = settle a thing, *alqd or de alqd re statuere, constituere, decernere, alqd adjudicare*; 2, = — to do, *constituere, statuere with infin. or ut*. **decided**, adj. I. = fixed, *certus, exploratus*; I am —, *certum est mihi with infin.*; 2, = resolute, *stabilis, constans, firmus*. Adv. *erto, certe, constanter*; in answers, *certe, vero, aye, or by repetition of a word (e.g. visne? solo)*. **decision**, n. I. *dijudicatio, iudicium, sententia*; 2, of character, *constantia, stabilitas*. **decisive**, adj. *ultimus, or quod ad discrimen alqd adducit, or maximi momenti*.

deciduous, adj. *deciduus*.

decimate, v.tr. I. lit. *decimare cohortes* (Suet.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere*; 2, fig. see DESTROY.

decipher, v.tr. *explanare, interpretari, explicare*.

deck, I. n. *constratum navis* (Petr.). II. v.tr. I. = COVER; 2, = ADORN.

declaim, v.tr. *pronuntiare, declamare, declamare*. **declamation**, n. I. as an art, *pronuntiatio, declamatio*; 2, = speech declaimed, *declamatio*. **declamatory**, adj. *declamatorius, tumidus*. **declaimer**, n. *declamator*.

declare, v.tr. *dicere, profiteri, praedicare, declarare, asseverare, confirmare*; to — for anyone, *partes alqs sequi*. **declaration**, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

decline, I. v.tr. I. = refuse, *alqd recusare, negare*, 2, gram. t.t. *declinare*. II. v.intr. *deficere, (de)minui, (se)remittere, decrescere*; the day —s, *vesperascit*. III. n. I. (de)minutio, *remissio*, in the — of life, *profectiore aetate*, 2, = consumption, *phthisis* (Plin). **declension**, n. *declinatio* (Quint.).

declivity, n. *declivitas, acclivitas*.

decoction, n. *decoctum* (Plin).

decompose, I. v.tr. I. lit. (dis)solvere, *resolvere*; 2, fig (con)sturbare, *evanescere, erigere*. II. v.intr. I. *dissolvi, tabescere*; 2, (con)sturbari, etc. **decomposition**, n. (dis)solutio, *tabes, -is, f*.

decorate, v.tr. *alqm alqd re (ex)ornare, distinguere, decorare*. **decoration**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*. **decorous**, adj. *decorus*. Adv. *decore*. **decorum**, n. *decorum*.

decoy, I. v.tr. *allicere, pellere*. II. n. *illex* (= a lure).

decrease, I. v.tr. (de)minuere, *imminuere, (sub)levare, mitigare*. II. v.intr. *remittere* (rare), *remitti, (de)minui, etc.* III. n. *deminutio*.

decree, I. v.tr. I. of formal decrees, *alqd alci de alqd re, with gerundive or ut, decernere, alqd or ut, edicere, alqd de alqd re sciscere, alqd, de alqd re, ut, (lege) sancire*; impers. *alci placeat ut or accus. and infin.*; 2, see DETERMINE. II. n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum*.

decrepit, adj. *senectute confectus* **decrepitude**, n. *senectute imbecillitas*.

decry, v.tr. *vituperare*.

dedicate, v.tr. *alqd alci (de)dicare* (lit. and fig.), *consecrare* (only in religious sense).

deduce, v.tr. I. = derive, *alqd ab or ex alqd re, ab alqo (de)ducere*; 2, logical t.t. *alqd ex alqd re concludere*. **deduct**, v.tr. *alqd alci rei or de alqd re detrahere, alqd de alqd re deducere*. **deduction**, n. I. = abatement, *deductio, deminutio*, 2, logical t.t. *conclusio*.

deed, n. I. *facinus, -oris, n.*; —s, *acta, facta*; 2, = document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

deep, I. adj. I. lit. *altus, profundus*; ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*; 2, fig. *summus* (e.g. *summus eruditio, - learning*). Adv. I. *alte, profunde*; 2, *penitus, prorsus, graviter* (e.g. *grav. commotus* = moved). II. n. *altum*. **deepen**, I. v.tr. I. lit. *alqd altius jolare*; 2, = increase, *augere*. II. v.intr. = grow darker, *obscurari*; see also THICKEN. **depth**, n. I. lit. *altitudo*; in —, *in altitudinem* (e.g. *triginta pedum* = thirty feet in —); 2, fig. of character, *summo ingenio, etc., praeditus*; in the — of night, *media nocte*.

deer, n. *cervus, dama*.

deface, v.tr. *deformare, in p̄jus fingere, foedare*.

defame, v.tr. *calumniari*.

default, n. I. = error, *culpa, peccatum, error*; 2, = lack, *defectio, defectus, -us*; 3, legal t.t. = judgment, go by —, *vadimonium deserre*. **defaulter**, n. *qui vadimonium deserit*.

defeat, I. n. *clades*, -is, f., *strages*, -is, f.
II. v.tr., see CONQUER, BATTLE.

defect, n. 1, *quod deest, desideratum*; the —s of character, *virtut*, -orum; 2, *labes*, -is, f., *vitium*, *mendum*. **defective**, adj. *imperfectus*, *manicus*, *vilitosus*; to be —, *deficere, deesse* Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose*. **defection**, n. (*ab alqo*) *desertio*. **deficiency**, n. *defectio* (e.g. *virtutum*, *animi*), *inopia*.

defend, v.tr. 1, *alqm* or *alqd* *ab alqo* or *alqd* *re defendere*, *alqm* or *alqd* *tuere*, *tutari*, *alqd* *ab alqo* *prohibere*, *pro alqo* or *alqd* *re propugnare*, 2, *legu* t t *caus*(*sym*) *alys 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* *defendum*, — *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* *aut solvendum*), *procrastinare*, *producere*, *prolongare*, *recedere*, 2, = to give way to, *alci* *cedere*, *obsequi*, *morem gerere*. **deference**, n. *obsequium*, *obsequium*. **deferential**, adj. *submissus*, see HUMBLE. Adv. *submissae*.

deficient, adj., see DEFECTIVE

defile, I. n. *angustiae*, *fauces*, -um, f
II. v.tr. *maculare*, *inquinare*, (*con*)*spargere*, *fordare*, *volutare*, *polluere*. **defilement**, n. *macula*, *labes*, -is, f.

define, v.tr. (*definiere*, *describere*, *circumscribere*) **definition**, n. (*definitio*) **definite**, adj. *certus*, *constitutus*, *status*, *definitus* Adv. *certe*, *certo*, *definito*

deflect, v.intr. *declinare*, *errare*.

deform, v.tr. *deformare*, *depravare*, *in populo* *mutare* or *vertere* **deformed**, adj. *distortus*, *deformatus*, *deformis* **deformity**, n. *deformatio*, *turpitudine*

defraud, v.tr. *alqm* *alqd* *re fraudare*, *fraudem* or *fallaciam* *alci* *facere*, *fraude* or *dolo* *capere*, *fallere*, *circumscribere*, *circumvenire*. **defrauder**, n. *fraudator*, *circumscriptor*.

defray, v.tr. *sumptus* *suppedicare*, *solvere*.

defunct, adj. *mortuus*, *futo* *functus*

defy, v.tr. *alqm* *provocare* (= to challenge), *spemere* *alqd* (e.g. *imperii*), *contemnere* *alqd*, *alci* *rei* *se offerre* or *resistere* **defiance**, n. *provocatio* (Plin.), *contumacia* (= obstinacy).

degenerate, v.intr. *degenerare* a *parentibus*, *mores* *mutare*, *depravari* **degenerate**, adj. *degener*, *parentibus* *indignus*

degrade, v.tr. = to lower in rank or position, *in ordinem* *cogere* (of soldiers), in gen *alqm* *gratu* *de(h)uere*. **degrading**, adj. *indecorus* **degradation**, n. *ignominia*, *dedecus*, -oris, n

degree, n. 1, *gradus*, -us; having —s, *gradatus* (= graduated); to such a —, *eo* with noun in gen *ut*, or *aleo* *ut*; by —s, *gradu*(*latum*), *sensim*; 2, = — in a university, *gradus*.

deify, v.tr. *alqm* *in caelum* *tolle*, *alqm* *inter deos* or *in deorum* *numerus* *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. *Dens*, *numen*.

dejected, adj. *maestus*, *tristis*, *percussus*; to be —, *in maerore* *esse* or *jacere* Adv. *maeste*. **dejection**, n. *aegritudo*, *maestitia*, *tristitia*, *maeror*.

delay, I. v.tr. 1, = retard, (*re*)*morari*, *desin-*

Fre *alqm*, *moram* *facere* *alci*, *moram* *alci* *afferre*, *alqm* (*retardare*, *retinere*, *reprimere*, *cohibere*; 2, = prolong, *duere*, (*ex*)*trahere*; 3, = postpone, *differre*. II. v.intr. (*con*)*morari*, *se tenere*, *continere*, *se cunctari*, *cessare*; to — over a thing, *in alqd* *re cessare*. III. n. *morā*, *dilatio*, *cessatio* (= idle —).

delectation, n. *delectatio*, *oblectatio*.

delegate, I. n. *legatus*, *nuntius*. II. v.tr. 1, of formal delegation, *legare* (of state embassy), *allogare* (private), 2, = commit to anyone, *alqd* *alci* *committere*, *mandare*, *delegare*.

deleterious, adj. *mortifer*, *extitulis*, *pernici-* *osus*. Adv. *perniciose*.

deliberate, I. v.intr. *deliberare*, *consulere*, *consultare*, *consilium* *inire* or c. *capere* *de alqd* *re*; to — over anything, *alqd* *considerare*, *serum* *volere*. II. adj. 1, = slow, *lentus*, 2, = careful, *prudens* Adv. *lente*; *prudenter*, *considerate*, *consulto*. **deliberative**, adj. = assembly, *consilium*, *senatus*, -us. **deliberation**, n. 1, *deliberatio*, *consultatio*, *consilium*; 2, see SLOWNESS.

delicate, adj. 1, = tender, *tener*, *mollis*; 2, = weak, *imbecillus*, *infirmus*, 3, = fastidious, *fastidiosus*, *delicatus*, 4, = requiring care, *difficilis*, *anceps*, *accutus*, 5, = fine, *exquisitus* Adv. *molliter*, *infirme*, *fastidie*, *delicately*, *accurate*, *exquisite* **delicacy**, n. 1, *mollitas*, — of taste, style, etc., *humanitas*, *subtilitas*; 2, *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas*, 3, *fastidium*, 4, = tact, *prudencia*, *cura*, 5, *venustus*, *elegantia*, 6, = a dainty, *cibus* *delicatus*.

delicious, adj. *suaus*, *dulcis*, *amoenus*. Adv. *suafter*, *amoenae*

delight, I. n. *voluptas*, *dulcedo*. II. v.tr. *delectare*, *oblectare* III. v.intr. *alqd* *re* *delectari* or *oblectari* **delightful**, adj. *juvenculus*, *suaus*, *acceptus*, *gratus* Adv. *puerile*, *suafter*, *grate* **delightfulness**, n. *suaavitas*, *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*, -oris, n., *facinus*, -inoris, n

delirium, n. *delirium*, *furor*. **delirious**, adj. *delirus*; to be —, *mente alienari*

deliver, v.tr. 1, see FREE, 2, = to utter, *pronuntiare*; see SPEAK, 3, in childbirth, to be delivered, *partum* *edere*, 4, — up, *prodere*, *dedere*, *tradere*. **deliverer**, n. *liberator*, *vindex* **delivery**, n. 1, *liberatio*; 2, *actio*, *elocutio*, *dictio*; 3, *partus*, -us; 4, *traditio*, *delictus*.

dell, n. (*con*)*vallis*

delude, v.tr. *deludere* See DECEIVE. **delusion**, n. 1, = cheat, *fraus*, *dolus*, *fallacia*; 2, = error, *error*. **delusive**, adj. *falsus*, *fallax*, *vanus*. Adv. *fallaciter*, *vane*

deluge, I. n. 1, lit. *eluvio*, 2, fig. *magna* *vis* *alci* *rei* II. v.tr. 1, lit. (*terram*, etc.) *inundare*; 2, fig. *magnam* *copiam* *alci* *rei* *dare*; be deluged with, *alqd* *re* *cumulari*.

delve, v.tr. *fodere*.

demagogue, n. *novarum 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, -ūs; see DEAD. II. v.tr. = leaving by will, *legare*.

democracy, n. ratio popularis, civitas in quā omnia per populum administrantur. **democratical**, adj. popularis. **democrat**, n. popularium fautor.

demolish, v.tr. alqd demoliri, de(j)icere (pro)sternere, evertēre. **demolition**, n. demolitio, eversio.

demon, n. * daemon (Eccl.).

demonstrate, v.tr. demonstrare, docēre, (con)firmare, probare. **demonstration**, n. 1, = pointing out, demonstratio; 2, = proof, argumentum, documentum; 3, = political meeting, confusio. **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 ducere; 2, = to delay, remorari, moram facere. **demurrer**, n. 1, legal t.t. exceptio; 2, mora, dilatio.

demure, adj. reverendus.

den, n. caverna, specus, -ūs, cavea, claustrum, latibulum.

denizen, n. incolā, m. & f.

denominate, I. v.tr. & II. n., see NAME **denominator**, n. index.

denote, v.tr. (de)notare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, alqd ostendere, significare. **denotation**, n. designatio, significatio.

denounce, v.tr. 1, denuntiare; 2, — before a court, nomen alcijs deferre, alqm accusare. **denunciation**, n. 1, denuntiatio; 2, delatio, accusatio. **denouncer**, n. accusator, index, delator.

dense, adj. densus, confertus, creber, crassus, solutus. Adv. dense, solide, confertim (of soldiers). **density**, n. densitas, soliditas; see also STUPIDITY.

dent, I. n. nota, injuria. II. v.tr. alci rei injuriam afferre.

dentist, n. medicus (dentium).

deny, v.tr. 1, = to refuse to admit, alqd (de)negare, recusare, or with accus. and 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, abscedere ab or ex, decedere (de or ex) loco, discedere (ab) loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco, egressi (ab) loco, digressi (ab, ex) loco; fig. = to die, decedere ex or a vita. **departure**, n. abitus, decessus, discessus (all -ūs).

department, n. 1, munus, -ēris, n., munia, -orum, provincia; 2, = district, pars, ager, regio.

depend, v.intr. 1, = to be dependent on, pendere ex alqo or alqd re, in alcijs dictione esse, esse in alcijs manu, in alcijs potestate verti, in alqo 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 t'

pendet, etc.). **dependence**, n. 1, = subjection, dictio; 2, = trust, fiducia.

depict, v.tr. lit. & fig. (de)pingere, (ef)figere, exprimere, describere.

deplore, v.tr. deplorare, deflere, compiorare. **deplorable**, adj. see MISERABLE.

deponent, n. 1, legal t.t. testis, -is, m and f.; 2, gramm. t.t. (verbum) deponens

depopulate, v.tr. terram (de)vastare, (de)populare, vacuificare. **depopulation**, n. populatio, vastatio.

deport, v.tr. se gerere. **deportment**, n. 1, = carriage, gestus, -ūs; 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 depositae; 2, = pledge, pignus, -ēris, n. See PLEDGE. **depository**, n. apotheca, receptaculum.

deprave, v.tr. depravare, corrumpere, vitare. **depravation**, n. depravatio, corruptio.

depravity, n. pravitas, turpitude, mors perdit, mores turpes.

deprecate, v.tr. deprecari alqd ab alqo or quin with subj. **deprecation**, n. deprecatio

depreciate, v.tr. minuire, eluare (=lessen), obtrahere alci or alci rei. **depreciation**, n. obtrahatio.

depredation, n. latrocinium. **depredator**, n. praedator, latro

depress, v.tr. deprimere, opprimere, alcijs animum affligere. **depression**, n. tristitia, maeror.

deprive, v.tr. alqm alqd re privare, (de)spoliare, expoliare, orbare, alqd alci adimere, detrahēre, 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, insanus. **derangement**, n. 1, = confusion, perturbatio; 2, = madness, dementia, insanitia.

deride, v.tr. alqm or alqd deridēre, irridere. **derider**, n. irrisor. **derision**, n. irrissio **derisive**, adj. by verb.

derive, v.tr. derivare (= to draw off or turn aside a river), (de)ducere; to — a word, verbum ex or ab alqd re (de)ducere.

derogate from, v.tr. derogare (e.g. alqd de magnificentia, alqd sibi, fidem alci), alci or alci rei obtrahere. **derogatory**, adj. to be — to, alci dedecori esse; to speak in a — manner of anyone, alci obtrahere.

descend, v.intr. 1, = to come down, descendere ex or de; 2, fig. trahi; to be — ed from, ortum or oriundum esse ab alqo; 3, see ATTACK. **descendant**, n. prognatus; pl. progenies, posteri. **descent**, n. 1, = going down, use the verb; 2, of a hill, declivitas, locus declivis; 3, = origin, origo, genus, -ēris, n. stirps, progenies; 4, — upon = attack, irruptio, incurso, incursus, -ūs.

describe, v.tr. 1, describere, verbis exsequi, scripturā persequi, explicare alqd or de alqd re, exponere alqd or de alqd re, alqd enarrare

*enumerare, comprehendere, complecti, litteris
manulare, memoriae prodere, tradere*; **2.** = to
draw, describe. **description**, n. *descriptio*,
(*enarratio, expositio*).

deseccate, v. tr. *profanare, profanum facere, exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere, maculare, violare*. **deseccation**, n. *polluta sacra, -orum*.

desert, n. *dignitas, virtus, -utis, f., meritum*.

desert, I. n. = wilderness, solitude, vastitas, regio deserti, loca, -orum, *deserta*, to turn into a —, *raquonem (de)vastare*. **II.** v. tr. **1.** in gen. *deserere, (de)relinquere, destituere, alci deesse, alpm prodere*, **2.** = to become a deserter, signa *deserere* or *relinquere, ad hostem transfugere* or *per-fugere*. **desertion**, n. **1.** (*de)relictio*, **2.** *transitio ad hostem*. **deserter**, n. *transfuga, desertor*.

deserve, v. tr. (*com)merere, (com)mereri, (pro)merere, (pro)mereri, dignum esse re, he —* praise from me, *dignus est quem laudem* or *qui a me laudetur*, — well of a person or city, *bene de alqo or erga alqm mereri*. **deserving**, adj. *alqre dignus*. Adv. *merito, jure*.

desideratum, n. *quod deest, res necessaria*.

design, n. and v. tr. **1.** see *Sketch*; **2.** see *Purpose*. **designing**, adj. *peritus, prudens, sciens* or, in bad sense, *fraudulentus*. Adv. *consulto*.

designate, v. tr. *designare, notare, eligere, nominare*. **designation**, n. **1.** *designatio, nominatio, notatio*, **2.** = purpose, *finis, ratio*.

desire, I. n. *alqis rei appetitio, appetitus, -us, appetitio, cupiditas, cupido, desiderium*. **II.** v. tr. *alqrd appetere, expetere, cupere, concupiscere, desiderare, desiderio alqis teneri, avere* (with infin. e.g. *avere scire, audire, etc.*) ; what do you — ? *quid vis ? quid fieri jubes ?* **desirable**, adj. *opabilis, expetendus*. **desirous**, adj. *alqis rei appetens, cupidus, arulds*. Adv. *appetenter, cupide, avide*.

desist, v. intr. *desistere re* (ab re and de re, or with infin.), *abstinerre (a)re*.

desk, n. *mensa* (= table), *scrinium* (= escrutoire).

desolate, I. adj. **1.** = waste, *rastus, desertus*, **2.** = bereaved, *orbus*, **3.** = despairing, *spe destitutus, maestus*. **II.** v. tr. *rastare, (de)populare*.

despair, I. n. *desperatio*. **II.** v. intr. *desperare* (— of, de re or alqrd or alci rei, or with accus and infin.) ; — of the cure of a sick person, *agrotum* or *agroti salutem desperare*. **despairing**, adj. see *DESPERATE*.

despatch, dispatch, I. v. tr. **1.** = to do, *conficere, perficere, absolvere, finire*, with haste, *maturare, accelerare*, **2.** = send off, (*di)mittere, ablegare* (on private), *legare* (on public business); **3.** = kill, *trucidare, caedere*. **II.** n. **1.** *confectio, perfectio, festinatio, properatio*; **2.** *missio*; **3.** *trucidatio, caedes, -is, f.* **despatches**, n. pl. *litterae publicae missae*.

desperate, adj. **1.** = hopeless, *exspes, sine spe, desperatus* (= despaired of); **2.** — state of affairs, *res desperatae* or *extremae*; **3.** = dangerous, *periculosus*; **3.** = villainous, *sceleratus, scelestus*; **4.** = brave, fortissimus. Adv. *desperanter, periculose, scelestè, scelerate*, or by superl. (e.g. — wicked, *sceleratissimus*), *fortissime, acerrime*. **desperation**, n. *desperatio*.

despise, v. tr. *contemnere, contemptui habere, despiciere, aspernari, spernere*. **despicable**, adj. *contemnendus, turpis*. Adv. *despiter, 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 rellit, = (in) despite (of) my prayers he returned to Rome).

despond, v. intr. *desperare de rebus suis, spe dejectum esse*. **despondency**, n. see *DESPAIR*.

despot, n. *tyrannus, dominus*. **despotism**, n. *dominatus, -us, tyrannus, -ulus, f., dominatio*. **despotic**, adj. *imperiosus, superbus*. Adv. *superbe, crudeliter*.

dessert, n. *mensa secunda*.

destine, v. tr. *alqrd or alqm ad alqd or alci rei destinare, alqd constituere or statuere*.

destined, adj. *destinatus, status, constitutus*. **destination**, n. **1.** = end, *finis*, m and f.; **2.** = end of journey, *locum quem petimus*, or the name of the town, etc. **destiny**, n. *fatum, sors*.

destitute, adj. *inops, egens*; of anything, *alqis rei inops, alqrd re destitutus, privatus*, or use sine with abl. **destitution**, n. *inopia*.

destroy, v. tr. *perdere, destruere, diruere, demoliri, evertere, rescindere* (e.g. *pontem*), *intericulare* (*pontem*), *delere, exstinguere* (*societatem vitae, potentium*), *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 perdi potest*. **destructibility**, n. *fragilitas*. **destruction**, n. *dissolutio, excisio, excidium, exstinctio*. **destructive**, adj. *periculosus, exitiosus, funestus*. Adv. *perniciosè*.

desuetude, n. *oblivio*.

desultory, adj. *inconstans, levis, mobilis, instabilis*. Adv. *parum diligenter*.

detach, v. tr. *alqrd ab alqrd re separare, seponere, disjungere*. **detachment**, n. = a body of troops, *delecta manus, -us, delecti (milites)*.

details, n. *singula, -orum, singulae res*; to go into —, *de singulis cupere*. **detail**, v. tr. *res explicare, singula conscribere et colligere*.

detain, v. tr. (*de)tinere*. **detention**, n. *impedimentum, mora*, — in custody, *custodia, comprehensio* (= arrest).

detect, v. tr. *alqm in alqrd re deprehendere, alqrd 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. *deteriorem (deterius) fieri, in pejus rem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari*. **deterioration**, n. *deterior condicio* or *status, -us*.

determine, v. tr. **1.** = settle, *alqrd (di)judicare, (de)finire, alqrd or de alqrd re decernere, alqrd statuere, constituere*; **2.** = decide to, *statuere, constituere, decernere* with infin., I am —ed, *certum est mihi alqrd facere, or by fut. part* (e.g. — to die, *moriturus*) **determination**, n. **1.** (*de)finitio, (di)judicatio, arbitrium, judicium, sententia*; **2.** *consilium, ratio*; **3.** = decision of character, *constantia, gravitas*. **determined**, adj. *constans, gravis*.

detest, v. tr. *alqm or alqrd detestari, aversari*. **detestable**, adj. *detestandus, detestabilis*. Adv. *foede, nefarie*. **detestation**, n. *odium*.

dethrone, v. tr. *alci regi imperium abrogare, regnum alci eripere or auferre*.

detonate, v. intr. *crepitare, † fragorem dare*.

detract, v. tr. *detrahere de alqo or de alqrd re, alqrd minuere, alci obtrahere*. **detractio**, n. *obtrahatio*.

detriment, *n.* *damnum, detrimentum, jactura*. **detrimental**, *adj.* *perniciosus, iniquus, adversus, contrarius*. *Adv.* *perniciosè*.
deuce, *n.* as exclamation, *malum, abi in malam rem* (or *crucem*).

devastate, *v. tr.* (per)vastare, (de)populâre, perpopulâre. **devastation**, *n.* *vastatio, (de)populatio*.

develop, *I. v. tr.* 1, = explain, *alqd explicare, evolvère, explanare*; 2, = educate, educare, excolère; 3, = improve, *augère* (e.g. the resources of a country), *excolère*. *II. v. intr.* *orescère, adolescère, augeri*. **development**, *n.* 1, *explicatio, explanatio*; 2, = growth, etc., *victus, -us, progressus, -us*.

deviate, *v. intr.* *declinare, defectère, digredi, discedère, ab alqd re (ab)errare*. **deviation**, *n.* *declinatio* (lit. or fig.), *digressio* (fig.). **devious**, *adj.* *devius, errabundus*.

device, *n.* 1, *ratio, consilium*; 2, = motto, *insigne, dictum, sententia*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*.

devil, *n.* * *diabólus* (Eccl.); go to the —! *abi in malam partem!* **devilish**, *adj.* * *diabólicus* (Eccl.), *nefandus*. *Adv.* * *diabólicè, foelè*.

devise, *v. tr.* 1, *excogitare, invenire, fingère, machinari* (in a bad sense); 2, see **BEQUEATH**.

devoid, *adj.* (ab) *alqd re vacuus, liber*; — of care, *securus*.

devolve, *I. v. tr.* *alqd alci, (de)mandare, deferre*. *II. v. intr.* *alci (ob)venire, transmitti*.

devote, *v. tr.* 1, lit. *alqd alci (de)volvère, (con)secrare, (de)dicare*; 2, fig. *alqd alci (rei) uldicère, ad alqd destinare*; to — oneself to, *se alci (rei) dedère, se ad alqd conferre*. **devoted**, *adj.* *alci rei studiosus*. *Adv.* *studiosè, or by superl.* (e.g. — attached, *amantissimus*). **devotion**, *n.* 1, *devotio, dedicatio*; 2, *studium, obsequium, observantia, amor, benevolentia*; 3, = religious feeling, *pietas erga Deum*. **devotions**, *n.* *preces, -um, f.*

devout, *adj.* *pius erga Deum, venerabundus*. *Adv.* *piè*.

dew, *n.* *ros*; the — falls, *rorat, caelit ros*. **dewy**, *adj.* *roscidus*.

dewlap, *n.* *palearia, -ium, pl.*

dexterity, *n.* *habilitas, facultas, ingenii dexteritas* ad alqd, *sol(t)ertia, peritia, scientia rei*. **dexterous**, *adj.* *habilis, dexter, peritus, sol(t)ers, sciens*. *Adv.* *dext(er)e, perite, sol(t)erter, scienter*.

diadem, *n.* *diudema, -atis, n., insigne (regium)*.

diagonal, *adj.* *diagonalis*.

diagram, *n.* *descriptio, forma (geometrica)*.

dial, *n.* *solarium*.

dialect, *n.* *lingua* with special *adj.* (e.g. *rustica, Anglicana*); *dialectos, -i* (Suet.); to speak in the Doric —, *Doricè loqui*.

dialectica, *n.* *dialectica, -ae, dialectica, -orum, n.* *ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa dijudicandi, disserendi ratio*.

dialogue, *n.* 1, = the philosophical, *dialogus, sermo*; 2, = — in plays, *diverbium, 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, alvus cita, citatio, liquidà, fluens, soluta* (*διάρροια* only as a Greek word, in Cicero).

diary, *n.* *ephemeris, -idis, f.* (= a merchant's —), *adversaria, -orum*.

dice, *die, I. n.* *talus, tessera*; to play at — *talis or tesseras ludère, aleæ or aleam ludère*; a — *box, fritillus, alveus, alveolus*. *II. v. intr.* *talos or tesseras jacère or mittere*. **dicer**, *n.* *aleo, aleator*.

dictate, *v. tr.* 1, = to read to one who writes down, *dictare*; 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, -ëris, n., sermo*.

dictionary, *n.* * *thesaurus verborum*.

die, *v. intr.* *mori, vitâ decedère, diem supremum obire*.

diet, *I. n.* 1, *victus, -us, diaeta*; 2, = assembly, *conventus regum or principum*. *II. v. tr.* *alqm victum alci imponère*.

differ, *v. intr.* *discrepare cum alqd or alqd re, dissidère, dissentire ab or cum alqd, differre ab alqd or alqd re*. **different**, *adj.* *discrepans, diversus, dissimilis, varius*. *Adv.* *aliter, alio modo*. **difference**, *n.* *varietas, diversitas* (in gen.), *discrepantia, dissensio* (= — in opinion and feeling).

difficult, *adj.* *difficilis, arduus, impeditus, magni negotii, laboriosus*. **difficulty**, *n.* *difficultas*; pecuniary *difficultas, pecuniae inopia*; with —, *vix*.

diffidence, *n.* *diffidentia*. **diffident**, *adj.* *timidus, diffidens*. *Adv.* *timide, modeste*.

diffuse, *I. v. tr.* *diffundère, differre, (di)mulgare*. *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.* *fodère*; to — up, *effodère, evellère*. **digger**, *n.* *fossor*.

digest, *I. v. tr.* *concoquère, conficère*. *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 præbère*; 2, = dignity of office, *dignitas*; official —, *magistratus, -us*. **dignify**, *v. tr.* *dignitatem deferre alci, (ex)ornare alqm*. **dignified**, *adj.* *gravis*; in a — way, *summâ gravitate*.

digress, *v. intr.* *ab alqd re digredi, aberrare*. **digressive**, *adj.* *a proposito digredi*. **digression**, *n.* *digressio*.

dike, *n.* *moles, -is, f., agger, -ëris, m.*

dilapidation, *n.* *injuria, detrimentum*.

dilate, *v. tr.* 1, = to extend, *dilatare*; 2, fig. to — upon, *de alqd re latius dicère*.

dilatory, *adj.* *tardius, lentus*. **dilatatoriness**, *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, studiosè, diligenter, cum diligentia*. **diligent**, *adj.* *diligens, industrius, studiosus rei*.

dilute, *v. tr.* 1, lit. *aquâ alqd (per)miscère, diluère*; 2, fig. *diluère* (= an evil).

dim, *I. v. tr.* *obscurare*. *II. adj.* *obscurus*. **dimness**, *n.* *obscuritas*.

dimension, *n.* *dimensio*.

diminish, *I. v. tr.* (in) *minuère, sublevarè*.

II. v.intr. *se minuere*, (im)minui. **diminutive**, n. *nomen diminutivum* (Grain.), see SMALL.

dimple, n. *gelasinus* (Mart.).

din, **I.** n. *strepitus*, -us, *stremitus*, -us; to make a —, *strepere*, *strepitum edere*. **II.** v.tr. *alcy 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* (Eccle.)

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 stricim attingere*. **III.** n. **1.** = slope, *declinatio*; — of a hill, *declivitas*; **2.** = into water, by verb (e.g. to take a —, *immergi*)

diploma, n. *diploma*, -atis, n. **diplomacy**, n. **1.** *legatio* (e.g. to follow the profession of —, *legationes obire*); **2.** = craft, *astutia*. **diplomat**, n. *legatus* **diplomatic**, adj. = clever, *astutus*, *callidus*

dire, adj. *dirus*, *atrox* **direfulness**, n. *atrocitas*

direct, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = to manage, *alci rei praesae*, *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*, *flectere*, *convertere*; **5.** = to — a letter, *alci epistolam inscribere*. **II.** adv. see DIRECTLY. **III.** adj. (di)rectus **direction**, n. **1.** *cura*, *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*.

dirt, n. *cinerum*, *sordes*, -is, f, *illuvies*, *squalor* **dirty**, **I.** adj. **1.** lit *caeniosus*, *lutulentus*, *spurcus*, *sordidus* 'unmundus', to be —, *sordere*, *spultere*; **2.** fig. *sordidus*, *turpis*. Adv. *spurce*, *sordide*, *immundè*. **II.** v.ti *maculare*, *inquinare*

disable, v.tr. *infirmare*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*.

disabuse, v.tr. *alqm deducere 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*, *dis sentire*, *dissidere*; of food, *non facile concoqui*, *stomacho gravem esse*. **disagreeable**, adj. *ingratus*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *injunctulus*. Adv. *ingrute*, *graviter*, *moleste*. **disagreement**, n. *dissidium*; see QUARREL.

disallow, v.tr. *improbare*, *renuere*, *velare*.

disappear, v.intr. *abire*, *aufferi*, *tolli*, *obscurari*, *evanescere*. **disappearance**, n. by verb (e.g. after the disappearance of this hope, *hac spe sublatâ*).

disappoint, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum* *reagere*, *frustrari*, *spem fallere*; to — a person in all his plans, *conspurare 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 —, *afflictâ condicione esse* **disastrous**, adj. *calamitosus*, *funestus*, *adversus*, *gravis*, *tristis*; — state of things, *res adversae*, *fortuna afflictâe*. Adv. *calamitose*, *funeste*, *adverse*, *graviter*.

disavow, v.tr. *diffiteri*, *infuturare*, *infutias ire*, *abnuere*, *repudiare*, (de)negare. **disavowal**, n. *infutatio*, *repudiatio* (rare).

disband, v.tr. *exauclorare*, *missos suocere*, *dimittere*, *militiâ solvere*, *sacramento solvere*.

disbelieve, v.tr. *alci (rei) non credere*. **disbelief**, n. use verb.

disburden, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd alqd re* *exonerare*, *levare*, *liberare*, *solvere*, *expetire*.

disburse, v.tr. see PAY.

discern, v.tr. *discernere*; — black from white, *atra et alba* or *ab albis discernere*. **discernible**, adj. *conspiciuus*. **discerning**, adj. *intellegens*, *perspicax*, *sagax*, *prudens*. **discernment**, n. **1.** = distinguishing, *distinctio*; **2.** = insight, *intellegentia*, *prudentia*, *perspicentia*; a man of great —, *vir prudentissimus*.

discharge, **I.** v.tr. **1.** as a soldier, *missum facere*, *alqm (di)mittere* (ab *exercitu*), *alqm militiâ solvere*, *exauclorare alqm*, *sacramento solvere alqm* (= to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movere*, — a gladiator, *rude (rudis)* = the foil given as a token of honour) *donare*; to — a civil officer *observant*, *mittere alqm*, *missum facere alqm*, *removere alqm republicâ*, *alqm submovere administratiône republicâe* or *a republicâ*; **2.** = unload, *navem*, etc., *exonerare*; **3.** = pay, *solvere*; **4.** = perform, *alqd re fungi*; **5.** = let off, *telum (e)mittere*. **II.** v.intr. of rivers, *in mare effundere* or (e)fluere; of wounds, *pus exit*, or *effunditur*. **III.** n. **1.** (di)missio; **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. *instituere*, *coercere*, *in officio continere*.

disclaim, v.tr. *repudiare*.

disclose, v.ti *delegere*, *relegere*, *revelare*, *nudare*, *aperire*, *patefacere* **disclosure**, n. *indictum*, *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 —, *molestus ferre alqd*.

discontinue, v.tr. *interrumpere*, *intermittere*, *interspicere*, *omittere*, *diminere*.

discord, n. **1.** in music, *discrepans sonus*, -us, *dissonantia*; **2.** fig. *dissenso*, *dissidium*, *discordia*. **discordant**, adj. **1.** in music, *absonus*; **2.** *dissidens* ab or *cum alqo*, *discors cum alqo*. Adv. *sine concentu*, *non congruent*.

discount, I. n. deductio; without any —, sine ullâ deductione; to pay without —, solidum solvère. II. v.tr. deductione facta pecuniam solvère.

discountenance, v.tr. improbare, condemnare.

discourage, v.tr. animum alcijs infringere, deprimere, frangere, affigere; to be discouraged, affigi, de alqâ re desperare; to — anything, alqd dissuadere or with ne; see DETER. **discouragement** n. quod alcijs animum affligit.

discourse, I. n. = conversation, sermo, colloquium, colloquium, disputatio (= discussion), = a speech or sermon, contio. II. v.intr. 1, confabulari, colloqui cum alqo; 2, contionari (= — to an assembly of the people), orationem facere or habere.

discourteous, adj. inurbanus, rusticus. Adv. inurbane, rustice. **discourtesy**, n. inurbanitas, rusticitas.

discover, v.tr. invenire, aperire, detegere (= find), indicare (= point out), in lucem proferre, enuntiare (= 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, -ôris, n., ignominia, probum, infamia. II. v.tr. alqjs fidem minuire, de jamâ detrahère, alcijs auctoritatem levare, alci invidiam facere. **discreditable**, adj. inhonestus, turpis.

discreet, adj. prudens, cautus, gravis, constans. Adv. prudenter, caute, graviter, constanter. **discretion**, n. prudentia, contentia (= self-restraint), cautio (= wariness).

discriminate, v.tr. di(j)udicare, discernere, distinguere (alqd ab alqâ re or two nouns joined by et). **discrimination**, n. discriminis, to make —, discrimen facere.

discursive, adj. inconstans, varius, vagus. Adv. varie, inconstanter. **discursiveness**, n. error.

discuss, v.tr. disceptare, disputare (alqd or de re). **discussion**, n. disceptatio, disputatio.

disdain, I. v.tr. dedignari, spernere, fastidire, aspernari. II. n. fastigium, arrogantia. **disdainful**, adj. arrogans; see HAUGHTY.

disease, n. morbus; to suffer from —, aegrotare. **diseased**, adj. aeger, aegrotus.

disembark, I. v.tr. exponere; — soldiers, copias (e classe, navibus) exponere. II. intr. exponi (e nave) egredi. **disembarkation**, n. egressus, -ûs.

disembarrass, v.tr. alqm alqâ re expedire, liberare, exonerare.

disembodied, adj. corporis sui expers.

disenchant, v.tr. 1, lit. alqm liberare (allowing context to define from what); 2, fig. alcijs animum convertère, or mutare.

disengage, v.tr. solvère, liberare. **disengaged**, adj. otiosus, vacuus.

disentangle, v.tr. expedire, explicare.

disfavour, n. odium, ira; to fall into —, alci in odium venire.

disfigure, v.tr. deformare.

disfranchise, v.tr. civitatem alci adimere, alqm suffragio privare. **disfranchisement**, n. by verb (e.g. he suffered —, suffragio privatus est).

disgorge, v.tr. 1, (e)ponere, (e)ficere; 2, = give up, reddere.

disgrace, I. n. 1, = shame, turpitudine, infamia, dedecus, -ôris, n., ignominia; mark of —,

nota; 2, = shameful act, dedecus, probum, flagitium, opprobrium. II. v.tr. dedecorare, polluere, alci dedecori esse, dedecus inuiri. **disgraceful**, adj. turpis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probrosus, infamis. 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. 1, alqm alieni veste occultare, vestem mutare, 2, fig. alqd (dis)simulare, occultare.

disgust, n. fastidium, taedium, satietas (from fulness), nausea (from a foul stomach). **disgusting**, adj. teter, molestus (= troublesome), gravis, horribilis. Adv. tetre, moleste, graviter.

dish, I. n. patina, patella, lanx, scutula. II. v.tr. — up, apponere.

dishearten, v.tr. animum alcijs frangere, spem alci eripere.

dishonest, adj. malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus, fallax, fraudulentus. Adv. male, improbe, fallaciter, fraudulentè. **dishonesty**, n. improbitas, mores pravi or corrupti, fraus.

dishonour, I. v.tr. dedecorare, dedecori afficere, polluere. II. n. ignominia, see DISGRACE.

disinclination, n. declinatio rei (opp. appetitio), fuga, animus alienus or aversus. **disinclined**, adj. ab alqâ re alienus, alienatus, aversus.

disingenuous, adj. see DISHONEST.

disinherit, v.tr. exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere.

disinter, v.tr. effodire, erui.

disinterested, adj. sine utilitatis immemor. Adv. gratuito, liberaliter. **disinterestedness**, n. liberalitas, abstinentia.

disjoin, v.tr. disjungere, sejungere.

disjoint, v.tr. = cut up, scindere, (dis)secare, concidere, membrum rucere. **disjointed**, adj. interruptus, haud continuus, haud bene compositus. Adv. incompressè.

disk, n. discus, orbis, m.

dislike, v.tr. improbare, aversari, fastidire.

dislocate, v.tr. luxare (only in past part.).

dislocation, n. by verb.

dislodge, v.tr. (de)pellere, expellere, propellere.

disloyal, adj. perfidus, infidelis. Adv. perfide. **disloyalty**, n. perfidia, infidelitas, to show —, perfide agere.

dismal, adj. maestus, luctuosus, tristis, miser. Adv. maestè, luctuose, misere.

dismantle, v.tr. alqd nudare, retrahere; — fortifications, diruere.

dismast, v.tr. malo or malis priare.

dismay, I. n. terror. II. v.tr. terrere alqm, see FRIGHTEN.

dismember, v.tr. see DISJOINT.

dismiss, v.tr. (di)mittere, missum facere alqm; see DISCHARGE. **dismissal**, n. (di)missio, (to vote for —, e.g. senatus Caelum ob republicâ removementum censuit); of soldiers, dismissio militum, exautoratio; see DISCHARGE.

dismount, v.intr. descendere, desilire ex equo or equis.

disobey, v.tr. alci non parere or oboedire, alci dicto audientem non esse. **disobedient**, adj. non parens, dicto non audiens, minus oboediens. Adv. non oboedienter. **disobedience**, n. contumacia.

disoblige, v.tr. alci marem 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, mœcere, confundere*. **disordered**, adj. 1, of body, *ager*; 2, of mind, *alienatus*. **disorderly**, adj. 1, = confused, *confusus, (con)turbatus, perplexus, incompotitus, inordinatus*, 2, = of conduct, *effrenatus, dissolutus, pravus, corruptus*.

disorganize, v. tr. (dis)solvère, resolvère. **disorganisation**, n. *dissolutio*

disown, v. tr. — a person's authority, *detractare alqjs imperium*, — as a judge, *alqm iudicium recusare*, — a debt, *infutari debitum*.

disparage, v. tr. *extenuare, eleare, parvi facere*, *alci obtrahere*. **disparagement**, n. *obtrahitio*. **disparaging**, adj. *invidiosus*

disparity, n. *dissimilitudo, diversitas, differentia*

dispassionate, adj. *placatus, placatus, tranquillus*. Adv. *placide, placate, tranquille*

dispatch, v. tr. see DISPATCH

dispel, v. tr. *discutere* (= to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), (de) *ellere, dispellere, (dis)solvere, resolvère*, - fear, *metum alci depellere*.

dispense, v. tr. 1, = distribute, *distribuere, dividere*, 2, — with, (di) *mittere* (= get rid of), *alqj re cedere* (= be without). **dispensation**, n. *tenia* (= pardon)

disperse, I. v. tr. *dis(s)uadere, dissipare, dispergere, (dis)pellere, jicare* (= put to flight). II. v. intr. se *dispergere, dispergi, dilabi, discurrere, diffundere, effundi*. **dispersion**, n. *dissolutio, jactu*

dispirit, v. tr. *animum alqjs affligere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

displace, v. tr. *loco suo movere, transferre*

display, I. v. tr. 1, in conspectum dare, *præ se ferre, proponere, tendere, ostendere, exhibere*, 2, = do, *agere, facere*, - oneself, (se) *mutare, se gerere*, or *præbere*. II. n. *ostentatio, ostentatio*

displease, v. tr. *alci displicere, alqd habere offensans*, be displeased with, *alci irasci*. **displeasure**, n. *offensio, ira, indignatio*, without —, *æquus animus*.

dispose, v. tr. 1, = settle, *statuere, constituere*, 2, = of, *tendere*, see SET — *finire*, see FINISH, *alqj re uti*, see EMIT — *alqm interdicere*, see KILL

disposal, n. *constitutio, ordinatio, arbitrium, potestas*, to be at the — of anyone, *potes alqm* or *ex alqjs arbitrio esse*. **disposed**, adj. *eiqj alqm animatus, ad alqd inclinatus, ad* or *in alqd propensus, ad alqd motives* (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) *posidere, possessione depellere, deturbare*.

disproportion, n. *inequalitas, dissimilitudo*. **disproportionate**, adj. *inequalis, non æqualis, puto* or *solito major, impar*. Adv. *dissimiliter, puto* or *solito minus*

disprove, v. tr. *refellere, redarguere*. **disproof**, n. *refutatio* (= reply), *refutatio*.

dispute, I. v. tr. 1, *verbis contendere, contendere, disputare, disceptare*, — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*, 2, = quarrel, *num alqd rari*. II. n. 1, *disputatio, contentio, controversia, concertatio, disceptatio*; 2, *litigatio*.

disqualify, v. tr. 1, *legi t.t.* = make an

exception of, *excipere*; 2, = hinder, *alqm impedire* or *prohibere* ne or *quominus, alci obesse*.

disquiet, n. *inquietas, -etia, f., animi motus, -us, (animi) perturbatio*. **disquieted**, adj. *inquietus, anxius, sollicitus*.

disquisition, n. *tractatio, oratio* (= speech), *scriptum* (= a writing)

disregard, I. n. 1, = neglect, *neglectentia*; 2, = disrespect, *contemptio*, to hold in —, *male de alqj optari*. II. v. tr. *parvi, minimi facere*. **disregardful**, adj. *alqjs rei negligens, immemor*.

disrespect, n. *contemptio, despicientia*; comb. *contemptio et despicientia*, see DISREGARD. **disrespectful**, adj. *arrogans, insolens*.

dissatisfy, v. tr. *alci displicere*. **dissatisfied**, adj. *tristis*, or by alqd *ægre ferre*. **dissatisfaction**, n. *molestia, tardium, indignatio* etc.

dissect, v. tr. (dis)secare. **dissection**, n. *anatomia* or *anatomie* (late)

dissemble, v. tr. (dis)simulare. **dissembler**, n. *rei simulator* ac *dissimulator*

disseminate, v. tr. *spargere, dispergere, jicare, differe, serere*. **dissemination**, n. use verb. or *rumor* (e.g. the — of a report was great, *rumor percrebuit*).

dissension, n. *discordia*, see DISCORD.

dissent, I. v. intr. *ab alqj dissentire*. II. n. *dissensio*. **dissentient**, or **dissenter**, *qui ab alqj dissentit*.

disservice, n. *detrimentum, injuria*

dissever, v. tr. *sejungere, secernere, segregare*.

dissimilar, adj. *dissimilis, diversus, diversi generis*. **dissimilitude**, n. *dissimilitudo*. **dissimulation**, n. *dissimulatio*, see DISSEMBLE.

dissipate, v. tr. *dissipare*; see DISPERSE.

dissipated, adj. *effusus, pravus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, 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. *absõnus*. **dissonance**, n. *ton absõnum*.

dissuade, v. tr. *dissuadere alqd* or *de alqj re, dehortari alqm* ab alqj re, *detertere alqm* ab alqj re, or with ne, *quin, quominus*. **dissuasion**, n. *dissuasio*.

dissyllable, n. *disyllabus*.

distaff, n. *colus, f*

distance, I. n. 1, of space, *spatium, distantia, intervallum, longinquitas*, at a long —, *longo spatio* or *intervallo interpo*. 2, of time, *spatium, intervallum*. 3, fig. of manner, *superbia* (= pride). II. v. tr. *alqm superare*; see SURPASS. **distant**, adj. 1, *remotus, longinquus*; to be —, *distare, abesse* ab; to be far —, *distare* longo *intervallo* or *procul disjunctum esse* ab; *h* is far —, *longe abest*; 2, *præteritus*; 3, = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *procul, superbe*.

distaste, n. *animus alienus, stomachus, taedium*. **distasteful**, adj. *molestus, injucundus, ingratus*. Adv. *moleste, injucunde, ingrate*.

distemper, n. see DISEASE.

distend, v. tr. *refercire* (= stuff full). **distention**, n. *distentio*, or by verb (e.g. *stomachus refertus*).

distil, I. v. tr. 1, = make by distillation,

(de)coquere; 2, = pour out by drops, stillare. **II. v.intr. stillare.** **distillation**, n. by verb. **distiller**, n. qui alqd (de)coquit.

distinct, adj. 1, = separate, distinctus, separatus, dis(j)unctus; 2, = clear, distinctus, clarus, perspicuus. **Adv. separatim, disticte, 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. **distinctiveness**, n. perspicuitas. **distinguish**, v.tr. 1, see DISCERN; — between, (inter) alqas res dijudicare; 2, = honour, alqm (alqd re) ornare; — oneself, gloriam adipisci. **distinguished**, adj. insignis, clarus, nobilis, eximius; a — man, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or praecellens.

distort, v.tr. 1, detorquere, distorquere (e.g. oculos); 2, in pejus detorquere, vertere.

distract, v.tr. 1, = turn the attention, alqm (in plura studia, etc.) distrahere, distinere; 2, in a bad sense, alqm (con)turbare, perturbare. **distracted**, adj. (con)turbatus, perturbatus, mente turbatus. **Adv. raptim alque turbate**, or by adj. amens. **distractio**, n. 1, = interruption, impedimentum; 2, = want of attention, animi conturbatio, incuria (= carelessness), negligentia.

distrain, v.tr. in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (Jct.), bona alqis venum distrahere (Jct.), bona vendere. **distrain**, n. bonorum venditio (Jct.).

distress, I. v.tr. angere, vexare, urere, (dis)cruciare. **II. n. 1**, anxietas, timor, nimia cura; 2, = poverty, res angustae, angustiae; 3, = danger, periculum; to be in —, laborare, in periculo versari; 4, = DISTRAINT. **distressed**, adj. anxius, sollicitus; — in mind, anxius animo; — circumstances, res afflictas or angustas. **distressing**, adj. gravis, acerbus. **Adv. graviter, acerbè.**

distribute, v.tr. distribuere, metiri, parti, 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, alqis rei), parva fides, suspicio. **distrustful**, adj. suspiciosus, diffidens, diffusus. **Adv. diffidentè, suspiciose.**

disturb, v.tr. (con)turbare, perturbare. **disturbance**, n. turbatio, tumultus, -us, motus, -us. **disturber**, n. turbator.

disunion, n. dissensio, discidium, discordia; — in the State, civiles dissensiones; to excite —, commovere. **disunite**, v.tr. sejungere, secernere, disjungere, dissociare.

disuse, v.tr. dedocere alqm alqd; — yourself to, dedocere alqd, consuetudinem rei minuire.

ditch, n. fossa, incle. **ditcher**, n. fossor.

dithyrambic, adj. dithyrambicus.

ditty, n. carmen, cantus, -us.

diurnal, adj. cotidianus (quot.), diurnus.

dive, v.intr. 1, urinari, se (de)mergere, (de)mergi, submergi; — under, alqd re or in alqd or in alqd re or sub alqd; 2, — into, = examine, alqd explorare, investigare, cognoscere; = read in parts, librum strictim attingere. **diver**, n. urinator.

diverge, v.intr. 1, lit. discedere, digredi; of roads, in di-versas partes ferre; 2, fig. ab alqo

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, aperire, derivare; 2, = lead aside, avocare, sevocare, distinere, diducere, flectere; 3, = to amuse, delectare, oblectare. **diverting**, adj. jucundus, jocosus.

divest, v.tr. alqm exuere, alqm alqd re nudare, detegere.

divide, I. v.tr. dividere, parti, dispartire, dispartiri, distribuere, describere. **II. v.intr. 1**, dividi, discedere; 2, of opinion, in contrarias sententias distrahi; 3, = vote, in sententiam alqis (pedibus) ire, in sententiam alqis discedere. **dividend**, n. = interest, usura, foenus, -oris, n. **division**, n. 1, partitio, divisio; 2, = a large part of an army, legio; 3, = a part, pars, portio. **divisible**, adj. quod dividi potest.

divine, I. adj. 1, divinus, caelestis; by — inspiration, divinitus; to honour as —, alqm divino honore colere, alci divinos honores habere; 2, fig. praestans, eximius, pulcherrimus. **Adv. divine, divinitus, eximie, pulcherrime.** **II. n. sacerdos, *clericus.** **III. v.tr. 1**, lit. divinare, praesagire, praedicere, vaticinari, (h)ariolari; 2, fig. praecipere, praesentire, conjectura consequi, 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.

divorce, I. n. divortium, discidium (= 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; claves uxori admittere; the woman was said divortium facere cum marito, repudiare virum, discedere a viro.

divulge, v.tr. (di)vulgare, in medium proferre, declarare, aperire.

dizzy, adj. vertiginosus; a — height, immensa 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 nescio; what have you to — here? quid tibi hic negotii est? to be done for, de re actum esse; to — again, repetere, redintegrare, repetere, iterare; — away with, see ABOLISH, KILL. **doer**, n. auctor.

docile, adj. docilis. **Adv. dociliter.** **docility**, n. docilitas.

dock, I. n. navale, or navalia, -ium. **II. v.tr.** = cut short, praedicere.

doctor, I. n. medicus. **II. v.tr.** alci maderi, alqm curare.

doctrine, n. = instruction, doctrina, institutio, praeceptum. **doctrinal**, adj. quod ad doctrinam pertinet.

document, n. lit(ter)as, tabulae.

dodge, I. v.tr. alqm huc illuc trahere, circumvenire, eludere. **II. n.** = trick, dolus.

doe, n. damus femina.

doff, v. tr. *exuere*.

dog, **I.** n. *canis*; a young —, *catulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to go to the —s, *pessum ire*, *corrumpi*; go to the —s! *ad malam crucem*. **II.** v. tr. *indagare*, *investigare*. **dogged**, adj. **1.** (= aullen), *morosus*, *acerbus*; **2.** (= determined), *constans*, *perseverans*. Adv. *morose*, *acerbe*, *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 parva*. **dogmatical**, adj. **1.** theol. t. t. **dogmaticus*, **2.** = assertive, (*confidens*). Adv. **dogmatice*, (*confidenter*).

doings, n. see ACTION.

dole, **I.** n. *stips*, see ALMS. **II.** v. tr. *demitiri*, *dividère*, *distribuere*. **doleful**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. Adv. *maeste*. **dolefulness**, n. *tristitia*, *maeror*.

doll, n. *pupa* (Pers.).

dollar, n. **thalërus*.

dolphin, n. *delphinus*.

dolt, n. *stipes*, *-itis*, m., *caudex* (code), *homo rusticus*, *baro*. **doltish**, adj. *rusticus*, *stultus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*. Adv. *rustice*, *stulte*.

domain, n. *ager publicus*, *possessio*.

dome, n. *tholus* (= *cupola*).

domestio, **I.** adj. **1.** *domesticus*, *familiaris*, *privatus*; **2.** opp. to foreign, *inestritus*, *domesticus*. **II.** n. *servus*, *minister*, *serva*, *ministra*, *domesticat*, v. ti see TAME.

dominion, n. **1.** *potestas* (= civil authority), *jus*, *urus*, n. (= legal authority), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dicio*, *principatus*, *-us*, *regnum*, *dominatio*, *dominatus*, *-us* (= lordship), *tyrannus*, *-idis*, f. (*ruparvus*, = usurped dominion in a free state), **2.** = realm, *regnum*. **dominate**, v. tr. *dominari*; — over, in alqos *dominant*, adj. *summus*, *maximus*, *praecepius* (= chief). **domination**, n. *dominatio*, see DOMINION. **domineering**, adj. *imperiosus*, *superbus*. **domineer**, v. intr. *ex arbitrio imperare*.

donation, n. *donum*; see GIFT.

doom, **I.** n. **1.** = fate, *fatum*, *sortis*, **2.** = judgment, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*. **II.** v. tr. *damnare*, see CONDEMN. DESTINE. **doomsday**, n. *extremum iudicium*.

door, n. *ostium*, *janua*, *fores*, *-um*, f., *valve* (= folding-doors), *limen* (= threshold); to bolt the —, *ostio pessulum obidre*; to open a — to wickedness, *puteolare alci 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, *perditè amare*.

dotage, n. *senectus*, *-utis*, f. **dotard**, n. *senex*, fixing sense by context (e.g. *stultus*).

double, **I.** adj. **1.** *duplex* (= twofold), **duplus* (in gen.), *geminus*, *geminatus* (= twins, double in nature), *dyartitus* (= having two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful); **2.** see TREACHEROUS. **II.** v. tr. **1.** *duplicare*; **2.** = sail round, *alqd flectere*, *circumvehi*; **3.** =

turn, *se flectere*. Adv. *bis*, *dupliciter*, *per fide*, *perfidiose*. **double-dyed**, adj. **1.** lit *bis tinctus*; **2.** fig. use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*). **double-faced**, adj. see DECEITFUL. **double mind**, n. *ambiguum ingenium*. **double-sense**, n. *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. **double-tongued**, adj. *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.). **doublet**, n. *tunica*.

doubt, **I.** n. *dubitatio* (*quoniam*, *ne*, *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 *anmi pendere*; **1.** — whether, *dubito num*; **2.** — not that, *non dubito quin*. **doubtful**, adj. **1.** = 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. *palumbes*, is, m. and f. **dove-cot**, n. *columbarium*, *turris*. **dovetail**, **I.** n. *securicula*, *subectus*, *-idis*, f. **II.** v. tr. *securiculâ compungere*.

dower, n. *dos*, *dôlis*, f. **dowerless**, adj. *indotatus*.

down, **I.** prep. *de*, with abl.; — the stream, *secundo flumine*. **II.** n. = grassy hill, *campus paul(ly) ditus*. **downcast**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. **downfall**, n. (*occasus*, *-us*, *interitus*, *-is*, *eritum*, *ruina*). **downpour**, n. *imber*, *-bris*, m. **downright**, **I.** adj. **1.** = 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*. **downy**, adj. *plumcus*, *plumosus*.

dozo, v. intr. *semisomnium esse*; dozing, *semisomnus*.

dosen, *duodecim*.

drab, adj. *ruris*; see BROWN.

drag, **I.** v. tr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; — out, *educere*, see DRAW AND PROTRACT. **II.** n. *sugamen*.

dragon, n. *draco*, *serpens*; *anguis* (the constellation).

dragoon, **I.** n. *eques*, *-itis*, m. **II.** v. tr. *dominari*.

drain, **I.** n. *fossa*, *incile*, *cloaca*, *colliciae* (*colliquae*, in fields, on roofs, etc.). **II.** v. tr. *siccare*.

drake, n. *anas mus*, see DUCK.

dram, n. **1.** = a weight, *drachma*; **2.** = — of liquor, *haustus*, *-us*.

drama, n. *fabula*, *drama*, *-utis*, n. (late). **dramatic**, adj. *scenicus*; the — art, *ars scenica*. **dramatize**, v. tr. *ad scenam componere* (Quint.).

draper, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **drapery**, n. **1.** (as a business), *pannorum mercatura*; **2.** (as hangings), *tapele*; **3.** = cloths, *vestitus*, *-us*.

draught, n. **1.** = 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 alio loco educere*, ab or *ex alio loco ducere* (persons, troops); — water, *ex puteo aquam trahere*; — wine, etc., *ex dolio promovere*, *defundere*; — a line, *ducere lineam*; = to portray, *delineare*, *designare*, *describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), (*depin-gere*; = to excite, *movere* (e.g. *risum*, laughter, etc.); — a conclusion, *alqd concludere*; — a bill, *syngrapham conscribere*; — a lot, *sortem lucere*; — curtains, *velis alqd obtendere*; — side, *alqm sevocare*; — down, *1. deducere*, *elicere*; **2.** = INCUR; — on, = entice, *pellere*; — over, *in sententiam perducere*; — tight, *a(d)stringere*; — up, *scribere*. **II.** v.intr. — on or near, *accedere* = APPROACH; — back, *recedere*, *se recipere*. **draw-bridge**, n. use *pons*, m. **draw-er**, n. 1 (of water), *aquarius*; **2.** = chest of drawers, *armarium*; **3.** = sketcher, *pictor*. **drawing**, n. *pictura*, *imago*. **drawing-room**, n. *atrium*.

drawl, v.intr. *in dicendo lentum esse*.

dray, n. *carrus*, -ūs, *carrum*, *vehiculum*, *plaustrum*.

dread, n. see FEAR.

dream, I. n. *somnium*, *species per somnium oblata* or *in quiete visa*, *visus*, -ūs, *nocturnus*, in a —, *per somnium*; someone appeared to me in a —, *imago alcjs in somno mihi venit*. **II.** v.intr. *somnare*, *dormitare* (= to sleep away time); — of, *videre alqd in somno* or *per somnium*, or *per quietem*. **dreamy**, adj. *somnulosus*.

dreary, adj. *tristis*, *miser*, *miserabiliter*, *maeste*, *maestus*. Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *maeste*. **deariness**, n. *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

dreys, n. 1, *faex*; **2.** fig. the — of the population, *faex populi*, *sordes*, -is, et *faex urbis*, *infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sentina reipublicae*.

drench, v.tr. **1.** = to give to drink, *alci potum praeberē*; **2.** = to cover with water, *irrigare*, *madefacere*.

dress, I. n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -ūs, *cultus*, -ūs, *ornatus*, -ūs, comb. *vestis atque 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 amicare*; **2.** = prepare food, (com)parare. **III.** v.intr. *vestiri*, *amictri alqd re*. **ressed**, adj. *indutus*; — in black, *sordidatus*; — white, *albus*. **dress-ing-gown**, n. *vestis*. **dress-ing-room**, n. *cubiculum*. **dress-ing-table**, n. *mensa*.

dresser, n. **1.** = table, *mensa*; **2.** = — of wool, *lanarius*; of plants, etc., *cultor*. **dress-ing**, n. med. t.t. *fomentum*, *cataplasma* (Plin.); (= the whole treatment) *curatio*.

drift, I. v.intr. (*de*)ferri, †fluere. **II.** n. = tendency or aim, *consilium*, *ratio*, *propositum*, *ad quod spectat mens* or *animus*; what is the —? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?*

drill, I. v.tr. **1.** = to bore, *perforare*, *terebrare*; **2.** = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. *miles*), *miles omni disciplina militari erudire*. **II.** n. **1.** *tere-bra*; **2.** *exercitatio*.

drink, I. n. **1.** = a drinking, *potio*; **2.** = a draught, *potio*, *potus*, -ūs. **II.** v.tr. *bibere*, *potare*, *haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in); — too much, *vino se obruere*; — in, *bibere*; — to, *alci alqd* or *salutem propinare*. **drinker**, n. *potor*, *potator* (= habitual —), *combibo*, *compotor* (= a cup-companion). **drinking**, n. *potio*; in the act of —, *inter bibendum*; to be addicted to —, *vino indulgere*, *deditum esse*. **drinking-bout**, n. *comissatio*.

drip, v.intr. *stillare*.

drive, I. v.tr. *agere*, *pellere* (= — by force); to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *navem*); — from, *abigere* ab or *ex alqd re*, *exigere* (e) *re* (e.g. *domo*, *e civitate*, *hostem e campo*), (*ex*)*pellere alqm (de) re* (*domo*, *ex urbe*, *a patria*), *depellere alqm re* or *de re* (*urbe*, *ex urbe*, *de provincia*), (*ex*)*ficere 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*, -ūs. **driver**, n. = of a carriage, *raedarius*, *auriga*; of animals, *agitor*; a donkey —, *asinarius*.

drivel, I. v.intr. **1.** lit. *salivare*, *salivam fluere pati*; **2.** fig. *ineptire*, *nugari*. **II.** u. **1.** *saliva*; **2.** *nugae*, *ineptiae*.

drizzle, v.intr. *leniter pluere*; it —s, *rorat*.

droll, adj. *lepidus*, *jocularis*, *ridiculus*. Adv. *lepidè*, *ridiculè*. **drollery**, n. *lepor* (*lepos*), *ludus*, *jocus*, *nugae*, *tricae*, *ineptiae*.

dromedary, n. (*camelus*) *dromas*, -ādus, 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*, *astigi*.

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(j)uere*, (*manu*) *emittere*, *demittere*; **2.** = cease, *alqd omittere*, *demittere*.

dropsy, n. *aqua intercus*, -ūtis, *hydrops*. **dropsical**, adj. *hydropicus*.

dross, n. **1.** = slag, *scoria*; **2.** = rust, *ro-bigo*, *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*, *bulbulus*.

down, v.tr. **1.** (*de*)*mergere in aquam*, *sum-mergere* (esp. in pass. part. *summersus*), *aqui suffocare*, *fig. se in alqd ingurgitare*; **2.** = over-spread, *inundare*; **3.** fig. by special verbs (e.g. — the memory of, *oblivisci* = forget).

drowsy, adj. *dormitans*, *somni plenus*, *somno gravis*, *osculans* (= yawning). Adv., by adj. **drowsiness**, n. *somno affectum esse*.

drudge, I. n. *servus*, *verna*, m. and f. **II.** v.intr. *servare*. **drudgery**, n. *officium servile*.

drug, I. n. *medicamentum*; poisonous —, *venenum*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = administer drugs, *alci medicamentum praeberē*, *dare*; **2.** put a — into, *medicamentum alci rei addere*, (*cum*) *alqd re miscere*. **druggist**, n. *medicamentarius* (Plin.).

drum, n. *tympanum*; to beat the —, *tym-panum pulsare*.

drunk, adj. *ebrius*, *bene potus*, *temulentus*, *vino gravis*, *crapulae plenus*. **drunkenness**, n. *ebriositas*, *vinolentia*, *ebrietas*. **drunkard**, n. *ebriosus*, *vinolentus*.

dry, I. adj. **1.** *siccus*, *aridus* (= withered), *sitiens* (= thirsty), †*siticulosus*, (*ex*)*siccatus*, *torridus*; **2.** fig. *exilis*, *frigidus*, *jejunus*, *aridus*. Adv. *sicce*, *jejune*, *exiliter*, *frigide*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*sicare*, *arefacere*, *torrefacere*; — tears, *abster-gere lacrimas*. **III.** v.intr. *siccari*, *siccescere* (*ex*)*arescere*. **dryness**, n. **1.** *siccitas*, *ariditas*; **2.** *jejunitas*, *exilitas*. **dry-nurse**, n. *opsa*.

dual, adj. gram. t.t. *dualis numerus*.

dubious, see DOUBTFUL.

duck, **I.** n. *anas*, -*ātis*, 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, malefieri*.

ductile, adj. **1.** *ductilis* (Plin.), *flexibilis*; **2.** fig. *obsequens, facilis*. **ductility**, n. **1.** by adj; **2.** *habilitas, facilitas*.

dugeon, n. *ura*; in —, *iratus*.

due, **I.** adj. **1.** = owed, *debitus*; to be —, *debēri*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam repraesentare*; **2.** = fit, *ad alqm idoneus, congruus*, also dignus, *alci debitus*. **II.** n. **1.** *debitum*; **2.** = tax, *rectigal, harbour —, portorium*.

duel, n. *certamen*.

duet, n. *versus alte*

duke, n. * *dux*.

dulcimer, n. *sambuca*

dull, **I.** v. tr. **1.** = blunt, *hebetare*, obscure (anything bright); **2.** = astound, (ob)stupescere, obtundere. **II.** adj. **1.** lit. *hebes*; **2.** fig. *obtusus, (ob)stupescit, hebes*; **3.** = sluggish, stupid, *tardus, iners, frigidus*; **4.** = uninteresting, *aridus, jejunus*. Adv. *tarde, frigide, jejunè, aride*. **dulness**, n. **1.** = — of mind, *obtusior animi acies* or *vigor, mens tarda, imbecillitas ingeni*, *ingenium hebes, ingenii tarditas, stupor*; **2.** = sluggishness, *inertus, segnitia*; **3.** of colour, see PALENESS.

dumb, adj. *mutus, elinguis* (lit and fig.); to become —, *obmutescere* (lit and fig.), to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*. **dumbfounder**, v. tr. *obstupescere*. **dumbness**, n. use adj. or verb (e.g. — seizes 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., *fumus*. **dunghill**, n. *sterquilinum, fimetum* (Plin.).

dungeon, n. *carcer, -eris*, n.

dupe, **I.** n. *homo credulus, fatuus, ludibrium*. **II.** v. tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*, see DECEIVE.

duplicate, n. *alqd eodem exemplo*

duplicitv, n. *ambiguitas, fraus*; see DECEIT.

durable, adj. **1.** *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis*; **2.** of time, *diuturnus, longinquus, perpetuus*. Adv. *firme, solide, stabiliter, perpetuo*. **durability**, n. **1.** *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; **2.** *diuturnitas, longinquitas, perpetuitas*. **duration**, n. *temporis spatium*, long —, *diuturnitas*, short —, *brevitas*. **during**, prep. *per* with accus. = throughout, *in* with abl = time within which, *inter* with accus. (e.g. *inter centum* = — dinner, or *inter cenandum*). abl. abs. (e.g. — the reign of Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*), *dum* with pres. indic. *cum* with indic. in primary, subj. in secondary tenses.

duak, n. *crepusculum*; at —, *primo vespere*, *jam obscuri luce*; it grows —, *advesperascit*. **duaky**, adj. *fuscus*; see DARK.

dust, **I.** n. *pulvis, -eris*, m.; to raise the —, *pulverem movere* or *excitare*; to lay the —, *p. sedare*; to throw — in the eyes, *verba alci dare*. **II.** v. tr. *alqd abstergere, detergere*. **duster**, n. *pericillum* (or —us). **dustman**, n. *qui purgamenta tollit*. **dusty**, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

duty, n. **1.** *officium, debitum, pietas, religio*,

munus, -eris, n., *partes, -ium*; it is the — of, *est alci*; it is my —, *meum est*; a sense of —, *pietas erga alqm* or *alqd, religio*; **2.** = tax, *rectigal*. **dutiful, duteous**, adj. *pius erga alqm, alci oboediens, ducto audiens*. Adv. *pie, oboedienter*. **dutifulness**, n. *pietas erga alqm, oboedientia*.

dwarf, n. *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio*. **dwarfish**, adj. *pustillus*

dwell, v. intr. **1.** *habitare in loco, (in)colere locum, domicilium habere in loco*; **2.** fig. — upon, *alqd congruus prosequi*. **dwelling**, n. *domicilium, sedes, -is*, f., *habitatio, aedes, -is*, f.

dwindle, v. intr. *(con)labescere, (de)minui, extenuari, † rarescere*.

dye, **I.** v. tr. *alqd re tingere*; *alqd re inficere, imbuere, colorare, inducere colorem alci rei*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere*; — oneself with something, *se inficere alqd re* (e.g. with weal, *vetro*) **II.** n. color or verb; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flos Punice mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. **dyer**, n. *infector*.

dynasty, n. *domus regnatricis, imperium, regnum*.

dyspepsia, n. *cruditas*. **dyspeptic**, adj. *crudus*.

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each, **I.** adj. *singuli, omnis, quisque* only after its noun, *uterque* (of two); on — side, *utrinque*, — other, *ali, alios, or inter se*. **II.** pron. *quisque* after noun, *unusquisque, uterque* (of two), by distributive adjs (e.g. *unusquisque bina jugera*, = two acres each), see EVERY.

eager, adj. **1.** for anything, *alci rei cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; **2.** = keen, *acer, ardens, fervulus*. Adv. *cupide, aride, studiose, 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 —, *aures applicatae*, to box a person'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 alio demersum esse*; **2.** of corn, *spica, arista*. **earring**, n. *aurium insigne, innaures, -ium*, f.

earl, n. * comes.

early, **I.** adj. **1.** *matutinus* (= in the morning), *matutinus*; **2.** of plants, etc., too —, *immaturus, † praecox, praematurus*, from — youth, (*jam inde*) a puero, ab initio aetatis. **II.** Adv. *mane, prima 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, quaestum facere*; **2.** fig. (*promerere*, *promereri*). **earnings**, n. *quaestus, -us, lucrum* (= gain); to make — by bad means, *turpi quaestu victum parare* or *quaerere*.

earnest, adj. *gravis, serius* (usu. of things); to take in —, *rem in serium 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, orbes terrarum, tellus, -eris*, f. (mostly poet.). **II.** v. tr. = — up, *terram aggerare*. **earth-born**, adj. *† terrigena, terrae*

alius earthen, adj. *terrenus*. **earthen-ware**, n. *actilia*, -um. **earthly**, adj. *terrestis*; — life, *haec vita*; — goods, *res externae*; — happiness, *voluptas (humana)*; — minded, *a rebus divinis alienus*. **earthquake**, n. *terrae motus*, -ūs. **earthwork**, n. *agger*, -ēris, m. **earth-worm**, n. *vermis*, m.

ease, I. n. 1, *tranquillitas*, *quies*, -ētis, 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*, (ab)levare, *sublecare*, *expedire*. **easiness**, n. *facilitas*, esp. of temper, for which also *indulgentia*; — of belief, *crecūditas*. **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*, *indulgenter*; of manners, *simpliciter*, *comiter*.

east, n. *oriens*, *regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes*, -um (= 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, *edēre*, *manducare* (= to chew), *comedere* (= to eat up), *vesci 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, (*excedere*) II. v.intr. to — well = taste, *puccunde sapere*. **eatable**, adj. *esculentus*. **eatables**, n. *cibus* (= food), *cibi* (= meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (= prepared food); *victus*, -ūs (= living, victuals). **eating-house**, n. *popina*.

eaves, n. *suggrunaa*. **eaves-dropper**, n. *qui alqd subanscullat*.

ebb, I. n. *aestūs decessus*, -ūs, or *recessus*, -ūs; at —, *minuente aestu*; — and flood, *aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. II. v.intr. *recedere*, — and flow, *affluere et remeare*.

ebony, n. (*h)ebēnus*, f. (or *ebenum*)

ebriety, n. *ebrietas*, *temulentia*; see DRUNK.

ebullition, n. 1, lit. use *effervesce*; 2, fig. *aestus*, -ūs; — of anger, *ira effervesce*.

eccentric, adj. *incauditus*, *inutilatus*, *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 —es, *locus clamoribus repercutus*. II. v.intr. and tr. see "give an echo" above.

eclat, n. *laus*, *splendor*, *ostentatio*.

eclipse, I. n. *obscuratio*, *defectus (solis etc.)*. II. v.tr. 1, *obscurare*; to be eclipsed, *obscurari*, *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, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris tuendae 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, *secessus*, -ūs, *mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore*; furor; 2, = great delight, *summa voluptas*. **ecstatic**, adj. *mente incitatus*, *fanaticus*, *furens*. Adv. *per furorem*.

eddy, n. *vertex*, *vorago* (= whirlpool).

edge, n. 1, = a sharp line, *acies*, *labrum* (of a cup, etc.); 2, = margin, *margo*, m. and f., *ora*, *crepido* (of quays, etc.); 3, = — of a dress, † *limbus*, *clavus*, *umbrae*, † *instita*.

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*, *uloneus*; 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 (e)doctus*, *eruditus*, *homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, (*politoris*) *humanitatis expertus*. **educator**, n. *educator* (= one who brings up), *magister*, *magistra*, *praecceptor*, *praecptrix*. **educational**, adj. *ad disciplinam*, etc., *peitinus*.

educe, v.tr. *protrahere*, *producere*, *educere*

eel, n. *anguilla*.

efface, v.tr. *delere*, (*e)radere*.

effect, I. n. 1, = consequence, *effectus*, -ūs, *eventus*, -ūs, *consuetudo*; 2, = influence, *vis*, *effectus*, -ūs, *vis et effectus*; to have great —, *multum (apud alqm) valere*; without —, *frustra*, *nequ(e)quam*; 3, = purpose, to this —, *his verbis*, *hoc consilio*; 4, in —, *re (veru)*, *tempore*; 5, —s, *res*, *rerum*, f., *bona*, -orum. II. v.tr. *efficere*, *facere*, *conficere*, *perficere*. **effective**, **effectual**, adj. *alcis rei efficiens*, *valens*, *efficax*, or by verb qu., etc., *efficit*. Adv. *efficienter*, *prosper*. **efficacy**, n. *efficiētia*.

effeminate, adj. *mollis*, *effeminatus*, *delicatus*, † *senavir*, *muliebris*. Adv. *molliter*, *effeminate*, *muliebriter*. **effeminacy**, n. *mollitia*, *mollities*, *vita delicata*.

effervesce, v.intr. *ferire*, *effervesce*.

effete, adj. *efetus*, *obsoletus*.

effigy, n. *effigies*, *imago*, *simulacrum*.

efflux, n. *effluvium*, *profluvium*.

effort, n. *opera*, *labor*, *studium*, *contentio*, *conatus*, -ūs; to make an —, *operam dare*, (*e)miti*.

effrontery, n. *impudentia*, *os*, *oris*, n. (*impudens*).

effulgence, n. *splendor*, *fulgor*.

egg, n. *ovum*; a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —s, *ova parere*, *edere*, *gignere*, yoke of —, *vitelus*; white of —, *album* or *albumen ovi* (Cels. & Plin.); teach your grandmother to suck —, *sus Minervam, ut aiunt* (l.s. doct). **egg-shell**, n. *ovi putamen* (Plin.).

egoism, n. *sui ostentatio*, *factatio* (= display); *sui amor* (= love of self). **egoist**, n. *qui sibi soli studet*. **egoistical**, adj. use n.

egregious, adj. *maximus*, *summus*, *mirus*, *singularis*. Adv. *maxime*, *summe*, *mirum in modum*.

egress, n. 1, = going out, *egressus*, -ūs, *exitus*, -ūs; 2, = place through which you go out, *exitus*, *egressus*, *effugium*; 3, = mouth of a river, *os*, *oris*, n., *ostium*.

elder-down, n. *plumae (anatum) molliorimae*.

eight, adj. octo; octoni, -as, -a (= eight each).
eighteen, adj. duodeviginti. **eighteenth**, adj. duodevicesimus, octavus decimus. **eighty**, adj. octoginta, octogen (distrib.). **eightieth**, adj. octogesimus.

either, I. pron. alteruter (more rarely uter), utervis, 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 inconditas) mittere or edere. **ejaculation**, n. voces interruptae.

eject, v. tr. eicere, emittere, extrudere.
ejection, n. expulsio, but more usu. by verb; legal t. t. dejectio.

eke, v. tr. to — out, alci rei parcere.

elaborate, I. v. tr. conficere, perficere, expolire. II. adj. elaboratus, expolitus, exquisitus, accuratus. Adv. exquisitè, accurate. **elaboration**, n. use the verb.

elapse, v. intr. transire, praeterire, peragi.

elastic, adj. 1, lit. qui (quae, quod) produci potest, 2, fig. see HOPEFUL.

elated, adj. alqd re elatus, to be —, efferri.
elation, n. gaudium (= joy), arrogantia, superbia (= pride).

elbow, n. cubitum.

elder, I. adj. (natus) major, superior, prior. II. n. eccl. t. t. * presbyter. **elderly**, adj. aetate proventus.

elect, I. v. tr. creare, capere, legere, eligere, comb. eligere et creare, deligere, cooptare (as a collegium), designare, declarare, — into a premature vacancy, sufficere. II. adj. designatus, suffectus (= to an unexpected vacancy).

election, n. 1, act of choice, electio, suffragium, -orum (= the votes), 2, a popular —, comitatus, -orum, to hold an —, comitia habere, day of —, dies comitatus, day of your —, tua comitia.
electioneering, adj. candidatorius. **elective**, adj. suffragis creatus. **elector**, n. qui jus suffragii habet, suffragator (= partisan).

elegant, adj. elegans, venustus, bellus (= graceful), lautus, nitidus, comptus, mundus (= neat), urbanus (= refined). Adv. eleganter, venuste, belle, nitide, urbane. **elegance**, n. elegantia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia.

elegy, n. elegia, elegi. **elegiac**, adj. elegiacus (late).

element, n. 1, = original material, elementum, natura, the —s, principia rerum e quibus omnia constant, primordia rerum, the four —s, quattuor elementa, initia rerum; 2, = a part, membrum; 3 = the rudiments of knowledge, elementa, -orum, rudimenta, -orum; 4, fig. to be in one's —, alqd re familiariter uti; to be out of one's —, in alqd re peregrinari ac hospitium esse. **elementary**, adj. primus (e.g. — knowledge, prima litterarum studia); — school, schola in qua litterarum elementa traduntur.

elephant, n. elephantus (elephas).

elevate, v. tr. 1, = raise, (at) tollere, extollere, (al) levare; 2, fig. tollere, evahere; to be raised, efferri. **elevated**, adj. 1, of places, editus, altus, (ex) celsus, praecelsus; 2, fig. (ex) celsus. **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, undeni; — times, undecies. **eleventh**, adj. undecimus.

elf, n. see FAIRY.

elicit, v. tr. elicere, eblandiri (by coaxing), extorquere (by force), evocare (to call or bring forth); to — tears, lacrimas movere acie.

eligible, adj. opportunus, idoneus ad alqd, dignus alqd re, or qui with subj. Adv. opportune, bene. **eligibility**, n. opportunitas (e.g. loci); = — to office, dignus qui eligatur.

elixir, n. * elixir (um).

elk, n. alces, -is, f.

ell, n. ulna (= a cloth measure), cubitum.

elm, ulmus, f., of an —, ulmeus.

elocution, n. (e)locutio (= selection of words), pronuntiatio (= delivery); as an art, elocutoria, elocutrix (Quint).

elongate, v. tr. see LENGTHEN.

elope, v. intr. cum alqo or alqd (pro) fugere, effugere. **elopement**, n. fuga.

eloquence, n. facultas or vis or copia dicendi, 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, = otherwise, aliter, alioqui(n), 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) alcis manibus elabi, de alys manibus effugere, alcis manibus evadere, alqm eludere, (e) vitare, (e) fugere, declinare. **elusive**, adj. fallax. Adv. fallaciter.

Elysium, n. Elysium, see PARADISE. **Elysian**, adj. Elysian (e.g. campi, domus).

emaciate, v. tr. attenuare, macerare, enervare, exhaustare. **emaciated**, adj. maceratus, maier, enervatus, enervatus et exanguis, enectus, effectus (= exhausted, of soils). **emaciation**, n. macies.

emanate, v. intr. emanare. **emanation**, n. by verb.

emancipate, v. tr. liberare re or a re; as slaves, etc., manumittere, servitute liberare, servitute eximere, e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare. **emancipation**, n. liberatio; = — of slaves, manumissio. **emancipator**, n. liberator.

embalm, v. tr. condire.

embank, v. tr. molem opponere fluctibus, flumen arcere, coercere. **embankment**, n. agger, -tris, m, terra ad aggerem exstruendum congesta, moles, -is, f.

embark, I. v. tr. imponere in navem or nares. II. v. intr. 1, lit. conscendere (navem); 2, fig. — upon, consilium or rationem inire.

embarrass, v. tr. 1, = disturb, (con) turbare; 2, = hinder, alqm impedire, alci obstare, obesse, officere. **embarrassed**, adj. impeditus; — circumstances, see EMBARRASSMENT. **embarrassing**, adj. difficilis, dubius, anceps. **embarrassment**, n. implicatio, perturbatio; = — of mind, mens turbata; = pecuniary —, rei familiaris implicatio, angustiae.

embassy, n. 1, = the office of an ambassador, legatio, legationis munus, -tris, n.; 2, = the persons sent, legatio, legati, qui missi sunt; see AMBASSADOR.

embattled, adj. instructus.

embellish, v. tr. (ad)ornare, exornare, alci decori or ornameto esse, excolere. **embellishment**, n. decus, -oris, n., ornamensum, insignis.

embers, n. cinis, -ëris, m., favilla.

embezzle, v.tr. avertère, intervertère, intervertère ad seque transferre, interciperè, suppressere, retinere ac suppressere. **embezzlement**, n. peculatus, -ûs. **embezzler**, n. pecuniae averter, interceptor.

embitter, v.tr. exasperare, infestum facere, exacerbare. **embittered**, adj. irâ accensus, iratus, infensus, infestus.

emblem, n. imago, signum, simulacrum. **emblematic**, adj. alqd significans, or referens.

embody, v.tr. 1, = to enroll troops, milites conscribere; 2, = to join one thing to another, adungere, ad(j)ucere; inserere (= to plant in, e.g. alqm familiae); — in a society, in societatem ad(j)scribere, recipere; — the young soldiers with the veterans, thrones 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, amplexi, amplexari, complecti; 2, = contain, comprehendere, complecti; 3, = seize, capere (e.g. occasionem), uti; 4, = encircle, complecti; 5, — an opinion, ad alqs partes transire, sententiae assentiri. II. n. amplexus, -ûs, complexus, -ûs.

embrocation, n. fomentum.

embroider, v.tr. (acu) pingere, acu facere; — with gold, auro alqd distinguere. **embroidery**, n. ars acu pingendi, a piece of —, opus acu pictum or factum, pictura acu facta.

embroid, v.tr. implicare alqm re, alqm conturbare.

embryo, n. partus, -ûs.

emendation, n. emendatio (et correctio).

emerald, n. smaragdus, m. and f.; of —, smaragdinus.

emerge, v.intr. emergere, ex(s)istere. **emergency**, n. casus, -ûs, discrimen.

emetic, n. vomitorius, with n. (e.g. bulbus)

emigrant, n. patrâ or domo profugus, patriâ extorris, advenâ, incolâ (= foreign resident)

emigrate, v.intr. (e)migrare, demigrare ex loco in locum, transigrare alqd (e.g. Veios), domo emigrare, solum (exsili 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, clivus (= a hill), tumulus (= a mound); 2, = moral —, praestantia, excellentia, summa gloria; 3, = — of rank, amplissimus gradus, -ûs.

emissary, n. emissarius, speculator.

emit, v.tr. (e)mittere, jacere. **emission**, n. (e)missio, jactus, -ûs.

emollient, n. malagma, -âtis (Cels.).

emolument, n. emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus, -ûs, fructus, -ûs.

emotion, n. animi motus, -ûs, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse.

emperor, n. imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps. **empress**, n. domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.

emphasis, n. emphasis (Quint.), vis; with —, cum vi; to have —, vim habere, multum valere; to have more —, plus gravitatis or auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunus, frigidus. **emphatic**, adj. gravis, vehemens. Adv. graviter, vehementer.

empire, n. imperium, potestas, dictio, principatus, -ûs, dominatio, dominatus, -ûs, regnum (= monarchical despotism), tyrannus, -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, detinere; alqd 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 rei tribuere.

employment, n. 1, act of —, usus, -ûs, occupatio, tractatio, pertractatio; 2, = business, res, negotium, studium, cura. **employer**, n. qui operas conducit.

emporium, n. emporium, forum rerum ventorium.

empower, v.tr. alci alqs rei faciendae potestatem facere, alci mandare ut, etc., to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alqs nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd.

empty, I. adj. 1, inanis (opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (opp. (c)ornatus), vacuus, 2, fig. inanis, vanus, omnis eruditiois expertus (atque 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, emanare, exonerare (= — a cargo, etc.), exhaustire, 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, figneae arces, ðæthereæ domus, signifer aether.

emulate, v.tr. (c)oncertare, 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 alqs rei faciendae dare.

enact, v.tr. 1, of a deliberative body, alqd sancire, sciscere, jubere; 2, in a wider sense, jubere, accus. and infin.; statuere, constituere, infin. or ut. **enactment**, n. = law, sanctio, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum.

enamoured, adj. see LOVE

encamp, v.intr. castra ponere.

enchant, v.tr. 1, (e)fascinare (= — by the evil eye), incantare (= — by charms); 2, fig. capere, rapere, delinere, permulcere. **enchantment**, n. (e)fascinatio, carmen.

encircle, v.tr. see ENCLOSE.

enclose, v.tr. concludere, includere in re, cingere, saepire, continere, circumcludere 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, suptum, locus saeptus, saepimentum, cohors.

encomium, n. laus, laudatio; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alqs laudibus.

encompass, v.tr. see ENCLOSE.

encore, v.tr. revocare. **encore!** Interj. revoco.

encounter, I. n. congressio, concursio, concursus, -ûs (as soldiers in fight). II. v.tr. inter se concurrere, (inter se) congressi, signa inter se conferre (of armies); — a person, concurrere

or *congregari cum aliquo* (hostilely), *incidere in aliquem* (= to meet by chance), *convenire, congregari cum aliquo* (= to meet by design).

encourage, v. tr. (ad)hortari, cohortari ad aliquid or with ut, (con)firmare, excitare, impellere, aliquem stimulare, aliquid stimulos admovere, — to concord, concordiam suadere **encouragement**, n. = act of —, confirmatio, (ad)hortatio, cohortatio, impulsus, -us, hortamentum, incitamentum

encroach, v. intr. aliquid occupare, in aliquid invadere, — on one's rights, aliquid de jure deminuerere. **encroachment**, n. as an act, vis, violatio, as a result injuria illata

encumber, v. tr. aggravare, onerare, praegravare, impedire, — with burdens, onera aliquid imponere **encumbrance**, n. onus, -eris, n. (= load), impedimentum, molestia

end, I. n. 1, = termination, finis, m. and f., extremum, terminus (= boundary), exitus, -us, modus (e.g. nullus modus caedibus fuit, there was no — to the slaughter), clausula (= the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), caput (e.g. capita finis), extremus (e.g. in extremi oratione, in the — of the speech), at the —, in extremo (in space), ad extremum (= lastly), denique, to bring to an —, finem aliquid rei afferre, aliquid finem adducere or perducere, aliquid absolute, aliquid transigere, perficere, conficere, consummare, the war has come to an —, debellatum est, 2, = aim or object, finis, consilium, propositum

II. v. tr. finem, exitum habere, exoriri, exire, terminari, finire, terminare, desinere III. v. tr. aliquid finire, terminare; — a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi, — life, vitam finire, vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere (= — by suicide), — a strife, controversiam ducere **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. ti. aliquid in periculum, in discredum adducere or vocare, periclitari

endear, v. tr. aliquid aliquid deconvincere **endearments**, n. blanditiae

endeavour, I. n. nixus, -us, contentio, opera, conatus, -us, studium, — after honour, honorem contentio, ambitio, ambitus, -us, my — tends, id ago, hoc specto ut, etc. II. v. intr. (c)nti, contendere, comb. c)nti et contendere ut, etc., operam dare ut, etc., studere, conari (the two last with infinitum)

endorse, v. tr. 1, syngrapham inscribere, 2, fig. see ALLOW, SANCTION. **endorsement**, n. use verbs

endow, v. ti. 1, = — a daughter, aliquid dotem dare, 2, in gen. aliquid aliquid n. or aliquid aliquid donare, aliquid re instruere, augere, ornare. **endowed**, adj. ornatus, praeditus, instructus **endowment**, n. donatio, or any word = property, res, etc., see PROPERTY

endue, v. ti. see ENDOW

endure, v. ti. ferre, sustinere, tolerare, pati, perpeti, comb. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, perpeti ac perferre. **endurance**, n. tolerantia, tolerantia, perpassio, comb. perpassio et tolerantia. **endurable**, adj. tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis, to make a thing —, lenire, mitigare, levare (consuetudine lenior sit labor). **enduring**, adj. perpetuus, perennus

enemy, n. hostis (= public —), inimicus (= private —); the —, hostis, sing. or pl.

energy, n. vis, vigor, virtus, -utis, f., impetus, -us, contentio (e.g. vocis). **energetic**, adj. acer, strenuus, impiger, vehement. Adv. acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer.

enervate, v. tr. enervare, debilitare, (e)mollire, frangere. **enervation**, n. debilitatio.

enfeeble, v. tr. see ENWEAKEN.

enforce, v. tr. 1, = — an argument, confirmare; 2, in gen. vim aliquid rei dare or praebere.

enfranchise, v. tr. 1, aliquid civitatem dare, aliquid in civitatem or civitati (ad)scribere, in civitatem (ad)ducere, accipere, recipere, civitatem donare; 2, = set free, manumittere. **enfranchisement**, n. 1, civitas, or civitatis donatio; 2, = setting free, manumissio

engage, v. tr. 1, = to fight with, conficere cum aliquo, 2, = to bind, aliquid obligare, obstringere; 3, = to secure the services of, aliquid mercede conducere, 4, = ask, aliquid invitare, excitare (e.g. ad saltandum), 5, — in conversation, aliquid appellare (= address), sermonem cum aliquo incipere, instituire, conferre, se sermoni intemiscere, 6, = undertake, spondere, promittere, recipere (accus and nihil), 7, — in, = enter upon, aliquid 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. ti. —, quonere, generare, (pro)creare, comb. creare et quonere, gignere et procreare, 2, fig. facere, creare, see CAUSE, PRODUCE.

engine, n. machina, machinatio, machinamentum, tormentum **engineer**, n. faber (= workman), architectus, machinator, operam (publicorum) creator

engrave, v. tr. 1, scalpere, in aliquid re or aliquid rei (e.g. auro) incidere (e.g. leges), 2, fig. in mentibus aliquid 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 litteris scribere; 3, = occupy, aliquid occupare, tenere.

engulf, v. ti. 1, absorbere, (de)vorare; 2, fig. absorbere, (ex)haurire

enhance, v. tr. 1, = increase, augere, amplificare, 2, fig. augere, amplificare, ornare, exaugerare **enhancement**, n. accessio, amplificatio.

enigma, n. aenigma, -utis n., ambages, -um; you speak in —, ambages varias. **enigmatical**, adj. obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. Adv. ambigue, per ambages, perplexe.

enjoin, v. ti. see COMMAND.

enjoy, v. tr. frui, gaudere, uti re (e.g. prosperam valetudinem), florere re (e.g. justitiae famam), voluptatem capere or percipere ex re. **enjoyment**, n. gaudium, fructus, -us, usus, -us, voluptas, suavitas, oblectatio, delectatio.

enkindle, v. tr. accendere, incendere, inflammare (scil. animos, discordiam, odium, etc.).

enlarge, v. tr. amplificare, dilatare (opp. coartare, e.g. castra, aciem, imperium), proferre, prolatare, or propagare (= to extend, e.g. imperii fines, imperium), augere (= to increase); — one's knowledge, aliquid addiscere; — upon, aliquid re pluribus (verbis) disputare. **enlargement**, n. amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, incrementum.

enlighten, v. tr. 1, lit. illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. aliquid docere, erudire, fingere. **enlightenment**, n. humanitas, mens exculta or perpolitata.

enlist, *I. v. tr.* milites conscribere, comparare, sacramento adigere, obligare, conquerere. *II. v. intr.* nomen dare, profiteri, sacramentum dicere.

enlistment, *n.* use verba.

enliven, *v. tr.* alqm (ex)hilarare, laetificare.

enmity, *n.* inimicitia, odium, simulas.

ennoble, *v. tr. 1.* alqm nobilium ordini adscribere; in the Roman sense, transitio fit a plebe ad patricios; *2.* fig. ornare, excolere, illustrare.

ennui, *n.* taedium.

enormous, *adj.* ingens, immanis, immensus, mirā or incredibile magnitudine. *Adv.* praeter modum, or by superl. of *adj.* (e.g. — high, altissimus). **enorimity**, *n.* res atrox or nefanda, scelus, —ris, *n.*, facinus, —oris, *n.*

enough, *adj.* sat, satis (e.g. satis consilii), affatus; 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. quaestio, inquisitio, cognitio; *3.* = investigation, inquisitio, investigatio; see **ENQUIRE**.

enrage, *v. tr.* alqs exasperare, inflammare, alqm lacessere; to be enraged, furore incendi or inflammari.

enrapture, *v. tr.* alqm oblectare, capere.

enrich, *v. tr.* locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare.

enrobe, *v. tr.* induere alci vestem or alqm veste.

enroll, *v. tr.* inscribere, consignare; see **ENLIST**.

enshrine, *v. tr.* dedicare (lit.), (con)secrare (lit. and fig.).

ensign, *n. 1.* signum (militare), vexillum; *2.* an officer, signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius.

enslave, *v. tr.* alqm in servitutem redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere. **enslaved**, *adj.* alci rei addictus; to be —, alci rei (in)servire.

enueure, *v. tr. 1.* illaqueare (lit. late; fig. Hor.), laqueo capere, irretire; *2.* fig. irretire, illicere, 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, inire, ingredi; — a port, in portum venire, invehī, deferri; — upon, inire, suscipere; — into, coire, facere (e.g. societatem); — public life, ad rempublicam accedere, remp. capessere; — an office, munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere. *II. v. tr.* — accounts, in tabulas referre; — as paid, alqd alci expensum (re)ferre. **entrance**, *n. 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 tabulas referre, make an —).

enterprise, *n.* inceptum, conatus, —us, conata, —orum, opus, —ris, *n.*, facinus, —oris, *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, epulas, †daps or dapes, convivium; *3.* see **AMUSEMENT**. **entertaining**, *adj.* see **AMUSING**.

enthusiasm, *n.* inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permatio, mens incitata, aestus, —us, or fervor (ingenii), ardor (animi), furor divinus, †mens furibunda. **enthusiast**, *n. 1.* = religious —, †homo entheus, divino spiritu tactus, homo fanaticus; *2.* = given to anything, alci rei addictus, deditus. **enthusiastic**, *adj. 1.* †entheus, fanaticus, †furens; *2.* ardens, acer, vehemens. *Adv.* ardentier, acriter, vehementer.

entice, *v. tr.* allicere, illicere, pellicere. **enticement**, *n.* illecebrae. **enticing**, *adj.* blandus, dulcis or pres. part. of verb. *Adv.* blande.

entire, *adj.* totus, integer, solidus. *Adv.* omnino, plane, prorsus. **entireness**, **entirety**, *n.* by totus.

entitle, *v. tr. 1.* = to name, inscribere (a writing); *2.* = to give a title to, jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare; I am entitled to, facere alqd possum, mei est alqd facere.

entomb, *v. tr.* humare.

entrails, *n.* intestina, —orum, viscera, —um, exta, —orum.

entrap, *v. tr. 1.* irretire (= — by a net), inescare (= — by bait); *2.* fig. irretire, illicere.

entreat, *v. tr.* precari, rogare, orare, petere supplicare; see **ASK**.

entrust, *v. tr.* (con)credere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, commendare (all with alqd alci), deponere alqd apud alqm.

entwine, *v. tr.* innectere alqd alci rei, alqd alqd re redimire.

enumerate, *v. tr.* (an)numerare, dinumerare, enumerare.

enunciate, *v. tr.* educere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare. **enunciation**, *n.* enuntiatio.

envelope, *I. v. tr.* involvère, obducere. *II. n.* involucrium, integumentum.

envenom, *v. tr. 1.* alqd veneno imbuiere; *2.* fig. alqm exasperare, exacerbare. **envenomed**, *adj.* see **SPITEFUL**.

environ, *v. tr.* circumdare, circumstare. **environs**, *n.* loca quae circumjacent alci loco, quae circum alqm locum sunt.

envoy, *n.* legatus; see **AMBASSADOR**.

envy, *I. n.* invidia, livor, malignitas, obtrectatio, malevolentia. *II. v. tr.* invidere alci; — something, alci alqd invidere (e.g. invidere alci honorem; nullius equidem invidere honori, = I — no one's honour), I am envied, invidetur mihi, in invidiā sum, invidiae sum. **enviable**, *adj.* †invidendus, fortunatus, beatus. **envious**, *adj.* invidus, lividus, malignus. *Adv.* cum invidiā, maligne.

ephemeral, *adj.* unius diei, caducus, brevis.

epic, *adj.* epicus, herōus, herōicus; — poem, epos (in nom. and accus. only).

Epicurean, *n. 1.* = a follower of Epicurus, Epicureus; *2.* = a lover of pleasure, homo delicatus or luxuriosus.

epidemic, *adj.* and *n.* morbus, pestilentia, lues, —is, *f.*

epigram, *n.* epigramma, —itis, *n.* **epigrammatic**, *adj.* epigrammaticus (late), salsus.

epilepsy, *n.* morbus comitialis.

epilogue, *n.* epilōgus.

episcopal, *adj.* *episcopalis (eccl.). **episcopacy**, *n.* episcopatus, —us (eccl.).

episode, *n.* embolium, ecurus, —us, digressio, digressus, —us (= digression).

epistle, *n.* epistula. **epistolary**, *adj.* litteris or per litteras.

epitaph, *n.* titulus, elegum.

epithalamium, n. *epithalamium*, *carmen nuptiale*.

epithet, n. *epitheton* (Quint.).

epitome, n. *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).

epitomize, v.tr. *epitomen facere*.

epoch, n. *tempus*, -ōris, n., *tempestas*, *aetas*, *saeculum*.

equal, I. adj. *aequus*, *similis*, *geminus* (= twin), comb. *aequus et par*, *aequalis et par*, *par et aequalis*, *par et similis*, *par atque idem*, *par atque unus*; — to each other, *compar* (scil. t. connubium), t. *paribus*, *inter se aequales*; not —, *dispar*, *impar*, *dissimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, *in duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — to do anything, *ad alqd faciendum sufficiens*.

Adv. *aeque*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*. II. n. *par*.

III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re ad(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* **equalize**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd alci (rei) (ex)aequare, adaequare*

equanimity, n. *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens*, *constantia*

equator, n. *circulus aequinoctialis*

equerry, n. *equiso*, *tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

equestrian, I. adj. *equester*, *equestris* II. n. *eques*, -itis

equiangular, adj. *angulis aequis or paribus*

equidistant, adj. *pari intervallo*, *aequus* or *paribus intervalis distantes inter se*

equiformity, n. *aequalitas*

equilateral, adj. *aequus* or *paribus lateribus*

equilibrium, n. *aequilibrium* (Sen.), in —, *pari momento libratus*

equinox, n. *aequinoctium*. **equinoctial**, adj. *aequinoctialis*

equip, v.ti *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare* **equipment**, n. *arma*, -orum, *armatura* *instrumenta*, -orum, *navalia* (of ships).

equipoise, n. see **EQUILIBRIUM**.

equitable, adj. *aequus*, *iustus*, *meritus* (= deserved), it is —, *aequum*, *par*, *ius*, *fas est* (with infin. or infin. and accus.) **equity**, n. *aequitas*, *aequum bonum*, *justitia*, *moderatio*, *contrary to —*, *contra fas*, *contra quam fas est*, *contra ius fasque*.

equivalent, adj. see **EQUAL**.

equivocal, adj. *aequivocus*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*, *dubius et quasi duplex* **equivocation**, n. *ex ambiguo dictum*, *ambiguitas*, *ambiguitas*. **equivocate**, v.intr. *tergiversari*.

era, n. *temporum ratio*

eradicate, v.tr. *eradicare* (ante-class.), *ex(s)tirpare*, *(e)vellere*, *extrahere*, *evellere* et *extrahere*, *evellere*, *delicere*, *extinguere*, *excidere*, *evellere*, *tollicere*. **eradication**, n. *ex(s)tirpatio*, *ex(s)tinctio*, *excidium*.

erase, v.tr. *delere*, *inducere* (= to cover with the broad end of the stylus), *(e)radere*. **erasure**, n. *littera*.

ere, adv. *priusquam*, *ante quam*, see **BEFORE**.

erect, I. adj. *(e)rectus*. II. v.tr. *erigere* (= set straight up), *aedificare* (= build), *extruere* (= raise). **erection**, n. I. as act, *aedificatio*, *ex(s)tructio*; 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*, -ūs (= a slip or fall), *peccatum* (= a sin); to commit —, *errare*, *peccare* **erratic**, adj. *inconspicuum*. **erroneous**, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso*. **erroneousness**, n. see **ERROR**.

errand, n. *mandatum*, an — -boy, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*

erst, adv. *quondam*, *olim*

erudite, adj. *lit(teratus)*, *doctus*, *doctrinā instructus*, *eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; comb. *doctus atque eruditus*. **erudition**, n. *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

eruption, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *Aetnaeorum ignium*).

escape, I. v.tr. *alqd (ef)fugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly), *evadere ex alqd re*, *ab alqd*, *elabi ex alqd re*, — a danger, *periculum vitare*, *efugere*; it —s me, *me praeterit*, *me fugit* alqd. II. v.intr. *(ef)fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*. III. n. *vitatio*, *devolutio*, *fuga*, *effugium*

escarpment, n. *vallum*.

escheat, I. n. *hereditas caduca* (Jct) II. v.intr. *caducum esse* (Jct).

eschew, v.tr. *vitare*, see **AVOID**.

escort, I. n. *comitatus*, -ūs, under someone's —, *alqd comite* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *com. comitatu* alqd, *cum alqd*, *ab alqd deductus* (as mark of honour) II. v.tr. *alqm comitari*, *defendere*, *prosequi*, *alci (rei) praesidio esse* (as a defence)

esculent, adj. *esculentus*.

esoteric, adj. *arcanus*, *occultus*

especial, adj. *praecipuus*, *maximus*, *summus*, he had an — case for, *nil 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.ti *conari* II. n. 1, = an attempt, *experimentum*, *conatus*, -ūs, *conata*, -orum, 2, = treatise, *libellus*. **essayist**, n. *scriptor*

essence, n. *natura*, *vis*, *proprietas*; it is the — of affection, *amicitia vera est*, or *amicitiae (proprium) est*. **essential**, adj. *reus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprius*, *in alqd rei natura positus* Adv. *reapse*, *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*, to be — different, *ipsi rei natura 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*, *consultatio* (e.g. *gratiae*), *confirmatio*; 2, = household, *familia*.

estate, n. 1, = condition, *ratio*, *status*, -ūs, *habitus*, -ūs, *condicio*, *res*, *fortuna*, *sors*; 2, = property, *res*, *fundus*, *priedium*, *ager*, *possessio*.

esteem, I. n. 1, = opinion, *aestimatio*, *opinio*, *existimatio*, 2, = reverence, *observantia* (shown outwardly), to feel —, *alqm revereri*. II. v.ti. 1, = think, *arstimare*, *existimare*, *putare*, *habere*, 2, = reverence, *alqm respicere*, *revereri*, *magni facere alqm*, to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the gentives *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **estimable**, adj. *dignus alqd re*, or *qui with subj.*, *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*, *gravis*, *probus*.

estimate, I. n. 1, = — in money, *aestimatio*,

2, = judgment, *judicium, aestimatio*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *alqd aestimare* (with genit. or abl. of price), *censere*; **2**, see **ESTEEM**. **estimation**, n. see **ESTEEM**.

estrangle, v.tr. (ab)alienare; — from yourself, *alqm or alcjs voluntatem a se alienare, alienare sibi alcjs animum*. **estrangement**, n. alienatio, discidium.

estuary, n. *aestuarium*.

eternal, adj. *aeternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus*; — enmity, *odium inexpiabile*. Adv. *in aeternum, perpetuo, semper*. **eternity**, n. *aeternitas*; for —, *in aeternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus*.

ether, n. *aether*. **ethereal**, adj. *aetherius* (*aethereus*).

ethics, n. *de moribus, or officis, ethice* (Quint). **ethical**, adj. *de moribus or officis, quod ad mores pertinet, moralis* (invented by Cicero).

etiquette, n. *mos, moris, m., usus, -ūs*.

etymology, n. = derivation, *etymologia, etymologice, 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, -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 ore alcjs manibus elabi, de alcjs manibus effugere, alcjs manibus or alci evadere, alqm subterfugere*. **evasion**, n. *ambages, -is, f., usu. in pl., tergiversatio*. **evasive**, adj. *ambiguus*. Adv. *ambigue*.

evangelist, n. * *evangelista*. **evangelical**, adj. * *evangelicus*.

evaporate, **I**. v.tr. (*e*)*vaporare, exhalare, exspirare*. **II**. v.intr. (*e*)*vaporari, 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 amicitia*); not —, *ne .. quidem*; — now, *jam nunc*.

evening, **I**. n. *vesper, -ēris, or -ēri, m. tempus vespertinum, occasus, -ūs, solis* (= sunset); towards —, *ad (sub) vespertum, sub occasum solis*; in the —, *vesperi*; the — before, *pridie vesperti*; yesterday —, *heri vesperti*; good — 'salve'; I wish good — to anyone, *salvare 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), (ali)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 singulas horas* or merely *in horas*; each of two, *uterque*; — person, — one, *nemo non or nemo est quin or nemo est qui non* (e.g. — one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*); — one knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*; — where, *ubique, ubivis, nusquam*.

evict, v.tr. *alqo loco (ex)pellere, de alqo loco detrudere, deturbare*. **eviction**, n. *evictio* (Jct.), or by verb.

evident, adj. *certus, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus*; it is —, *constat, certum est, liquet* (with accus. and infin.). Adv. *aperte, manifeste, perspicue, evidenter*. **evidence**, n. **1**, legal t.t. *testimonium, indicium*; **2**, in gen. *argumentum, or by verb probare*.

evil, **I**. adj. *malus, perversus, maleficus*. **II**. n. *malum, incommodum* (= inconvenience); to be in —, *in malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alqā re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*). **evil-doer**, n. *maleficus*. **evil-speaking**, adj. *maleficus*.

evince, v.tr. *ostendere, probare, (e)vincere*.

evoke, v.tr. *evocare, elicere, excitare*.

evolve, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare*. **evolution**, n. **1**, = — of soldiers, *decursus, -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. (*numa*) *amplificatio, veritatis superlatio, trajectio*.

exalt, v.tr. *augere, majus reddere, verbis or laudibus efferre or extollere*. **exaltation**, n. *dignitatis accessio*. **exalted**, adj. *altus (ex)celsum, of — position, gradu amplissimo*.

examine, v.tr. *explorare, pondere, inquirere, (per)scrutari*. **examination**, n. *scrutatio, inquisitio, probatio*. **examiner**, n. in gen. *investigator*; of a school, *qui quid profecerint pueri exquirat*.

example, n. *exemplum, exemplar, documentum*; to set an —, *exemplum praebere*.

exasperate, v.tr. *exasperare*.

excavate, v.tr. (*ex*)*cavare, effodere*. **excavation**, n. *cavum*.

exceed, v.tr. *transgredi, excedere, transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi or excedere, ultra modum egredi*. **excess**, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*. **excessive**, adj. *nimis, immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum*.

excel, v.tr. *excellere* (*ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate, also in alqā re*), *alqm in re (ex)superare, alci (in) alqd re praeestare*. **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. *excepere, eximere, excludere*; — from military service, *vacationem militiae alci dare*; not one excepted, *ad unum omnes*

or omnes ad unum. **II.** prep. praeter, extra, accus. part. partic. of *excipere* in abl. abs. (e.g. *te excepto*), nisi after a neg. (e.g. *nisi in te nullam spem habeo*). **exception**, n. *exceptio*. **exceptional**, adj. *rarus*. Adv. *praeter modum*.

exchange, **I.** v.tr. (*permutare*; — letters, *litteras dare et accipere* **II.** n. **1.** = changing, (*permutatio*), *vices* (= turns), **2.** of money, *collybus*, **3.** = the place of —, *forum, mensa publica*.

exchequer, n. *aerarium, fiscus*.

excite, v.tr. *excitare, concitare*, (*com*)*movēre*, — pity, etc., *misericordiam, seditionem, bellum mov. or com., confutare* (e.g. *bellum, alci invulsi*), — a controversy, *controversiam inferre*. **excitable**, adj. *iracundus, servidus*. **excited**, adj. *commotus*. **excitement**, n. *conclatio, commotio, motus*, —ūs.

exclaim, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several). **exclamation**, n. *exclamatio, acclamatio, vox*.

exclude, v.tr. *excludere, prohibere*, (*ab*) *alpo loco arcere*. **exclusion**, n. *exclusio* (rare), or by verb. **exclusive**, adj. = — in choice of acquaintance, *parum affabilis, qui rari cultus est*, — property, *quod alci proprium est*. Adv. by adj. *proprius*. **exclusiveness**, n. *rari cultus esse*.

excommunicate, v.tr. *sacrificis interdicere alci, alqm* **excommunicare*. **excommunication**, n. *sacrificiorum interdictio*, **excommunicatio*.

excrement, n. *excrementum, sterus*, —ōris, n. **exorescence**, n. *gibber*, —ōris, m. (Plin = a hunch), *tuber*, —ōris, m. (= protuberance).

excruciating, adj. *acerbissimus*.

exculpate, v.tr. *excusare*, (*ex*)*purgare*; — with someone, *alci or apud alqm excusare*, — yourself, *se excusare de re*. **exculpation**, n. *excusatio, purgatio*.

excursion, n. *iter*, —ōnis; 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. *exserare, detestari, abominari*, see CURSE. **excreable**, adj. see ABOMINABLE.

execute, v.tr. **1.** = to carry into effect, *exsequi, persequi* (e.g. *alcijs mandata*, — a command, *imperium*), *efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*, **2.** = to inflict punishment, *poentiam capere or poenas exigere de alpo, supplicium de alpo sumere, necare*. **execution**, n. **1.** *effectio*, or by verb, **2.** *supplicium*; **3.** = — on goods, *bonorum venditio, emptio*; **4.** = slaughter, *caedes*, —is. **executive**, n. *penes quos est administratio rerum*.

exegesis, n. *explanatio, interpretatio*.

exemplary, adj. see EXCELLENT; — punishment, *exemplum severitatis*.

exempt, **I.** v.tr. *excipere, extimere, immunem facere, vacationem dare, gratiam facere alci alcijs rei*. **II.** adj. (*ab alqd re*) *immunus, alqd re liber, solutus*; — from further service (of a soldier), *emeritus*. **exemption**, n. *immunitas, vacatio*.

exercise, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = carry on, *exercere, facere, agere, alqd re fungi*; **2.** physically, *exercere* (e.g. *se, milites*, etc.). **II.** n. **1.** *munus*, —ōris, n.; **2.** *exercitatio*; **3.** = theme, *thema*, —ātus (Quint.).

exert, v.tr. **1.** *contendere, intendere*; — yourself, (*con*)*nitē, eniti, conari*; **2.** see USE, EMPLOY.

EXERCISE exertion, n. *contentio, intentio, conatus*, —ūs.

exhale, v.tr. *exhalare*; odours are exhaled, *odores (e floribus) afflantur*; see EVAPORATE. **exhalation**, n. *exhalatio*.

exhaust, v.tr. *exaurire* (lit. and fig.), *conficere*. **exhausted**, adj. see WEARY. **exhaustion**, n. see FATIGUE.

exhibit, v.tr. **1.** *proponere, ante oculos ponere, edere, celebrare*; **2.** = manifest, *praebere*. **exhibition**, n. **1.** = act of —, by verb; **2.** = show, *spectaculum, 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, angustiae*.

exile, **I.** n. **1.** = banishment, (*ex*)*silium, relegatio*, **2.** = person banished, *exsul, extorris, profugus*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*icere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (Tac), (*ex*)*pellere, alci aqua et igni interdicare*.

exist, v. into (*ex*)*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 —ūs, **2.** = way out, *exitus, effugium, janua*.

exonerate, v.tr. see EXCULPATE.

Exorbitant, adj. *immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *immodice, immoderate*.

exordium, n. *exordium, exorsus*, —ūs, *prooemium*.

Exoteric, adj. *quod εξωτερικόν vocant, exotericus* (Gell).

exotic, adj. *peregrinus, externus*.

expand, v.tr. see SPREAD. **expansion**, n. *spatium*.

expatiate, v.tr. *uberius or pluribus (verbus) disputare, dicere, longum esse in alqd re*.

expatriate, v.tr. see BANISH.

expect, v.tr. (*ex*)*spectare, opperiri alqm or alqd*, *sperare* (with fore ut, *spem habere alcijs rei*, or with accus. and infin), a less slaughter than might have been —ed, *minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fuit*. **expectant**, adj. use *spes* or (*ex*)*spectatio*, or verb, or *arrectus*. **expectation**, n. (*ex*)*spectatio, spes, opinio*.

expectorate, v.tr. *excreare* (e.g. *sanguinem*), *expuere*. **expectoration**, n. **1.** *exsiccatio* (= act of —) (Plin.), **2.** *spitium* (= 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 consiliu 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)**icere re, de, ex or ab re*. **expulsion**, n. *exactio, expulsio*.

expend, v.tr. *expendere, impendere, erogare* (of public money); — much money, *magnum sumptus facere*; *pecuniam profundere*. **expense**, n. *impensa, impendium, dispendium, sumptus*, —ūs. **expensive**, adj. *sumptuosus, carus, pretiosus, magni pretii*. Adv. *sumptuose, pretiose*. **expensiture**, n. *rogatio, sumptus*, —ūs.

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, experientiā discere, usu alqd mihi venit*. **experienced**, *adj. (usu) peritus, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, multarum rerum peritus*; *peritus alqis rei, exercitatus, versatus in re*. **experiment**, *n.* *experimentum, periclitatio, periculum*; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitertentata*. **experimental**, *adj. and adv.* *usu or experientis cognitus*.

expert, *adj. & n.* *alci rei* or *ad alqd aptus, idoneus, alqis rei compos, alqis rei peritus, in alqd re exercitatus, callidus, sol(l)ers*. **expertness**, *n.* *calliditas, sol(l)ertia*.

expiate, *v.tr.* *alqd luere, expiare, poenas alqis rei dare, pendere, dependere, teperdere, solvere*. **expiation**, *n.* *satisfactio, poena, piaculum*. **expiatory**, *adj.* *piacularis*.

expire, *v.intr.* *ex(s)pirare; animam, extremum spiritum edere*; see **DIE**. **expiration**, *n.* *by abl. abs.* (e.g. at the — of the year, *anno ecurrente, finito jam anno*).

explain, *v.tr.* *exponere, expedire, explanare, explicare, interpretari, aperire, enodare, illustrare*. **explanation**, *n.* *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio*. **explanatory**, *adj.* *use verb.*

explicit, *adj.* *apertus, dilucidus, definitus*. *Adv.* *dilucide, plane, diserte, definite*.

explode, *I. v.intr.* *(di)rumpi*. **II. v.tr. *(di)rumpere, refellere, confutare, refutare (an opinion)*. **explosion**, *n.* *† fragor, crepitus, -ūs*.**

export, *v.tr.* *exportare* (opp. *importare*). **exportation**, *n.* *exportatio*. **exports**, *n.* *merces (quae exportantur)*.

expose, *v.tr.* *1, exponere*; — a child, *infantem exponere*; — to anything, *opponere, ob(s)ficere, offerre alci rei*; *2, = to lay open, detegere* (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 —, *vim habet magnam*). *Adv.* *significanter* (Quint.), *plane, diserte*. **expressiveness**, *n.* *argutiae (= lively —, of face, etc.), gravitas (= — of speech)*.

expose, *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.* *exquisite, egregie, pulchre, venuste*.

exstant, *adj.*, *to be* — (superstitem) *esse, exstare, ex(s)istere*.

extemporary, *adj.* *subitus, subitus et fortuitus*; power of — speaking, *ex tempore dicendi facultas*.

extend, *I. v.tr.* *= stretch out, enlarge, extendere, distendere, augere, propagare, amplificare*. **II. v.intr.** *patere, extendi, distendi, etc.* **extension**, *n.* *porrectio* (e.g. *digitorum*), *productio, prolatio, propagatio*. **extensive**, *adj.*

magnus, amplius, late patens, latus. *Adv.* *late*. **extent**, *n.* *ambitus, -ūs, spatium, circuitus, -ūs*; to have a wide —, *latus patere*.

extenuate, *v.tr.* *attenuare, extenuare* (opp. *to amplificare*); — guilt, *(culpam, etc.) levare, mitigare*. **extenuation**, *n.* *extenuatio, levatio, mitigatio*.

exterior, *I. adj.* see **EXTERNAL**. **II. n.** *facies, forma, species, figura*.

exterminate, *v.tr.* *ad unum interficere, intermere (= kill), eradicare, ex(s)tirpare (= root out)*.

external, *adj.* *externus, exterior*; — advantages, *bona externa, bona corporis*. *Adv.* *extrinsecus*.

extinct, *adj.* *extinctus, obsoletus*.

extinguish, *v.tr.* — a fire, *ex(s)tinguere, restinguere, compescere, delere (= blot out)*.

extirpate, *v.tr.* *ex(s)tirpare*; see **EXTERMINE**.

extol, *v.tr.* *augere, ornare, laudibus (e)fferre, extollere, verbis efferre*.

extort, *v.tr.* *exprimere alci alqd or alqd ad alqd, expugnare alqd alci, alqd expiare, alci alqd extorquere*. **extortion**, *n.* *res repetundae*. **extortionate**, *adj.* *rapax, avarus*. *Adv.* *avare*. **extortioner**, *n.* *immodici fenoris exactor*.

extra, *adv.* *praetera*.

extract, *I. v.tr.* *1, extrahere, (e)vellere*; *2, = to make an extract, excerptare*; *3, = to press out, exprimere*. **II. n.** *1, = — of a book, excerptio* (Gell.), *quod excerptum est*; *2, = — of a plant, etc., succus qui expressus est, quod expressum est*. **extraction**, *n.* *as to origin, origo, genus, -eris, n.*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus, humili or ignobili loco natus*.

extraneous, *adj.* see **EXTERNAL**.

extraordinary, *adj.* *extraordinarius, inusitatus, insolitus, insolens, novus inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*. *Adv.* *extru ordinem, praeter morem or consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mire, mirifice*.

extravagant, *adj.* *1, = lavish, prodigus, effusus, sumptuosus*; *2, = excessive, immoderatus, immodicus*; *3, = foolish, insulsius*. *Adv.* *prodige, effuse, sumptuose, immoderate, immodice, insulse*. **extravagance**, *n.* *1, prodiguntia* (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 —s, *modum excedere* (so *ad extremum pervenit* est, *ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum*). *Adv.* *summe, summopere, quam or vel maxime, or by superl.* (e.g. — good, *optimus*). **extremity**, *n.* *1, = furthest part, extremus, with n.*; *2, = top, acumen, vertex, fastigium, extremitas*; of the body, *extremae partes*; *3, = distress, etc., by special word* (e.g. *inopia = poverty*), *with summus, or extrema, -orum, -pl.*; to be brought to —s, *in extremum discrimen adductum esse*.

extricate, *v.tr.* see **RELEASE**.

extrude, *v.tr.* *extrudere, expellere, (e)ficere, comb. extrudere et (e)ficere*. **extrusion**, *n.* *expulsio*; see **EXPEL**.

exuberant, *adj.* *luxuriosus, laetus*; of style, *redundans, to be —, exuberare* (e.g. *poetis, foliorum luxuriant, etc.*). *Adv.* *uberim, luxuriose*. **exuberance**, *n.* *uberitas, luxuria*.

exude, v. intr. (ex) *exudare*.

exulcerate, v. tr. *exulcerare*.

exult, v. intr. *exultare*, *gestire*, comb. *exultare et gestire*, *laetitia efferrī*, *laetari*, *gloriarī*. **exultant**, adj. *laetus*. Adv. *laete*. **exultation**, n. *laetitia*.

eye, I. n. *oculus*, † *ocellus*, † *lumen* (dimin.), = sight, *conspiculus*, -us (e.g. before the —s, in *conspiculus*) = keen sight, *acies*; blear-eyed, *lippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus*, *gemma*; bull's —, use *medius* (e.g. *scopum medium ferire*, = hit the —), — in peacock's tail, *oculus*, mind's —, *acies* or *oculus mentis*, of a needle, *foramen*. II. v. tr. *ad)spicere*, *contemplari*, — askance, *oculus limus ad)spicere*. **eye-ball**, n. *pupula*, *pupilla*. **eyebrow**, n. *supercilium*. **eyelash**, n. *pili palmarum* *tegentes*. **eyelid**, n. *palpebra* (usu pl.). **eyesight**, n. *acies*, *oculus*. **eyesore**, n. *res foeda* or *lepra*, see UGLY. **eye-witness**, n. *testis*, in. and f., I was an —, *ipse vidi*.

F.

fable, n. 1, *fabula* (usu. with *ficta* or *composita* or *commenticia*), 2, = untruth, *commentum*, *mendacium*. **fabulous**, adj. *fabulosus*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *fulsus*, comb. *fictus et commenticius*.

fabric, n. 1, of carpenters, and in gen. *fabrica*, of weavers, *textum*, *textile*, 2, = structure, *aedificium*. **fabricate**, v. tr. *fabricari*, *texere*, *conficere*. **fabrication**, n. 1, = making, *fabricatio*, 2, = falsehood, see **FALE**, 2. **fabricator**, n. *opifex*, *fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex*, *textor*; = inventor, *auctor*.

face, I. n. *facies* (= the front of the head), *vultus*, -us (= the countenance), *os*, *oris* (properly, = the mouth), comb. *os vultusque* or *os et vultus*, *frons*, -ntis, f (= the forehead), — to —, *coram*, to make —s, *os (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. *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *lepidus*, *facetus*. Adv. *jocose*, *lepidè*, *facete*. **facetiousness**, n. *lepos*, -oris, *facetiae*, or by *sul*.

facilitate, v. tr. *alcs rei expedire*. **facility**, n. *facilitas*, with —, *facile*, *nullo negotio*.

facing, prep. *contra alqd*, *ex adverso rei*.

facsimile, n. *descriptio* *imagoque* (e.g. *litterarum*).

fact, n. *res*, *fictum*; that is a —, *hoc certo auctore compari*, in —, *reapse*, *etenim*, *enim* or *quidem* (enclit.), *sane*, *profecto*.

faction, n. *factio*. **factious**, adj. *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*, *turbulentus*, *sediciosus*. Adv. *seditione*. **factiousness**, n. *factio*.

factitious, adj. see **FALSE**.

factor, n. *negotiorum* (pro)curator.

factory, n. *fabrica*, *officina*; — hands, *operac*.

faculty, n. *ingenium* (= natural talent), comb. *animus ingeniumque*, *sollertia* (= skill), *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poetica facultas*).

fade, v. intr. *evanescere*, † *palescere*, *marcescere*. **faded**, adj. see **PALE**. **fading**, I. n. *coloris mutatio*. II. adj. *caducus*.

façot, n. *fascis*, -is, m., *saumentum*, -orum, pl.

fail, I. v. intr. 1, = to fail or come short of, *non ferire*; 2, = to err or to do wrong, *errare*, *labi*, *peccare*, *peccatum admittere* (= to sin), *delinquere*; 3, = to fail short, *alot deesse*, *deficere*; 4, = — in a lawsuit, *cadere*; 5, = be bankrupt, *foro cadere*. II. n. e.g. without —, by *certo*,

omnino. **falling**, n. *error*, *peccatum*, *delictum*. **fallure**, n. *defectio* (e.g. *virium*), *ruinae* or *navisfragium fortunarum*, of use verb.

fain, adv. *libenter* (*lub*), by a participle, as *volens*; I would — believe that, *hoc credere voluerim* (*vellem*).

faint, I. adj. *languidus*, use *sensu carere* if unconsciousness be implied. II. v. intr. 1, = swoon, † *collabi*, *animus alqm relinquit*; 2, = be weary, *languere*. **faint-hearted**, adj. *timidus*. **faintness**, n. 1, *languor*; 2, by verb.

fair, I. adj. 1, = beautiful, *pulcher*, *venustus*; the — sex, *sextus*, -us, *muliebris*, 2, of weather, *serenus*, of wind or tide, *secundus*, 3, opp. to dark, *candidus*, 4, morally, *aquus*, *integer*; 5, = moderately good, *mediocris*. Adv. *aquè*, *mediocriter*, *hauri via multum*. II. n. *nundinae*, *mercatus*, -us. **fairness**, n. 1, *pulchritudo*, *venustus*; 2, *serenitas*, 3, *aquitas*, *integritas*; 4, *mediocritas*.

fairy, n. = — of the stream, *nympha*, = — of the tree, *dryas* (usu pl. *dryades*), = — of the wood, *faunus*.

faith, n. 1, = fidelity, *fidelitas*, *fides*, *pretas* (= discharge of duty towards God, parents, etc.); 2, = belief, *opinio*, *persuasio*, *fides*; to have — in, *alci credere*; 3, see **RELIGION**; 4, as exclamation, *nae*, *Herce*, *medius fidius*. **faithful**, adj. *fidelis*, *fidus* (e.g. *in sud sententiâ*). Adv. *fideliter*. **faithfulness**, n. *fidelitas*, *fides*, *constantia*. **faithless**, adj. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidelis*, *infidus*. Adv. *perfidè*, *perfidiose*, *infideliter*. **faithlessness**, n. *perfidia*, *infidelitas*.

falchion, n. † *acnaces*, -is, m.

fall, I. v. intr. *cadere*, *decidere*, *delabi*, *defluere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *desicere*, *ab alqd desciscere*, *alqm deserere*; to — in battle, *in acie cadere*; — by ambush or snares, *per insidias interfici*, = to die, *mori*, *perire*, = to be captured, *expugnari*, *deleri*, to — out (= disagree), *disserire*, to — on, *in alqm invadere*, *irruere*; to — into a person's arms, *ruere in alcs amplexus*, to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*, = to sink, *delabi*, *desidere*; of the wind, *cadere*, *conciderè*, of the voice, *cadere*; = in price, *cadere res fit ruhor*; — of an army, *pedem referre*, — at the feet of, *se ad pedes alcs pro)ficere*, — in with, *in alqm incidere*; = in love with, *amare*. II. n. 1, *casus*, -us, *lapis*, -us, *ruina*, *labes*, -is, 2, = ruin, *ruina*, *excidium*, a — from rank or dignity, *dignitas amissa*, *gratia principis amissa*; 3, = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus*, -us, *recessus*, -us; 4, = lessening, *deminutio*.

fallacy, n. *error*, *fallacia*, *ritium*, *captio*. **fallacious**, adj. *fallax*, *vanus*, *fucosus*, *falsus*, *vitiosus*. Adv. *fallaciter*, *falso*. **fallible**, adj. *qui errare potest*.

fallow, adj. the field lies —, *ager cessus*, *quiescit*, (*re)quiescit*, *cultu vacat*. **fallow soil**, n. *novalis* or *novale*, *vervacium*.

false, adj. 1, = not genuine, *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *subditus*, *suppositus* (= forged), *alienus* (= under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine cadere*), *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*, *fidolus*, *fraudulentus*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare*, *pejorare*. Adv. *falso*, *fallaciter*, *simulate*, *perperam*, *perfidè*, *fraudulenter*. **falsehood**, n. *mendacium*, *commentum*, *fulsum*. **falseness**, n. *fallacia*, *dolus*, *perfidia*. **falsify**, v. tr. *vitare*, *corrumpere*, *adulterare* (e.g. *nummos*, *gemmas*), *interpolare*, *depravare*, *tabulas interpolare* (= to erase some letters and substitute others),

tabulas interlinere (= to erase or to put out letters). **falsification**, n. use verb.

falter, v.intr. *haestitare, haerere, titubare*. Adv. *titubanter, timide*.

fame, n. *laus, gloria, claritas, fama*. **famous**, adj. *celebratus, (prae)clarus, illustris*. Adv. *(prae)clare, bene* (= well).

familiar, adj. **I**. *familiaris*; *notus* = a bosom friend, homo intimus, homo quo alyis intime utitur; *amicus conjunctissimus*; **2**, = acquainted with, alyis rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expers, — 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 —, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus, gentilis, gentiliculus* (= belonging to a gens), *familiaris* (= belonging to a *familia*), *domesticus* (= belonging to the house). **II**. adj. *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (= in the interior of the — (opp. to *externus*)).

famine, n. *fames, -is, inopia et fames*.

famish, **I**. v.tr. *alqm fume enecare, conficere*. **II**. v.intr. *fame mori, confici, absumi* or *perire* or *intervire*.

fan, **I**. n. **1**, = an agricultural instrument, *vannus, f. ventiliabrum* (Col.); **2**, = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *evannare, ventilare*; **2**, *flabello uti*.

fanatic, adj. *fanaticus*. **fanaticism**, n. *animus fanaticus, or superstitionibus deditus*

fancy, **I**. n. *opinio (falsa)*, as a faculty, *cogitatio*; a mere —, *somnium*; according to — (= liking), *ex libidine (lub-)*; a glowing —, *servidum ingenium, calor et impetus*; to belong to — and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturae*, — merely, *falsus, fictus*. **II**. v.tr. *cogitatione sub alqd depingere, in opinione esse, opinari, alqd fingere*; **I** — I am ill, *aegrotare mihi video*; 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. *communus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; — be it! *di meliora (scil. dent)*; so — is it that, etc., *tantum abest ut*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *quatenus, quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod suum*); so —, *hactenus*; — fetched, *longe repetitus*. **farther**, adv. *longius, ultra*.

farce, n. *mimus, fabula Atellana*. **farical**, adj. *micimus, 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**, *citrus potusque (potus, -us), victus, -us*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lucutus victus*; **2**, = money paid for journey, *vectura* (ante and post class.); **3**, see **PASSENGER**. **farewell**! interj. *ave! ave! ave! vale! vale! vale! to bid —, salvè* or *valère alqm jubere*; a hearty —, *multam salutem alci dicere*.

farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

farm, **I**. n. *ager, fundus, praedium*; belonging to a —, *admaris*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, = till, *arare*,

colère; **2**, = let out on contract, *(e)locare (alqd 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 rusticae*; **2**, *redemptio, conductio*.

farrago, n. *farrago*.

farrier, n. (*faber ferrarius*) *qui equis soles ferreas suppingit* (= one who shoes horses), *medicus equarius* (late = horse-doctor).

farrow, **I**. n. *fetus, -us*. **II**. v.tr. *setum edere*.

farthing, n. *quadrans, teruncus*; **I** do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.

fascinate, v.tr. *†fascinare* (= — by the look, e.g. *agnos, tenere, 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 ritu*), *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. *eléganter*.

fast, **I**. adj. **1**, = quick, *celer, citus, propereus, properans, festinans, citatus, incitatus, velox, pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (= in movement), *promptus* (= ready), *rapulus*; **2**, = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*, to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhucere alci rei* or *al alqd* or *in alqd re*, to make —, *firmare, stabilire*. **II**. adv. *citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, prompte, firme, morichus* (colloquial). **III**. v.intr. *cibo abstinere*. **IV**. n. *jejunium, inedia*. **fasten**, v.tr. (*af*) *figere ad alqd* or *alci rei*; see **TIE, BIND**; — together, *configere, con(n)ectere, conjungere*. **fastening**, n. *vinculum, compages, -is, f.* (= fitting together), *clausura, -orum, pl.* (= bars), *pressulus, repagula, -orum* (= bolt). **faster**! interj. *propere!*

fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, mollis*. Adv. *fastidiosè, delicate, molliter*.

fat, **I**. adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macerr*), *opimus* (= full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (= filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (= shining), *saginitus* (= fed up), *adipatus* (= supplied with grease), *luculentus* (= productive, e.g. *munus*). **II**. n. *†pingue, adeps, sebum (sebum)*, to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimus cibus uti*. **fatten**, v.tr. *saginare, farcire*. **fatted**, adj. *saginitus, altitus*. **fatness**, n. *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (ante and post class.). **fatty**, adj. *pinguis*.

fate, n. *fatum, necessitas, sors* (= one's lot); the —s, *Parcae*. **fated**, adj. *†fatalis, †fatifer, funestus, mortifer(us)*. Adv. *funeste, fato* or *futurè* (= 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, †sator*; — and mother, *parentes*; the —s, *patres* (= forefathers, senators). **II**. v.tr. — upon, *alqd alci tribuere*. **fatherhood**, n. **paternitas* (ecc.), or by pater (e.g. he learns it by his —, *hoc cum pater fit, tum discit*). **father-in-law**, n. *socer*. **fatherless**, adj. *orbis*. **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. *fessus, (de)fatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*.

fatuous, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, infolius* (in-

facetus, *insulsus*. Adv. *inepte*, *inficete*, *insulse*, *stulte*. **fatuity**, n. *ineptiae*, *stultitia*, *insulsiitas*, *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.), *praeus* (morally). Adv. *mendose*, *vitiose*, *prave*.

favour, I. v. intr. *alci* or *alci rei favere*, *alcijs rebus* or *partibus favore* (= to be of his party), *alci indulgere* (= to consult a person's wishes), *alci propitius esse* (= to be favourable or well-disposed, used generally of the gods), *alci studere*, *alcijs esse studiosum* (= to be attached to), *juvare*, *adjuvare* (= to assist), *esse alci adiumento*, *afferre alci adiumentum* (= to give aid), *alqm forere*, *sustinere ac forere*, *gratui et auctoritate suā sustentare* (= to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (= to vote for or recommend), *gratosus alci* or *apud alqm* (= e.g. to stand in favour with someone) **II.** n. 1. = goodwill, *favor*, *gratia*, *voluntas*, *studium*, *beneficentia* (*beniv-*), by your —, *pae tua*; 2. = benefit, *beneficium*, *gratia*. **favourable**, adj. 1. = inclined to, *propitius* (of the gods), *amicus*, *benignus*; 2. = advantageous, *commodus*, *prosperus*, of wind or tide, *secundus*. Adv. *amice*, *benigne*, *commode*, *prosperè* **favourer**, n. *favorite*. **favourite**, I. n. *delicatus* (= pet), to be a — with, *apud alqm gratui valere*, *gratosum esse* **II.** adj. *gratosus*, *gratus*, *acceptus* **favouritism**, n. *gratia* (= influence) or *eumoloe* (e.g. he showed his — to Gaius, *Gaius se nimis indulgentem praebebat*).

fawn, I. n. *hinnulus* **II.** v. tr. — on, fig. *alqm adulari*, *alci blandiri* **fawning**, n. *adulatio*. Adv. *blande*.

fealty, n. *fides*, *fidelitas*; to swear — to, *in verba alcijs jurari*.

fear, I. n. *metus*, -ūs, *timor*, *verecundia* (of what is wrong), *terror* (= sudden fear), *pevor*, *trepidatio* (= trembling), *horror*, *formido*, *timiditas*, *ignavia* (= cowardice) **II.** v. tr. *alqm metuerē*, *timere*, *revere* (= reverence), *extimescere*, *permetuere* **fearful**, adj. 1. = afraid, *timidus*, *trepidus*, *ignavus*, *parvidus*, *verecundus*; 2. = dreadful, *metuendus*, *dirus*, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol-*). Adv. *timide*, *ignave*, *parvide*, *verecunde*, *dire*, *trepide*, *formidulose* **fearless**, adj. *metu vacuus* or *solutus*, *imparvidus*, *intrepidus*, — as to, *securus de alqa re* (e.g. bello). Adv. *sine metu*, *sine timore*, *impavide*, *intrepide* **fearlessness**, n. see **COURAGE**.

feasible, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest* **feasibility**, n. *potestas* or *facultas alcijs rei faciendar*.

feast, I. n. 1. = holy day, *dies festus*, *dies sollemnis*, *dies feriatius*, † *festum*; 2. = a bountiful meal, *convivium*, *epulum*, *epulae*, *daps*. **II.** v. intr. 1. lit. *epulari*; 2. fig. — on, *alqā re pasci* (both in good and bad sense).

feat, n. *facinus*, -ōris, n., *factum*, *res mira*, *res difficilis*.

feather, I. n. *penna* (*pinna*), *pluma* (= down). **II.** v. tr. — one's nest, *res suas augere*; one who has —ed his nest, *bene pecuniatus*. **feather-bed**, n. *culcita plumea*. **feathery**, adj. † *plumens*, † *plumosus*.

feature, n. 1. of the face, *lineamentum*, *ductus*, -ūs, or *habitus*, -ūs, or *ōris*; the —s, *vultus*, -ūs, or *ōris*, n.; 2. = peculiarity, *proprietas*, *quod proprium est*; it is a — of anyone, *alcijs est*.

febrile, adj. *febriculosus*.

February, n. (*mensis*) *Februarius*.

fecund, adj. *fecundus* **fecundate**, v. tr. † *fecundare* **fecundity**, n. *fecunditas*, *fertilitas*.

federate, **federal**, adj. *foederatus*, *foedère junctus*, *foedère sociatus*.

fee, I. n. *merces*, -ēdis, f, *honor* (*honor*). **II.** v. tr. *alci mercedem dare*.

feeble, adj. *imbecillus*, *tenuis*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *languidus*, *debilis*, of sight, etc., *hebes*. Adv. *infirmè*, *imbecille* (rare), *languide*. **feebleness**, n. *imbecillitas*, *debilitas*, *infirmitas*, *languor*.

feed, I. v. tr. 1. *cibum praebere alci*, *cibare* (of animals) (*Col*), *pabulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (= to nourish), *pascere* (= to pasture, e.g. *sues*, *greges*); 2. fig. *alere*, 3. of rivers, etc., *in mare*, etc., *influere*. **II.** v. intr. see **EAT**, **GRAZE** **feeder**, n. 1. *qui ares*, etc., *edit*; 2. = eater, *qui edit*, 3. = a river, (*rivus*) *qui in mare influit*.

feel, I. v. tr. 1. physically, = touch, *tangere*, *tentare*, *alqā re affici*. 2. mentally, *sentire*, *percipere*, *concepere*, *intelligere*, *capere*, *alqā re affici*; — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere* **II.** v. intr. 1. = appears (by touch, etc.), *esse videri* or *esse*; 2. = be, by special verb (e.g. — glad, *laetari*; — thirsty, *sitire*, — for, *alcijs misereri*).

feeler, n. *crinis*, *corniculum* (*Plin*). **feeling**, I. n. *sensus*, -ūs (= sensibility), *animus* (mental); the power or method of —, *sentendi ratio*, *tactus*, -ūs (= the touch), *gustatus*, -ūs (= taste), *iudicium* (= power of judging), *conscientia* (= consciousness), *affectus*, -ūs (= the permanent condition or —), *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*, *magnā cum misericordiā*.

feign, v. tr. *fingere*, *simulare*, *dissimulare* (e.g. that a thing is not) **feigned**, adj. *fictus*, *simulatus*. Adv. *fecte*, *simulate*. **feint**, n. see **PRETENCE**.

felicitate, v. tr. *gratulari alci alqd* or *de alqā re* **felicitation**, n. *gratulatio*. **felicity**, **felicitousness**, n. 1. *vita beata*, *beatum*, *beate vivere*; 2. = appropriateness, *proprietas*. **felicitous**, adj. 1. = happy, *felix*, *beatus*, 2. = appropriate, *aptus*. Adv. *feliciter*, *beate*, *apte*.

fell, v. tr. 1. of timber, *caedere*, *excudere*; 2. = knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

fell, n. *clivus* (= hill).

fell, adj. *crudelis*, *saevus*.

fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, *comes*, -ītis, m. and f., *socialis*, m. and f.; a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*, a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpery —, *homuncio*, *homunculus* **fellow-citizen**, n. *civis*, *municipis* **fellow-countryman**, n. *civis* **fellow-feeling**, n. *societas* (e.g. *aegritudinis*, = in sorrow, etc.). **fellow-heir**, n. *coheres*, -ēdis, m. and f. **fellow-servant**, n. *conservus*. **fellow-soldier**, n. *commilito* **fellowship**, n. *societas*; — in plans, *societas consiliorum*, *collegium* (= a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artisans, priests) to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*, in a university, *socius* (e.g. to get a —, *socium a(d)scribi*); human —, *societas humana*, *societas hominum*; good —, *comitas*.

felon, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

female, I. adj. *muliebris*, *femineus* (in fem. also *femina*): — sex, *sextus*, -ūs, *muliebris* or *femineus*. **II.** n. *femina*, *mulier*. **feminine**, adj. 1. = **FEMALE**; 2. Gram. t.t. *femininus*.

fen, *n. terra uliginosa, loca, -orum, uliginosa* or *palustris, palus, -adis, f., uligo*. **fenny**, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.

fence, *I. n. saepes, -is, saepimentum, (con-) saeptum (usu. pl.)*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = hedge in, *saepire, saepio circumdare*; **2.** = to fight in fencing, *armis uti, batuere*. **fencer**, *n. gladiator*; a good —, *armorum peritissimus*; to be a good —, *armis optime uti*. **fencing**, *n. ars gladii, ars gladiatoria*, skilled in —, *armorum peritus*; a —master, *lanista, m.*; — school, *ludus*.

ferment, *I. n. 1.* lit. *fermentum*; **2.** fig. *tumor, fervor, aestus, -us*. **II. v. tr. *fermentare** **III. v. intr. 1.** *fermentari, *fervere, *fermentescere*; **2.** fig. *fervere, tumere, turgescere*.

fern, *n. filix*.

ferocious, adj. *ferox*; see **FIERCE**.

ferret, *n. viverra (Plin.)*.

ferruginous, adj. *ferrugineus* (= iron-coloured), *ferratus* (= holding or tasting of iron, scil. *aquae* (Sen.))

ferry, *I. n. trajectus, -us*; — boat, *scapha*; —man, *portitor*; the charge of —, *portorium*. **II. v. tr.** *tra(j)ficere, transmutare*.

fertile, adj. *ferax, secundus, fertilis, opimus, uber* (= rich), comb. *uber et fertilis, secundus et uber, fetus*. **fertility**, *n. fertilitas, ubertas, secunditas, 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, *ridenter, ferventer*. **fervency, fervour**, *n. fervor* (e.g. *oceanus*, or fig. *aetatis*).

festival, *n. dies festus, dies sol(lemnis, sol-lemne, hilaritas*. **festive**, adj. *hilaris, festus, festivus* (ante and post class.). Adv. *hilariter, hilare, festive*. **festivity**, *n. 1.* = **FESTIVAL**, **2** = mirth, *festivitas, hilaritas*. **festoon**, *n. sarta, -orum*.

fetch, *v. tr. afferre, apportare, adducere, arcescere* (= to send for), *advehere*; — breath, *spirare, spiritum ducere*.

fetid, adj. *teter, graveolens, foetidus, putidus*. **fetidness**, *n. foetor*.

fetter, *I. n. 1.* compes, *-edis, f., pedica, vinculum* (= chain); **2.** fig. *vincula, -orum*. **II. v. tr. 1.** *vincula alci in(j)icere, alci compedes indere*; **2.** fig. *impedire*.

feud, *n. = enmity, similitas; bellum* (= public war), *inimicitia* (private), *rixa* (= quarrel).

feud, *n. = property held of a lord, *feudum* (Medieval Lat.). **feudal**, adj. **feudalis*.

fever, *n. febris*. **feverish**, adj. *1.* *febriculosus* (Gell.); **2.** fig. (com)motus, *ardens*.

few, adj. *pauci, rari*; very —, *perpauci*; see **LITTLE**.

fiat, *n.* see **COMMAND**.

fib, *n. mendacivinculum* (once in Cicero).

ibre, *n. fibra*. **fibrous**, adj. by the gen. *fibrae*.

fickle, adj. *inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis*, comb. *varius et mutabilis, mobilis* (e.g. *ingentum, animus, voluntas*). **fickleness**, *n. inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas, varietas*. **fictile**, adj. *fictilis*.

fiction, *n. 1.* (con)fictio (= the act); **2.** *res ficta, or fictum, falsum, fabula, commentum*. **fictitious**, adj. *commenticius*; see **FABULOUS**.

fiddle, *n. fides, -ium, pl.* **fiddler**, *n. fidicen*.

fidelity, *n. fidelitas*; see **FAITH**.

figet, *I. v. tr.* see **DISTURB**. **II. v. intr.** *quiescere non posse*. **figetty**, adj. *inquietus*.

fie! interj. *phui pro(h)* (with nom. or accus.).

field, *n. 1.* = a plain, *campus*; **2.** = a piece of land, *ager*, or pl. *agri, arum*, or pl. *area*; *seges, -etis, f.* (= a sowed field); *pratium* (= meadow); relating to —, *agrarius*; **3.** fig. in relation to an army, to be in the —, *militiae 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 *area* are used in this sense. **field-day**, *n. dies quo milites lustrantur*. **field-piece**, *n. tormentum (bellicum)*.

fieud, *n. *diabolus* (Eccl.). **fieudish**, adj. **diabolicus, nefandus, foedus, immanis, crudelis, ferox, atrox*. Adv. *nefande, forde*. **fieudishness**, *n. (summa) ferocitas*.

fierce, adj. *ferox, ferus, saevus, atrox, †trux, †trucidatus, immanis*. Adv. *ferociter, saeve, atrociter, immane, immaniter*. **fierceness**, *n. ferocitas, atrocitas, saevitia, immanitas*.

fiery, adj. *1.* lit. *igneus, †ignifer, flammens, ardens, fervens, fervidus*; **2.** fig. see **FIERCE**, **IMPETUOUS**.

fiie, *n. tibia*. **fiier**, *n. tibicen*.

fifteen, adj. *quindecim*; — apiece, *quini deni*; — times, *quindece(n)s*. **fifteenth**, adj. *quintus decimus*. **fifth**, adj. *quintus*. **fifty**, adj. *quingenta*; — apiece, *quingenti*. **fiftieth**, adj. *quingagesimus*.

fig, *n. 1.* the tree, *ficus, f.*; **2.** the fruit, *ficus*; dried —, *Carica, Cauneae*; **3.** not to care a — for, *non focii facere*

fight, *I. n. pugna, certamen*; — with the fist, *pugilatus, -us, pugilatio*. **II. v. intr. (de)pu-gnare, ducicare, proeluri, gladiari, bellare. **fighter**, *n. pugnator, gladiator, proeluator*.**

figment, *n.* see **FICTION**.

figure, *I. n. 1.* = form or shape, *figura, forma, species, facies, statura* (= the stature), *habitus, -us* (corporis) = the natural bearing, opp. *cultus*, *conformatio*; a beautiful —, *dignitas corporis, venustas*; **2.** = an image or representation, lit. *schemata, -atis, figura, forma, imago, geometrical* —, *formae geometricae, schemata geometrica, descrip-tiones, -um*; **3.** fig. a — in rhetoric, *figura* (Quint.); rhetorical —s, *orationis ornamenta, -orum, verborum exornationes, -um*; **4.** = a cipher, *lit(tera)*; **5.** = sculpture, *signum*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = draw, *describere*; **2.** = **FORM**; **3.** = **IMAGINE**. **figura-tive**, adj. *translatus*. Adv. *per translationem*. **figured**, adj. *sigillatus* (of cups (Cic.), late of silk).

filament, *n. fibra* (in bodies and plants).

file, *I. n. 1.* *lima* (of smiths), *scobina* (of carpenters); **2.** of soldiers, *ordo*; of the rank and —, *milites*. **II. v. tr.** *limare, lima polire*. **filings**, *n. scobis*.

filial, adj. *pius* (erga parentes). Adv. *pie*.

fill, *v. tr. 1.* *implere* (generally), *explere* (= to fill up), *complere* (to make quite full), *replere* (= to fill again, or merely fill), *supplere* (= to supply what is lacking), *opplere* (= to fl. so as to cover), *referere* (= to stuff), *cumulare alqd alqd re* (= to heap up); **2.** fig. (e.g. an office) *alqd re fungi*.

fillet, *n. fascia (fasciola), redimiculum, mitella, vitia* (round the head as an ornament), *insula* (used by priests).

filly, *n. equula (ecula)*.

film, *n. 1.* = thin skin, *membrana*; **2.** = thread, *filum*; **3.** fig. = darkness, *caligo, nubes, -is*.

filter, *I. n. colum*. **II. v. tr.** (per)colare, *liquare*.

filth, n. 1, lit. see DIRT; 2, fig. *impuritas*; to utter —, *foeda loqui*; see OBSCENITY. **filthy**, adj. 1, see DIRTY; 2, *impurus*; see OBSCENE. Adv. 1, see DIRTY; 2, *impure*. **filthiness**, n. *squalor*; see FILTH.

fin, n. *pinna* (Plin.)

final, adj. *ultimus, extremus*. Adv. *ad extremum, denique, postremo, quod superest, restat, reliquum est*

finances, n. 1, of a private person, *res familiaris*, see INCOME; 2, of a state, *erectigia, -ium, aerarium* (= treasury), *respublica* (= the general pecuniary condition) **financial**, adj. *ad erectigia or aerarium pertinens*.

find, v. tr. 1, *invenire, reperire, offendere* (= to fall on), *deprehendere in aliquid re* (= to catch), he found admirers, *erat or non deerrat qui eum admirarentur*; to — out, *excogitare, explorare, excutere*; 2, = to experience, *experiri*, or by special verb (e.g. death, *perire*, — favour, *gratum conciliare*). **finder**, n. *inventor, repertor*

fine, I. adj. 1, *bellus, elegans*, the — arts, *artes liberales*, see BEAUTIFUL, very — I. *belle pulchre bene dicitur bene facit*; 2, = thin, *tenus, subtilis*; 3, = pure, *purus*; 4, of weather, *serenus, sodus*. Adv. *belle, eleganter, tenuiter, subtiliter*. II. n. 1, = end, *finis*, m. (f. ante and post class., and poet. in sing.), m. —, *denique*; 2, = penalty, *multa*. III. v. tr. *multare* **fineness**, n. 1, *elegantia*, see BEAUTY; 2, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 3, *serenitas* **finery**, n. *lenuvium* (in bad sense), *munditia, apparatus, -us, lautitas* **fin-esse**, I. n. *artificium*. II. v. intr. *artificus 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, digitos or per digitos numerare, digitis computare*, to turn round your —, *nihil est tractabilius illo*, to regard as the — of God, *divinitus aliquid accidesse putare*. II. v. tr. *tangere*

finical, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*

finish, I. v. tr. *finire, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare, absolovere, perficere*. II. n. *absolutio, perfectio, luma* (= polish, lit. = file) **finished**, adj. *luminatus* (= polished), *absolutus, perfectus* **finisher**, n. *confector, perfector*. **finishing**, adj. = FINAL.

finite, adj. *finiteus* (= having an end), *circumscriptus* (= limited). Adv. *finite*.

fir, n. *abies, -etis, f, pinus*

fire, I. n. 1, *ignis*, m., *flamma, ardor, incendium, scintillae* (= sparks), *focus* (= fireside); 2, = conflagration, *incendium*; to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to waste with — and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out —, *ignem reprimere, incendium restringere*; to be between two —s, *lupum auribus tenere*; 3, fig. *ignis, ardor*, to set a person's mind on —, *vehementius incendere alius 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), *linguere, frigere*; 4, = — of soldiers, *telus coniectus, -us*; to stand —, *sub totis esse*; to be out of —, *extra telus coniectum esse*. II. v. tr. *incendere*. III. v. intr. *incendi*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus princeps est in iram*. **fire-arms**, n. *tormenta, -orum*. **fire-brand**, n. 1, *torris, m., fax* (= torch); 2, fig. *incitator et fax*. **fire-brigade**, n. *excubiae nocturnae vigilaeque adversus incendia instituti* (Suet.). **fire-engine**, n. *siphon* (Plin.). **fire-escape**, n. *scalae*. **fire-place**, **fire-side**, n. *ocaminus, focus*. **fire-wood**, n. *lignum* (usu. pl.). **fire-shipper**, n. *qui ignem pro Deo venerat*.

firm, adj. 1, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, inmotus*; 2, fig. *constans, firmus*. Adv. *firme, solide, constanter*. **firmness**, n. *firmitas, firmitudo* (e.g. *vocis, animi*), *obstinatio, soliditas* (lit.), *constantia, perseverantia*.

first, I. adj. *primus, prior* (of two), *princeps* (= chief). II. Adv. *primum, primo*. **first-born**, n. *natus major* (of two), *maximus* (of several) **first-fruits**, n. *primitiae*. **firstling**, n. *primus genitus*

fiscal, adj. *fiscalis* (Jot.)

fish, I. n. *piscis*, m., *piscatus, -us* (collectively); — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*, river —, *p. fluviatilis*. II. v. intr. 1, *piscari*; 2, fig. — for, *captare, aucupari* **fishbone**, n. *spina piscis*. **fisher**, n. *piscator, piscatrix* **fishery**, n. *mare* or *flumen in quo pisces capiuntur* **fishhook**, n. *hamus* **fishmonger**, n. *qui pisces vendit* **fishing**, n. *piscatus, -us*, — line, *linum*, a — net, *rete, funia, jaculum* (= a casting-net), — boat, *scapha* or *cymba piscatoria* (small), — vessel, *navis piscatoria*; — rod, *arundo piscatori*. **fishy**, adj. by gen. *piscium* (e.g. *odor*, a fishy smell).

fissure, n. *fissura, fissum, rima* (= a leak); to make a —, *diffundere*.

fiat, n. *pugnus*. **fisticuffs**, n. *pugilatus, -us, colaphus*, to give —, *colaphum alicui impingere*.

fistula, n. *fistula* (Cels).

fit, I. adj. *ad aliquid aptus, idoneus* (= proper), *commodus, opportunus, habilis, appositus*, comb. *opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus*. Adv. *apte, commode, opportune, apte, vite*. II. v. intr. 1, lit. *aptum esse, apte convenire* *alci* or *in aliquid*; the shoes —, *cuius ad pedes apte conveniunt*; 2, fig. *alci* or *ad aliquid aptum esse, alci rei* or *ad aliquid accommodatum esse, alci rei* or *eum rei convenire, alci rei* or *cum aliquid rei congruere*. III. v. tr. *aliquid alci rei aptare, accommodare*, — out, *(ex)nuare, 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, quini, -ae, -a* (= five each); *quinquennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*, *quinto quoque anno, every — years*, — times, *quinque (n)s*, — fold, *quincuplex, quinquepartitus* (= of — parts). **fifth**, adj. *quintus, -a, -um*. **fives**, n. use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

fix, v. tr. 1, *alci rei* or *ad aliquid (aff)igere*; 2, = APPOINT **fixed**, adj. *certus*. Adv. *intentis oculis* **fixture**, n. *res quae moveri non potest* **fixedness**, n. *constantia* (*animi, consilii*); see FASTEN.

flabby, **flaccid**, adj. *marcidus, fluidus, flacciditas*, n. *resolutio* (Cels, e.g. *nervorum stomachi*).

flag, I. n. = standard, *signum, vexillum*; of a ship, *insigne, vexillum*; a — ship, *navis praetoria*. II. v. intr. *languescere* (= grow feeble). *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.). **flagstaff**, n. *vexillum*.

flag, I. n. = flat stone, *quadratum saxum*. II. v. tr. (*viam*) *quadratis saxis sternere* or *munire*.

flagitious, adj. *flagitiosus, nefarius, foedus*. Adv. *flagitiose, nefarie, foede*

flagon, n. *lagina, ampulla*.

flagrant, adj. *impudens, apertus, manifestus*. Adv. *impudenter, aperte, manifeste*. **flagrancy**, n. *impudentia*.

flail, n. *peritica* (Plin.), or *fustis m.* (Col.) (= cudgel used in thrashing).

flake, n. of snow, use in pl. *nives*.

flambeau, n. *fax, taeda*.

flame, **I.** n. 1, *flamma* (lit. and fig.), *ignis*, m.; 2, fig. the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. **II.** v.intr. *ardere, flagrare*. **flame-coloured**, adj. *flammeus, rutilus*. **flaming**, adj. *flammeus*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*.

flank, n. *latus, -ëris*, 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. *flutare*.

flare, v.intr. *fulgère, splendere*.

flash, **I.** n. *fulgur*. **II.** v.intr. *fulgurare, fulgère, (em)icare, 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., *vapidus* (Col.); — bottomed boats, *naves plano alveo*; 3, = insipid, *insulsus, frigidus*. Adv. fig. plane. **II.** n. *planities*; — of the hand, *palma*.

flatter, v.tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*. **flatterer**, n. *adulator, assentator*. **flattering**, adj. *blandus, blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (=acceptable). Adv. *assentatorie, per blanditias*. **flattery**, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (=effort to gain favour), *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 purpurâ conspici*. **II.** v.tr. = to display, *jactare alqd*.

flavour, **I.** n. *sapor*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd condire alqd re*.

flaw, n. *vitium*. **flawless**, adj. *emendatus, sine culpâ*. Adv. *emendate*.

flax, n. *linum, carbasus*, f. **flaxen**, adj. 1, = of flax, *lineus*; 2, = of colour, *flavus*.

flay, v.tr. lit. *pellem detrahère alci* or *alrjs corpori, deglutère alqm* (alive, *vivum*).

flea, n. *pulex*.

fledged, adj. *†plumatus*; to be —, *pennas habere*.

flee, **I.** v.intr. *fugam petère, capère, capessère, fugae se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se con(j)icere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi* or *se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab* or *ex alqo loco*; — a person, *alqm fugere*; — to, *fugâ petère alqd* (e.g. *arborem*), *con(j)icere* or *fugam capessère alqo, confugere* or *profugere ad alqm*. **II.** v.tr. see Above. **flight**, n. *fuga*.

fleece, **I.** n. *vellus, -ëris*, n. **II.** v.tr. 1, *tondère*; 2, = rob, *explare, spoliare*. **fleecy**, adj. *†laniger*.

fleet, **I.** adj. *velox, volucer, pernix*. **II.** n. *classis*. **fleeting**, adj. *fugax, caducus, fluxus*. **fleethood**, n. *velocitas, pernicitas*.

flesh, n. *caro, -nis*, f. (=on the body and cooked), *viscera, -um*, n. (=everything under the skin of an animal), *corpus, -ôris*, n. (opp. *ossa*); in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro* (e.g. *vitulina*, = veal; *canina*, = dog's flesh). **fleshy**, adj. *carnosus*.

flexible, adj. 1, *lentus*; 2, of character, *mollis, facilis*. **flexibility**, n. of character, *mollitia, mollitudo, facilitas*.

flicker, v.intr. *volitare* (of birds), *flutare* (of things, as sails), *trepidare* (of flames, etc.).

flight, n. 1, *fuga*† see FLEE; to put to —, *fugare*; 2, = way of flying, *lapsus, -ûs, volatus*,

-ûs; 3, of stairs, *scalae*. **flighty**, adj. *volatilis, mobilis, levis, inconstans*. **flightiness**, n. *mobilitas, levitas*.

fimsy, adj. 1, = thin, *tenuis*; 2, = worthless, *inanis*. **fimsiness**, n. 1, *tenuitas*; 2, *vanitas*.

finch, v.intr. (re)*cedere, retro cedere*.

fling, v.tr. *jactare, mittere, jaculari, con(j)icere*; — at, *alci rei* or *in alqd in(j)icere, alqm alqd re petère*.

flit, n. *silex*; heart of —, *siliceus*.

fippant, adj. *lascivus, petulans*. **fippancy**, n. *petulant*.

firt, **I.** v.intr. *alqm specie amoris illicere*. **II.** n. *amator* or *amatrix inconstans*. **firtation**, n. *species amoris*.

fit, v.intr. *volitare*.

fitch, n. *succidia*.

float, v.intr. *innare, innatare, aquâ sustinèri, fluctuare, flutare, pendere* (in the air).

flock, **I.** n. *grex, pecus, -ôris*, n.; = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo*. **II.** v.intr. *affluere, confluere*, — together, *concurrere, convolare*.

flog, v.tr. *verberare*; be —ged, *vapulare*. **flogging**, n. *verbera, -um, verberatio*.

flood, **I.** n. 1, as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus, -ûs, maris* (opp. *recessus aestuum*), *aestis commutatio* (=change of tide from the ebb); the — (tide) rises, *aestus crescit, aestus ex alto se incitat*; the — falls, *aestus minuit*; 2, = over-flow, *eluvio, diluvius*; 3, fig. *vis* (e.g. *lacrimarum*). **II.** v.tr. 1, lit. *inundare*, 2, fig. *alqd alqd re cumulare*. **flood-gate**, n. 1, lit. 'cataracta' (or *cataractes, -ae*) (Phn. Min.), 2, fig. *vis, impetus, -ûs*.

floor, n. *solum, coactio* (coass-); to make or lay —, *coactionem facere, coassare*; *parmentum, p. tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (=mosaic); *area* (=a barn-floor); *tabulatum, (con)tabulatio, contignatio* (=a storey).

floral, adj. *storeus*.

florid, adj. 1, of complexion, *rubicundus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

founce, n. (of a woman's gown), *instita, segmenta, -orum*, pl. **founced**, adj. *segmentatus*.

founder, v.intr. 1, lit. *volitari, flutare*; 2, fig. *titulare*.

flour, n. *farina*.

flourish, **I.** v.intr. 1, *florere, vigere*; 2, = make a display, *se jactare*. **II.** v.tr. see BRANDISH.

flout, v.tr. *hulificari, 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, -ûs*; 2, fig. *volubilitas, copia* (e.g. *verborum*); 3, of the tide, *accessus, -ûs* (opp. *recessus*). **flowing**, adj. 1, *fluens, manans*; 2, — speech, *(pro)fluens, volubilis*. Adv. *(pro)fluenter, volubliter*.

flower, **I.** n. 1, *flos, flosculus* (dim.); the goddess of —s, *Flora*; 2, fig. — of life, *aetas florens*; = best part of, *flos, robur*; — of speech, *flos verborum*. **II.** v.intr. *florere, (e)florescere, flores mittere*. **flowery**, adj. 1, lit. *†florens*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

fluctuate, v.intr. *fluctuare (animo) or fluctuari, pendere animi* or *animo* (of several, animis), *incertum, dubium, ancipitem esse, haesitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*. **fluctuation**, n. *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

flue, n. *caminus*, the — *smokes*, *domus fumat*.

fluency, n. *oratio volubilis, facundia, volubilitas* **fluent**, adj. *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — style, *genus orationis (pro)fluens*. Adv. (*pro*)fluenter, volubiliter; to speak —, *commode verba facere*

fluid, I. n. *liquor, humor, aqua*. II. adj. *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*

flummery, n. 1. = a dish, *avēnae puls*, -tis, f; 2. = empty talk, *geriae, nugae, nugatoria*, -orum.

flurry, n. and v.tr., see **ExcITE**

flush, I. n. *rubor*. II. v.intr. *rubor* or *pulor* *alci suffunditur*

fluster, v.tr. *percutere, agitare, commovere*.

flute, n. *tibia* or *tibiae*, *tarundo* **flute-player**, *tibicen* **fluted**, adj. *striatus*

flutter, I. v.intr. *trepidare, volitare* II. v.tr. *agitare, commovere* III. n. *trepidatio*

flux, n. *fluxio* (in gen.), — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -ūs)

fly, I. n. *musca, cantharis, ūtis*, f. II. v.intr. *volare, volitare*, to — to, *advolare*, to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*, to — away, *avolare*, to let —, *emittere e manibus, ventis dare* **flying**, adj. *volabilis, volucer*, — (= dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*

foal, I. n. *pullus equi, pullus equinus* II. v.tr. *parere*

foam, I. n. *spuma* II. v.intr. *spumare*, (*ex*)aestuare. **foamy**, adj. *spumans, spumescens*

fodder, n. *pabulum, pastus*, -ūs

foe, n. *hostis* (= a public —), *inimicus* (= a private —).

fog, n. *nebula*. **foggy**, adj. *nebulosus*

foible, n. *vitium*.

foil, I. n. *rudis* II. v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere, eludere*.

foist, v.tr. — on, *alqd alci supponere, subdare, subijungere*.

fold, I. n. † *sinus*, -ūs, *raga* (= a wrinkle or small fold in plants, dresses, etc. (Plin.)) II. v.tr. *alqd (com)plicare*, to — the hands, *digitos pectinatum inter se implicare* (Plin.); with —ed hands, *compressis manibus* III. as suffix, *pli* (e.g. three —, *triplex*) **folding doors**, n. *valvae (bifores), fores*, -um, f.

fold, n. = — for sheep, *ovile, saeptum*, usu. pl.; = — for cattle, *stabulum*.

follage, n. *frons*, f, or pl. *frondes* (= branches); *foliū*, -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 usitata frequentia*, to — after or succeed, *alci* and *alci rei succedere*, *alqm* and *alqd exsequere*; = — as a successor, *succedere ipi alci locum*, to — from, *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur*); hence iti —s, *sequitur, sequitur igitur* or enim, *ex quo efficitur*, what —s? *quid igitur?* thus iti —s, *ita fit ut*, etc.; 2. = regard as a teacher, etc., *alqm* or *alqd sequi, auctoritate alci moveri, alci obtemperare* (= to listen to the wishes of), *dicto alci audientem esse* (= to — or obey his command); to — an opinion, *sententiam alci sequi* or *probare*; to — your own judgment, *suo ingenio uti*. **following**, adj. *sequens, secutus*; for the — year (e.g. *in consequentem annum*); *alci proximus, secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a

series), *futurus, venturus, posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*, on the —, *postero die, postridie (eius diei)*. **follower**, n. = disciple, *discipulus, auditor, (as)secutor, 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 fovēre, fomenta alci rei adhibere* or *admoovere*, 2. sig. *sol(l)licitare, excitare*. **fomentation**, n. *fomentum* (Cels.). **fomentor**, n. *lux, concitator, instigator*.

fond, adj. 1. = foolish, *stultus*, 2. = loving, *amans, amator, cultor, studiosus alci rei*; very —, *alci rei* or *alci amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consetator alci 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. *blanditiae*.

food, n. *cibus, esca, cibaria*, -orum (= whatever may be eaten by men or beasts), *edulia*, -um (= eatables), *alimentum* (or in pl., esp. in poets), *penus*, -ūs or -i, m. and f, and -ōria, n. (= supplies of food), to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere*, a food-shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus*, -ūs

fool, I. n. *homo stultus, fatuus, senno* (= 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, stolidē, inepte, insulse*. **folly**, n. *stultitia* (= stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuus* (= silliness), *insipientia* (= want of prudence), *amentia* (= unreason), *dementia* (= loss of faculty), *stulte factum* (as an act).

foot, I. n. 1. = member of the body, *pes, pedis*, m.; to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere*, to serve on —, *pedibus merere, or stipendia facere*, to tread under —, *pedibus alqm comulcare, procubare*; — by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (= step by step), 2. = the lowest part, *pes* (of articles of furniture), or by *inus, infimus* with n. (e.g. *infimus mons*); *radix* (e.g. *montis*), the town lies at the — of the mountain, *urbis monti subiecta est*; 3. = a measure, *pes*, a — in size, *pedalis* (in *longitudinem*, in *altitudinem*), *pedem longus*, half a —, *sempedalis*, 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*, -ūs, to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanae disciplinae formam redigere*, to place on the old —, *ad antiquum morem revocare*, to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqo uti*. **footman**, n. *pedissequus* **foot-pad**, n. *latro* **foot-path**, n. *semita, frames*, -itis, m., *callis* **foot-print**, n. *vestigium*. **footstool**, n. *scamnum, scabellum*

fop, n. *homo ineptus, homunculo* **foppery**, n. *ineptiae* (= absurdities)

for, I. prep. 1. = in behalf of, in return for, *pro* (with the ablative), *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patria*), = to fight — the laws; *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus*, = Cato alone is to me — (= as good as) many thousands; *hinc ille pro meritis gratiam retulit*, = he returned him thanks — his deserts; 2. = *pro 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. *quantum emisti?* — how much did you buy it?; *viginti assibus*, = — twenty pence); 4, = by reason of, *prae* with abl., *propter* with acc., to die — fear, *prae metu mori*; — this reason, *propter hoc*; 5, of time, in with accus., — the next day, in *postero die*; = during, accus., he had been away — a year, *annum 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 consilere*; love —, *amor alcijs or erga alqm*; means or remedy —, *remedium adversus alqd*, or the genitive alone, as, care — you, *vestri cara*; —, as denoting according to, *pro sua quisque parte*, *pro viribus* (= according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quae tua est prudentia*, or *quae est prudentia*; — the present, in *praesens*; to live — yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*. **II.** conj. *nam(que)*, *enim* (enclit.), *etenim*, *quippe*, *quod*, *cum* (with subj.), *quoniam*, *quia*; see BECAUSE, FORASMUCH, FOR I, 2.

forage, I. n. *pabulum*. **II.** v.tr. *pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulatum* or *pabulandi caus(s)u milites mittere*. **forager**, n. *pabulator*. **foraging**, n. *pabulatio*.

forbear, v.tr. 1, = to abstain, *se tenere*, *se continere*, *se cohibere*, (se) *alqd re abstinere*, *alci rei parere*; 2, = to endure patiently, *patientia uti*, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*, *patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, *patri ac ferre*, *patri ac perferre*, *perferre patrique 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*, *violenta*, *impetus*, *-us*, *momentum*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibere*. **II.** v.tr. see COMPEL. **forcible**, adj. 1, = by force, *per vim*; 2, = physically strong, *validus*, *nervosus*; 3, = morally strong, *energetic*, *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *vi*, *per vim*, *valide*, *nervose*, *graviter*, *vehementer*.

forcemeat, n. *insicia* (Varr.).

ford, n. *vadium*.

fore, adv. *ante*, *antea*. **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. (*com*) *cedere alqd forehead*, n. *frons*, *-ntis*, I. **foreknow**, v.tr. *praenoscere* **foreknowledge**, n. by *providere*. **foreland**, n. *promontorium*. **foreman**, n. *procurator* **foremast**, n. *malus anterior*. **foremost**, adj. *primus*. **forenoon**, n. *dies antemeridiana*. **forerunner**, n. *praenuntius*. **foresee**, v.tr. *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **foresight**, n. *providentia*, *prospicientia*. **forestall**, v.tr. *praevinire*; see ANTICIPATE. **foretell**, v.tr. *praedicere*. **forethought**, n. *providentia*; by —, *consilio*; to do —, *alqd consilio* or *meditatum* or *praeparatum 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*, *saltus*, *-us* (wild and on hills).

forfeit, I. v.tr. *amittere*, *alqd re multari*.

II. n. *poena*, *multa*, *damnum*.

forge, v.tr. 1, = to form, *tundere* (= to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *procutere* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallaciam*), *figere* (e.g. *fallacias*); 2, = to falsify, — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitare*, *interpolare*, (= — parts in a document) *sub(j)icere*; of money, *cutere*. **forger**, n. *subjector* (of wills, etc.), *qui nummos adulterinos cutit*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus*. **forgery**, n. *subjectio* (= — of wills, etc.). For — of money, use verb.

forget, v.tr. *alcijs rei* or *alqd oblivisci*, *neglegere* (neglig-), *neglegentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *alqd fugit me*, *alqd e memoria excessit*; to be forgotten, *e memoria excludere*; to — yourself, *sui oblivisci*; to — your dignity, *dignitatus suae immemor 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*, *exorabilis*.

fork, n. *furca*, *furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown). **forked**, adj. *bifurcus*.

forlorn, adj. *spe dejectus*, *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, *scamnum*; 4, = appearances, for —'s sake, *dicis caus(s)i*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to give — to, *figere*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *facere*, *efficere*; to — intellectually and morally, *figere*, *(ex)colere*, *excolere*, *instituere*; 2, = — troops, *instruere*, *ordinare*; 3, = — plans, etc., (*consilia*) *inire*; — friendship, *amicitiu cum alqo conjugere*. **III.** v.intr. 1, = constitute, *ex alqo re consistere*; 2, of troops, *se explicare*. **formal**, adj. = for the sake of appearances, *dicis caus(s)i*; = artificial, *compositus*, *frigidus*, *simulatus*; = stiff (of manners), *urbanus ac perpolitus*. Adv. *rute* (= duly), *composite*, *urbane*. **formality**, n. 1, see CEREMONY; 2, of manners, *mores perpolitae*. **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. *formidulosus*, *terribilem in modum*.

fornication, 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*, *ejurare* (= to renounce); 2, = to swear falsely, *perjurare*, *pejurare*.

fort, n. *locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum*.
fortification, n. *munitio, munitiones, munita, -orum, opera, -um* (= works) **fortify**, v.tr. (com)munitre, praemunire, operibus munire, munitioibus firmare, muris munire, vallo et fossa circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare alicui 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 —, *efficere*; to go —, *exire*; 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, -utis, f.*

fortune, n. 1, *fortuna, fors, casus, -us*; changeful —, *fortunae vicissitudines, varietates temporum*, comb. *temporum varietates fortunaeque vicissitudines, casus vari*; to be content with your —, *sorte sua contentum vivere*; the goddess of —, *Fortuna*; 2, = wealth, *divitiae, res familiaris, facultates, opes, pecuniae, bona, -orum, fortunae*.
fortune-teller, n. *sortilegus, (h)arolus*, a female —, *saga*. **fortuitous**, adj. *fortuitus, in casu positus, forte oblitus* Adv. *forte, fortuito, casu*. **fortunate**, adj. *felix, fortunatus, prosperus*, *secundus*, — condition, *res secundae* Adv. *felicitate, fortunate, prospere*.

forty, adj. *quadraginta, quateraginti* (= — each), *quadagesim* (= — times).

forum, n. *forum*

forward, I. adv. *porro*; to go —, *pergere*.
 II. v.tr. 1, = send on, *perferendum curare* (e.g. *lit(t)eras perferendas curavit*); 2, = help, (*ad*)juvare, alicui auxilio esse. III. adj. 1, = early, *praeceox*, 2, = rude, *protervus, inurbanus*.

foss, n. *fossa (incilis), incile*. **fossil**, n. *fossilia, -ium*.

foster, v.tr. *curare, nutrire, sustinere, alere*.
foster-brother, n. *collatilis (late)* **foster-child**, n. *alumnus, alumna*. **foster-father**, n. *nutricius*. **foster-sister**, n. *collatela* (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 alicui rei ponere* or *ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere, civitatem funditus tollere*, 2, fig. to be founded on, *nisi alqui re* or *in alqui re*, also *nisi fundamento alicui rei, positum esse in alqui re*; = cast, *fundere*. **foundation**, n. *fundamenta, -orum, sedes, -is*; — (of a pillar), *basis*.
founder, I. n. *conditor, auctor*. II. v.intr. *submergi*. **foundling**, 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, caus(a)* (= the primary cause), comb. *caus(a) atque fons*.

four, adj. *quat(t)uor, quaterni* (= — each); — or five, *quat(t)uor (aut) quinq(ue)*; — years old, *quadrimus*; a period of — years, *quadriennium*; every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; going on — feet, *quadrupes*; — fold, *quadrupes*; — times as much, *quadruplum*; — times, *quater*. **fourteen**, adj. *quat(t)uordecim, quaterni deni* (distributively); — times, *quater decies*. **fourteenth**, adj. *quartus decimus*. **fourth**, I. adj. *quartus, -um*; every — *quartus quisque*; the — time,

quartum; in the — place, *quarto*. II. n. *quadrans*.

fowl, n. 1, *avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m.* and *f*; 2, = a hen, *gallina*; flesh of —, (*caro*) *gallinacea*.
fowler, n. *auceps*. **fowling**, n. *aucupium*.

fox, n. 1, *vulpes, -is, f.*; of a —, *vulpinus*; 2, fig. = a cunning man, *homo versutus or callidus*.

fraction, n. *pars*. **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, re(l)iquiae* (= remains), —s 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 formam includere*; 2, = compose, *componere*; 3, see **MAKE**. **framework**, n. *compages, -is, confignatio*.

France, n. *Gallia*. **French**, adj. *Gallicus*. **franchise**, n. *civitas, jus, juris, n.*, *suffragium*.

frank, adj. *sincerus, apertus, simplex*. Adv. *sincere, candide, aperte, simpliciter*. **frankness**, n. *sinceritas, simplicitas*.

frankincense, n. *(h)us, (h)ursus, n.*

frantic, adj. *insanus, delirius, fanaticus, amens, demens*. Adv. *insane*.

fraternal, adj. *fraternus*. Adv. *fraterne*. **fraternity**, n. 1, *fraternitas, necessitudo fraternitatis, germanitas*; 2, = society, *socialitas, solitudo, collegium, corpus, -oris*. **fraternize**, v.intr. *amicitiā inter se conjungi*.

fratricide, n. 1, = the murder of a brother, *paricidium fratricium*; 2, = the murderer of a brother, *fratricida, m.*

fraud, n. *fraus, dolus (malus), circumscriptio, fallacia*, comb. *doli atque fallaciae*; to devise — against anyone, *dolum alicui struere, nectere, conjungere, fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere*. **fraudulent**, adj. *fraudulentus, qui totus ex fraude et fallacia constat* (opp. *homo sine fido et fallacis*), *dolosus* Adv. *dolo malo, dolose, fraudulententer, contra (jus ac) fidem*.

fraught, adj. *alqd re refortus, repletus, oneratus*.

fray, n. *pugna*.

freak, n. see **CAPRICE**.

freckle, n. *lenticula, lentigo* (Plin.). **freckled**, adj. *lentiginosus* (Val Max.).

free, I. adj. 1, = — from burdens, etc., *liber, solutus*; *vacuus (a) re, exers re*; from taxes, *immunis*; from guilt, *innocens*; from military service, *immunus 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(t)s habitare*; 5, = — to do or to act, *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audeo dicere*; 6, = generous, *largus, munificus, liberalis*. Adv. *libere, solute, tuto, secure, aperte, grati(t)s, gratuito, large, munifice, liberaliter*. II. v.tr. *alqm alqd re liberare, eximere, solvere, expedire, manumit-*

tere (of a slave); to make — with, **1**, = to indulge in, *alci rei indulgere*; **2**, = to treat disrespectfully, *alqo parum honorifice uti*. **free-agent**, *n. qui sui juris est*. **freebooter**, *n. latro*. **free-born**, *adj. ingenuus*. **freedman**, *n. liber-tus, 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, *jus, juris, n.*, *privilegium, beneficium*; **4**, = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audere*; to take great —, *multa sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia*, *arrogantia, procacitas*. **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*. **free-man**, *n. civis, homo liber*. **free-speech**, *n. sermo, liberior*. **free-thinking**, *adj.* see **SCPTICAL**. **free-will**, *n. voluntas*; to have —, *sponte sua agere*.

freeze, **I.** *v. tr.* *glaciare, urere*. **II.** *v. intr.* *gelare, gelari* (Plin., etc.); it —s, *gelat*; = to feel cold, *frigere, algere*. **frozen**, *adj.* *† rigidus*; to be —, *rigere*.

freight, **I.** *n. onus, -eris, n.* **II.** *v. tr.* *onerare*. **freighted**, *adj.* *onustus*.

frenzy, *n. vesania, delirium, furor, amentia, dementia*.

frequent, *adj.* *frequens* (= many present, e.g., *frequens senatus*), *creber* (= thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (= many), *celeber* (= numerous). *Adv.* *frequentier, crebro, saepe*. **II.** *v. tr.* *celebrare, frequentare, in alio loco versari*. **frequency**, *n.* *frequentia, crebritas, celebritas*. **frequented**, *adj.* *frequens, celebrer, tritus* (= well trodden).

fresh, *adj.* **1**, = cool, *frigidus*; **2**, = recent, *recens, novus*; — sod, *caespes vivus*; **3**, = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens, integer, viridis*, comb. *recens integerque, vegetus, alacer, vivus*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*. *Adv.* use *frigidus* (*frigide* not in this sense), *recenter* (ante and post class.), *nove, integre, vegete*. **freshen**, *v. tr.* *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare, reficere* (= to revive), *reintegrare, integrare*. **freshness**, *n.* *virilitas* = vigour, use *novus*, with *n.* = novelty (e.g. the — of a book, *liber novus*).

fret, **I.** *v. tr.* **1**, *rub, fricare, terere*; **2**, = wear away, *alterare*; **3**, fig. *sol(l)lucire, vexare, angere*. **II.** *v. intr.* *alqđ aegre ferre, angere, dolere*; see **GRIEVE**. **III.** *n.* *molestia* (or pl.), *angor, vexatio*. **fretful**, *adj.* *morosus, stomachosus* (rare). *Adv.* *morose, stomachose*. **fretfulness**, *n.* *morositas*.

fricasee, *n.* *sartago* (Pers.).

friction, *n.* *tritus*.

Friday, *n.* * *dies Veneris*.

friend, *n.* *amicus, amica, sodalis* (= companion), *necessarius* (= relation), *familiaris* (= intimate), *studiosus, amans, amator alqjs*, my — *! O bone! sodes!* to be a — (patron) to, *alcijs faulorem esse, alci favere or bene velle*; those who are —s to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or cum alqo*. **friendless**, *adj.* *sine amico, amicorum expers or inops*. **friendly**, **I.** *adj.* *amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis, urbanus*. **II.** *Adv.* *comiter, amice, benigne, urbane*. **friendliness**, *n.* *comitas, humanitas, benivolentia (beniv-), affabilitas, urbanitas*. **Friendship**, *n.* *amicitia, necessi-*

tudo, conjunctio, familiaritas; to form a —, *amicitia cum alqo facere, (con)jungere, instituere, conciliare, inire, sibi parare, ad am. alcijs se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere, amicitia alqm sibi conjungere*.

frieze, *n. 1*, in architecture, *zoophorus*; **2**, = rough cloth, *gausepa* (*gausepes, gausepe, or gausepum*).

fright, *n.* *terror, pavor*; to take —, *pavescere*. **frighten**, *v. tr.* *alqm (ex)terrere, terrorem alci afferre, inferre, offerre, in(j)ucere, incutere, alqm in terr. con(j)ucere*. **frightful**, *adj.* *terribilis, horribilis, foedus* (= disgusting), *horrendus, horrificus, ingens, immanis*. *Adv.* *terribilem in modum, foede, immane, immaniter*. **frightened**, *adj.* *terrore percussus, trinitus, exterritus, trepidus* (= afraid, trembling).

frigid, *adj.* *frigidus*, see **COLD**.

frill, *n.* *segmenta, -orum* (but this = flounce).

fringe, *n.* *fimbriae, limbus*.

frisk, *v. intr.* *salire, lascivire*. **frisky**, *adj.* *lascivus*. *Adv.* *lascive*. **friskiness**, *n.* *lascivia*.

frith, *n.* *fietum*.

fritter, **I.** *v. tr.* e.g. to — away time, *tempus (con)terere*; property, *dissipare*. **II.** *n.* *laganum*.

frivolous, *adj.* *nugar, levis, vanus, frivolus*. *Adv.* *maximè cum levitate*. **frivolousness**, *frivolity*, *n.* *nugar, levitas*.

fro, *adv.*, e.g. to and —, *huc (et) illuc, ultro citro(que)*.

frock, *n.* see **GOWN**.

frog, *n.* *rana*; a small —, *rununculus*.

frolic, **I.** *n.* *ludus et jocus, lascivia*. **II.** *v. tr.* *joca agere, lascivire, ludere*; to — with, *cum alqo jocari, joco uti, joculari*. **frollesome**, *adj.* *lularis (hilaris), jocularis, lascivus, ludibundus*.

from, *prep.* **1**, = denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a, ab*, the force sometimes being increased by *procul*, *declinare ab alqo*, = to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, = they are far from Dyrrachium; *consua mihi sum a me calyx hanc esse procul*, = I know that this fault is far from me. "From," denoting the place out of which, by *e, ex* (e.g. *ex urbe venit*). "From," denoting order, by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas, with towns and small islands *abl. alone*, *so 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 incipere*, = to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, = from the least to the greatest; **3**, = of time, *a, ab*, e.g. *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, = they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam, unde, etc.*, *jam unde 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. *discere a patre, perire a peste, plaga ab amico*, = a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribere*, = I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *a metu*, from fear; *ex ira*, from anger.

front, **I.** *n.* *frons, -ntis, f.*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops in —, *copias in fronte constituere*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi*. **II.** *adj.* *prior, anticus*, opp. to *posticus*. **III.** *v. tr.* **1**, = to look towards, *alqm ad(s)pectare*; **2**, = to oppose, *alci adversari*. **frontage**, *n.*

rons. frontispiece, n. *libri prima tabula*.
fronting, adj. *alci (rei) adversus, oppositus*.
frontier, n. *confinium* **frontlet**, n. *frontalia, -um*.

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, perverax*
 Adv. *contumaciter, pertinaciter* **froward-**
ness, n. *contumacia, pertinacia, perveracia*

frown, I. n. *frontis* or *superciliorum contractio* II. v.intr. *frontem contrahere, vultum adducere*

frowsy, adj. *sordidus, immundus*
fructify, v.tr. see **FRUITIFY**.

frugal, adj. *parvus, restrictus* (opp. *largus*),
 comb. *parvus et restrictus* (in housewifery, opp. *negligens*), *frugi* (indecl., comp. *frugulior*, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. *homo frugi et diligens*
 Adv. *parve, frugaliter* **frugality**, n. *parsi-*
monia, frugalitas, diligentia

fruit, n. 1, *fructus, -ūs, fruges, -um* (= fruit collectively), *felus, -ūs* (= fruit, usu. as produced by generation), *pomum* (= tree-fruit), *baca* (= 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. *fecundus, fertilis, opifex* (= rich, rank), *uber, fructuosus, † fructifer, † fructifer, † pomifer*
 Adv. *fructe, utiliter* (= profitably) **fruitfulness**, n. *fertilitas, uberitas* **fruition**, n. *usus, -ūs, fructus, -ūs* **fruitless**, adj. *inutilis, sterile, cassus, vātus* Adv. *inassum, frustra, iniqua* (opp. *quam, ad vritum, re infecta*) **fruit-tree**, n. *pomum, pomus, f*

frustrate, v.tr. *ad vritum* or *ad vritum* or *ad vritum et vritum voluere, frustrari* (infacti in sense of deceive), to be frustrated, *vritum fieri, ad vritum cadere* or *evadere* or *venire*, a hope, *spem fallere* **frustration**, n. *frustratio*

fry, I. n. 1, of fish, *exama, felus, -ūs*; 2, of men, common —, *plebs, plebeola* II. v.tr. *assare, frigare* **frying pan**, n. *sartago* (duy), *frictrum* (Plin.), out of the — into the fire, *ex proter casum, ut avertit, or de fumo ad flammam*

fudge! interj. *gerae! nugae!*

fuel, n. *lignum* (or pl.)

fugitive, I. adj. *fugax, fuger* II. n. *domo* or *patriae profugus, fugitivus, citivus*

full, I. adj. *alaps rei* or *alqd re plenus, alqd re completus, oppletus, confectus, repletus, abundans* or *affluens, frequens* (= well attended, e.g. *theatrum, senatus*), to go with — *salis, persis, velis, rebi*, at — *pace, gradu pleno*, a — *year, annus solidus, integer* or *totus* Adv. *plene*, see **ALLOGLIHER**, **QUITE**, = copiously (of speech, etc.), *copiose, lotus, fusc, abundanter, uberius* II. v.tr. of cloth, *durare, curare* **full-blown**, adj. 1, lit. *apertus*, 2, fig. *superbus, tumulus* **full-grown**, adj. *adultus, pubes* (puber). **full-moon**, n. *luna plena* **fulness**, n. = abundance, *uberitas, copia*, **fulfil**, v.tr. *conficere, effigere, ad effectum adducere, exsequi, persequi, peragere, patrare, perpetrare* (e.g. *facinus*), *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 jactare* **fulmination**, n. *minae*.

fulsome, adj. *putidus*; — *flattery, nimia adulatio*. Adv. *putule* **fulness**, n. *molestia, nimis adulatio*.

fumble, v.intr. see **FEEL**.

fume, I. n. *fumus, vapor, factor* (= bad smell), *halitus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. (*ex*)*pestuare*.
fumigate, v.tr. *suffumigare*

fun, n. *jocus, ludus* **funny**, adj. *ridiculus*. Adv. *radicule*.

function, n. *munus, -ūs, 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. *elementa, -orum, principia, -orum*.

funeral, I. n. *funus, -ūs, n., exsequiae, pompa funebris* or *pompa* (= the procession), *iusta, -orum, iusta funebris* (= the last tribute), *sepultura* (= interment). II. adj. *funebris, † funereus*, — *pile, rogos, pyra* **funereal**, adj. *funebris, lugubris*.

fungus, n. *fungus, agaricon* (Plin.) **fungous**, adj. *fungosus* (Plin.)

funnel, n. *infusibulum, cornu*

fur, n. *peltis* **furry**, adj. *vellosus* **furrier**, n. *peltio*

furbelow, n. *instita*

furbish, v.tr. *interpolare, expolire*.

furl, v.tr. *vela legere*.

furlong, n. *stadium*

furlough, n. *commutatus, -ūs*, to give —, *alci commutatum dare*, on —, *in commutatu esse*.

furnace, n. *fornax*

furnish, v.tr. 1, = to provide with, *alqd re instruere, ornare*, 2, = to supply, *suppeditare, praebere*, 3, = to fit up (as a house, with furniture), *instruere, ornare et instruere*.
furnished, adj. *alqd re instructus, praeditus*.
furniture, n. of a house, *suppellex, -lectilis, f., apparatus, es*

furrow, I. n. *sulcus* II. v.tr. *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, subire*

further, I. adj. *ulterior* II. adv. 1, *ulterius, amplius*, 2, = in fut. *porro, posthac*; 3, = yet more, *practerea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit* (quod), *huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, additur quod*, what —? *quid res amplius? quid porro?* III. interj. *perge! perge!* *pergamus!* IV. v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd* (adj.)*parare, 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, Erinny* **furious**, adj. *rabidus, furiosus, furens, furibundus* Adv. *rabide, furiose, furens*.

furze, n. *ulca* (Plin.)

fuse, v.tr. *liquefacere, fundere* **fusible**, adj. *fusilis* **fusion**, n. *fusio* (= outpouring).

fuss, I. n. *tumultus, -ūs* II. v.intr. *tumultuari*.
fussy, adj. *curiosus*.

fustian, n. *gausapa* or *gausapes*.

fusty, adj. see **MOULDY**.

futile, adj. *utilis, inanis, vanus* **futillity**, n. *utilitas, inanitas, vanitas*.

future, I. adj. *futurus, posterus*; a — *governor, imperatorius*. II. n. *futura, -orum* (e.g. *scire, prospicere*). **futurity**, n. *tempus futurum* or *posterum*.

G.

gabble, I. v.intr. *garrire*. II. n. *garrulitas*.
gable, n. *fastigium*.
gad, v.intr. *vagari*.
gadfly, n. *oestrus, astilus, tabanus*.
gag, I. v.tr. os alci *alga* re obvolvère et prae-ligere. II. n. use noun describing the material of which gag is made (e.g. *lintheum in os injectum*).
gage, n. *pignus, -oris*, n.; see PLEDGE.
gain, I. n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, = loss or injury), *quæstus, -us* (= profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimētum*), *compendium* (= savings), *fructus, -us* (= natural growth), *praeda*, or in pl. (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize). II. v.tr. *alqd lucrari* (opp. *perdere*), *consequi, assequi, capere*; — a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere, in alqm locum eniti* or *evadere*; — a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere, vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis victi* or *victor evasit*; — a wager, *sponsione* or *sponsionem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam, iudicium* (or *publico*) *vincere, causam tenere* or *obtinerè*; — a prize, *praemium auferre*; — a person's friendship, *in amicitiam alqis recipi*; — over, *conciliare*; to try to — over, *alqd re hominum* (plebis, etc.) *animos ad benevolentiam allicere, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **gainful**, adj. *quæstuosus, lucrosus*.
gainsay, v.tr. see CONTRADICT.
gait, n. *incessus, -us*.
gaiters, n. *ocreae* (= leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).
gala, n. see FESTIVAL.
galaxy, n. *orbis, -is*, m., or *circulus lacteus, † via lactea*.
gale, n. 1, *ventus magnus, aura* (= breeze); 2, fig. *aura* (e.g. *popularis*).
gall, I. n. *fel, bilis*. II. v.tr. 1, = rub, *terere*; 2, fig. *mordere*. **galling**, adj. n. *orlux*.
gallant, I. adj. 1, = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; 2, = attentive to females, *amori deditus, 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), *ystus* (= walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (= picture —), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cavea summa* or *ultima* (= the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *verba ad summam caveam spectantia dicere*); underground —, *cuniculus*.
galley, n. *navis actuaria* (= swift sailing ship); *navis longa, biremis, triremis* (= ship of war); to condemn to the —s, *alqm dare ad remum publicæ triremis*.
gallipot, n. *ollula* (aul.).
gallon, n. *congius*.
gallop, I. n. *gradus, -us, citatus*; at a —, *equo admissio* or *laxatis habenis*. II. v.intr. *equo admissio*, etc., *vehi* 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, alea ludere*. **gambler**, n. *aleator*. **gambling**, n. *alea*; to gain at —, *prosperè alea uti*.
gambol, v.intr. *ludere, lascivire*.
game, I. n. 1, *ludus, lusus, ludiorum* (esp. = public —); — of chance, *alea*; 2, = animal,

ferus, on table, *caro 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. *alveus*.

gammon, n. = — of bacon, *perna*.
gammon, interj. = nonsense! *gerae! nugae!*
gander, n. *anser* (mas or masculus, opp. *anser femina*).

gang, n. *caterva, operae* (= of roughs).
gangway, n. *forus*.

gangrene, n. *ossium 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, quisquillae*.

garble, v.tr. = to falsify, *corrumpere, vitare*.

garden, I. n. *hortus*; a small —, *hortulus*.

II. v.intr. *in hortio 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), *fucatus* (= rouged).

garland, n. *sertum*.

garlic, n. *allium*.

garment, n. *vestis*; see CLOTHES.

garner, I. n. *horreum*. II. v.tr. *condere*.

garnish, v.tr. (ex) *ornare, instruere*.

garret, n. *cenaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare, in superiore habitare*. *cenaculo, tribus scalis habitare* (= up three pair of stairs).

garrison, I. n. *praesidium, milites praesidiarii*. II. v.tr. *urbì praesidium imponere, in urbe pr. collocare*.

garrulity, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **garrulous**, adj. *garrulus, loquax, verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter*.

garter, n. **periscelis* (mediaeval), in pl. † *genualia, -ium* (Ov.).

gas, n. *spiritus, -us, vapor, *gas quod ducitur*.

gasconade, n. *factatio, ostentatio, venditatio* (sui), *venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio*.

gash, I. n. *vulnus, -eris*, n. II. v.tr. *vulnerare*.

gasp, I. v.intr. *aegre spiritum ducere, anhelare, † singultare*. II. n. *anhelitus, -us, singultus, -us*. **gaspings**, n. *anhelitus, -us*.

gastric, adj. *ad stomachum pertinens*. **gastronomy**, n. *quæ ad gulam pertinent*.

gate, n. *janua, porta* (= — of a city). **gate-keeper**, n. *janitor*. **gate-post**, n. *poësis*.

gather, I. v.tr. 1, *legere* (= to pick up), *colligere, conquirere* (= to search out), *congerere* (= to heap up), *coacervare*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — 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. *fucatus, magnificus*. Adv. *magnificenter*.

gauge, v.tr. *metiri*; see MEASURE.

gaunt, adj. *exilis*; see THIN.

gauntlet, n. *manicae*; to run the —, *per militum ordines currentem virgis caedi*.

gauche, n. *vestis coa*.

gay, adj. 1, of mind, *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*; 2, of colour, etc., *splendidus*, *nitidus*. Adv. *hilariter*, *laete*. **gaiety**, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia*.

gaze (at), I. v. intr. *in obtutu alqjs rei haerere defixum*, alqm or alqd intueri, contueri, contemplari. II. n. obtutus, -us, conspectus, -us. **gazing-stock**, n. *spectaculum*.

gazette, n. *acta* (*diurna*), *acta publica*, -orum.

gear, n. *ornatus*, -us, *vestitus*, -us, *supellex*, -lectilis, f. (= household).

geld, v. tr. *castrare*. **gelding**, n. *cantharius*.

gem, n. *gemma*, *flapus*, *flapillus* (both also with *generosus*).

gender, n. *genus*, -eris, n. **genealogy**, n. *origo*, *stirps* (= the branches of a family). **genealogical**, adj. *de origine*, etc., *scriptus*, *ad originem pertinens*.

general, I. n. *dux*, *imperator* (= g.-in-chief); the —'s tent, *praetorium*; to be —, *exercitui praeesse*, to appoint anyone —, *alqm exercitui praeficere*. II. adj. *generalis* (= relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (= common to all, opp. *singularis*, = individually), *vulgaris*, *comb. vulgaris communisque*, *omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium*, — want, *inopia omnium rerum*; — conversation, *omnium hominum sermo*; a — idea, *notio universa* or *sicmata*, *notio communis*; the — good, *omnium salus*; to devote to the — good, *in communem conferre*; in —, *ad summam*, *in universum*, *universe* (opp. *proprie*, *nominatim*), *omnino* (opp. *separatim*), *generatim* (opp. *si(n)gulatim*, *per singulas species*), *communiter*. Adv. = usually, *sepe*, *ferme*, *vulgo*, *plerumque*. **generality**, n. = most people, *vulgus*, -i, n., *plerique*. **generalization**, n. *quod de omnibus rebus dictum est*. **generalship**, n. *ductus*, -us, under the — of Caesar, *Caesare duce*; to act with good —, *summo consilio rem gerere*.

generate, v. tr. 1, *gignere*, *generare*, (*procreare*, *parere*); 2, = cause, *facere*, *efficere*. **generation**, n. 1, *generatio*, *procreatio* (e.g. *liberorum*); 2, = age, *saeculum*, *aetas*; the present —, *hujus aetatis homines*, *qui nunc vivunt homines*. **generator**, n. *genitor*, *procreator*. **generative**, adj. † *genitalis*; — organs, *genitalia*, -ium.

generous, adj. 1, = good of its kind, + *generosus*, *nobilis*, *eximius*; 2, = of a large heart, *generosus*, *magnificus*, *benignus*, *liberalis*; 3, = liberal, *largus*, *liberalis*. Adv. *bene*, *eximie*, *magnifice*, *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *large*. **generosity**, n. 1, see EXCELLENCE; 2, *magnificentia*, *magnanimitas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*; 3, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *beneficentia*.

genesis, n. see ORIGIN.

genial, adj. *comis*, *genialis* (of things, e.g. *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*, -tis; of rude —, *crassus Minerva*; a man of —, *vir magni* or *elati ingenii*, *vir ingenio praestans*, *magno ingenio praeditus homo*.

genteel, adj. *honestus*, *elegans*, *urbanus*. Adv. *honeste*, *elegantiter*, *urbane*. **gentility**, n. *honestas*, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*.

gentle, adj. 1, = well-born, *generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*; 2, = — in disposition, *mitis*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *placidus*; 3, of wind, *lenis*; of a hill, *mollis*, *lenis*. Adv. *nobilis loco ortus* or *natus*, *placida*, *leniter*, *molliter*. **gentleman**,

n. 1, *homo generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*, *honesto* or *nobilis loco natus*; 2, = well-bred, *homo urbanus*, *liberalis*, *ingenuus*, *generosus*, **gentlemanly**, adj. *liberalis*, *urbanus*, *ingenuus*, *generosus*, *honestus*. **gentleness**, n. 1, *nobilitas*; 2, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*; 3, *lenitas*. **gentry**, n. *nobilitas*, *nobiles*, -um, *optimates*, -(i)um. **gentlewoman**, n. see LADY.

genuflexion, n. see KNEEL.

genuine, adj. *sincerus*, *merus*, *germanus*. Adv. *reapse*, *sincere*, *vere*. **genuineness**, n. *auctoritas*, *fides*; many doubt of the — of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse*.

geography, n. * *geographia*, *terrarum* or *regionum descriptio*.

geology, n. * *geologia* **geological**, adj. * *geologicus*, — time, *immensae antiquitatis*.

geometry, n. *geometria*. **geometrical**, adj. *geometricus* (*γεωμετρικός*). **geometer**, or **geometrician**, n. *geometres*, -ae, m.

germ, n. 1, = — of plants, † *germen*; 2, fig. *semen* (e.g. *malorum*, *discordiarum*). **germinate**, v. intr. *germinare* (Plin.). **germination**, n. *germinatio*. **germane**, adj. *affinis*.

Germany, n. *Germania*. **German**, adj. *Germanicus*.

gestation, n. *partus gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

gesture, n. *gestus*, -us (= the mode of carrying the body), *comb. motus gestusque* (*gestus* is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). **gesticulate**, v. intr. *se jactare*, *gesticulari* (Suet). *gestus facere* or *agere*. **gesticulation**, n. *jactatio*, *gestus*, -us, *motus*, -us.

get, v. tr. *acquirere*, *conquirere*, *consequi*, *capere*, *adipisci*, *nancisci*, (*comparare*, *lucrari* (= to get gain); — anything done, alqd *faciendum curare*; — abroad, *percrebrescere*; — off, *discedere*; — up, *surgere*; — down, *descendere*; — forward, *proficere*, *provehī*; — in, *introidere*; — near, *accedere*; — out, *egredi*; — round, *circumvenire*; — by heart, *memoriae alqd mandare*; — with child, *gravidam facere*; — to, *pervenire*; — away! *auferre* *hinc*.

gewgaws, n. *nugae*, *lenocinium*.

ghastly, adj. 1, *exsanguis*, *pallidus*, *cada-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 terribilis*.

giant, n. *homo ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *homo erimii corporis magnitudine*, *vir major quam pro humano habitu*; the giants, *gigantes*; one of the —, *gigas*. **gigantic**, adj. *erimiae* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *erimii* or *ingenti* or *immani magnitudine*; a — labour, *moles*, -is.

gibbet, n. see GALLOWES.

gibe, I. n. *ludibrium*, *sanna* (Juv.). II. v. tr. *ludibrio habere*.

giddy, adj. 1, lit. *vertiginosus* (Plin.), *vertigine correptus*; 2, fig. *levis*, *inconstans*. Adv. *inconstanter*. **giddiness**, n. 1, *vertigo*; 2, *animus levis*.

gift, n. *donum*; see GIVE.

gig, n. *cisium*.

giggle, v. intr. *afuse ridere*, *inepte ridere*, *simul* *cachinnare*.

gild, v.tr. *inaurare, alci rei aurum illinere* or *alqd auro illinere*.

gill, n. = a measure, *hemina*

gilla, n. *branchiae* (Plin.).

gimlet, n. *terebra*.

gin, n. = trap, *laqueus, tendicula*.

gingerly, adv. *pedetentim* (*pedetempt-*), *sensim*.

gipsy, n. * *Cingarus*, * *Cingara*, fem.

giraffe, n. *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

gird, v.tr. 1. (*suc*)*ingere*, *accingere*; — yourself, (*suc*)*ingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio, ferro*); 2, fig. — oneself to, = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi ad alqd*, or *alci rei*. **girdler**, n. *trabs*. **girdle**, n. *zona, cingulum, cestus, balteus* (= belt).

girl, n. *puella, virgo*. **girlish**, adj. *puellaris, virginalis*. Adv. *more puellarum*. **girlhood**, n. *aetas puellaris*; she did it in her —, *puella fecit*.

girth, n. 1, = distance or space round, *ambitus, circuitus, complexus*, all -ūs; 2, of a horse, *cingula*.

give, v.tr. *alqd alci dare, praebere, reddere, tradere, impertire, largiri*, or *alqm alqd re* or *alqd alci donare*, *ad alqd conferre* (= contribute); to — for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti*; to — word for word, *exprimere verbum de verbo*; — up, see **CEASE**; to — up for lost, *desperare de algo* or *alga re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare, negligere* (*neglig-*) *alqd*; to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare, manus dare, (con)cedere*; — in (of accounts), *rationem reddere, referre*; = to yield, see “— up yourself” above; — a blow, *plagam alci inficere*. **gift**, n. *donum, munus, -eris*, n., *praemium* (= a reward or prize); to make a —, *alci donum dare, alqm dono donare*. **gifted**, adj. *alqd re praeditus*; a — man, *vir summi ingenii*. **giver**, n. *qui donum dat, largitor*.

gizzard, n. *ingluvies, guttur*.

glad, adj. *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus*; — at, *alqd re laetari, gaudere*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilariter*. **gladden**, v.tr. *alqm (ex)hilarare*. **gladness**, n. *laetitia, hilaritas*.

glade, n. *silva*.

gladiator, n. *gladiator*. **gladiatorial**, adj. *gladiatorius*; a trainer of —s, *lanista*.

glance, I. n. (of the eyes), *oculorum conjectus, -us*. II. v.intr. 1, = shine, *splendere, fulgere, nitere*; 2, — at, *oculos con(j)icere in alqd, alqd leviter* or *strictim attingere* or *duere, perstringere*.

gland, n. *glans* (Cels.).

glare, I. v.intr. *fulgere* (= be bright); — at, *alqm or alqd intentis oculis tueri*. II. n. *fulgor, intenti* (ut aiunt) *oculi*.

glass, n. *vitrum*. **glazier**, n. *vitarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit*. **glassy**, adj. *vitreus*.

gleam, I. n. 1, *fulgor*; 2, fig. *aura*; — of hope, *specula*. II. v.intr. *fulgere*.

glean, v.tr. *spicilegium facere* (= — in the field), *racemari* (= — in the vineyard). **gleaning**, n. *spicilegium*.

glee, n. *hilaritas, laetitia*. **gleeful**, adj. *hilaris, laetus*. Adv. *hilariter, laete*.

glen, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

glib, adj. *loquax, garrulus, volubilis*. Adv. *loquaciter, volubiliter*. **glibness**, n. *loquacitas, garrulitas, volubilitas*.

glide, v. (*pro*)*labi*.

glimmer, v.intr. *sublucere*.

glimpse, n. see **SIGHT**, n.

glisten, glitter, v.intr. *micare, candere, fulgere, nitere, lucere, splendere*. **glistening, glittering**, adj. *lucidus, candidus* (= white, opp. to *niger*, = black), *†coruscus, nitidus, splendidus, splendens, fulgens*.

gloat, v.intr. — over, *se a(d)spectu alci rei delectare*.

globe, n. *globus, sphaera, orbis terrarum*. **globular**, adj. *globosus*.

gloom, n. 1, lit. *obscuritas, caligo, tenebrae*; 2, fig. *animus dejectus, afflictus, caligo, tenebrae tristitia, maeror, maestitia*. **gloomy**, adj. 1, *obscurus, †tenebrosus, caliginosus*; 2, *tristis, maerulus*. Adv. *obscurus, per tenebras* or *caliginem* (e.g. *visus*), *maeste*.

glory, I. n. *gloria, honos (honor), decus, -oris*, 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, amplius (es), in superl.*, *illustris*. Adv. *gloriosus, (prae)clare, ample*. **glorying**, n. *gloriatio, praedicatio*.

gloss, I. n. 1, = a shining, *nitor, candor*; 2, = an explanation, *interpretatio*. II. v.tr. — over, *extenuare, mitigare*. **glossary**, n. *glossae*. **glossy**, adj. *nitidus*.

glove, n. *manicae* (= sleeves).

glow, I. n. *ardor, fervor, aestus, -us*. II. v.intr. *candere, ardere, fervere*, to begin to —, (*ex*)*ardescere, incandescere, exandescere*. **glowing**, adj. *candens, ardens, fervens, fervidus*; to have a — desire for, *desiderio alcijs flagare*. **glow-worm**, n. *cicindela, 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, explere*; 2, fig. — the market, *vitalitalem annonae efficere*. II. n. *satus, 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(uatio), eductas*.

gnarled, adj. see **KNOTTY**.

gnash, v.tr. *dentibus (in)fringere, dentibus stridere* or *stridere*. **gnashing**, n. *stridor dentium* (Cels.).

gnat, n. *culex*.

gnaw, v.tr. 1, *alqd (ar)rodere, circumrodere*; 2, fig. *pungere, cruciare, mordere*. **gnawing**, adj. *mordax*.

gnome, n. 1, see **MAXIM**; 2, see **FAIRY**.

go, v.intr. *ire, gradi* (= to step), *ingredi* (= to step into), *incedere* (= to enter), *vadere, ambulare* (= to walk), *spatiari* (= to strut), *commovere ad alqm (in locum), procedere* (= to — forth); to — out, *prodire* (of the harbour, *e portu*), *exire, excedere, egressi*; — in, *inire, introire, intrare, ingredi*; — over, *transire, praeterire locum* (= to pass by a place); — on board, (*navem*) *a(d)scendere, conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *a(d)scendere*; — before, *anteire, antegredi* (with accus.); — through, *transire*; = to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (= — on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se algo*; = to make for, *contendere algo*. In imper. as command, *abi! abi hinc! apage sis!* to let one —, *alqm demittere*; where are you —ing? *quo tendis?* what are you —ing to do? *quid cogitas?* to — and come, *venire et redire, ire et redire*; to — after, *alqd petere*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for someone, *alqm arcessere*; 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 valet?** of action, **quid agis?** **quid agitur?** is all well? answers, *valeo, bene mecum agitur*; — *for*, = be sold at, *emi* or *veni*, with genit. of price; — *about*, = attempt, *alqd expectari, moliri*; — *beyond*, *excedere*; — *off* (of a weapon), *emitti* (with the thing shot as subj.). **go-between**, *n. conciliator, interpres, -ētis, in. and f., internuntius*.

goad, *I. n. stimulus*, to kick against a —, *stimulum pugnis caedere, adversum stimulum calcare. II. v.tr. alqm ad or in alqd stimulare, incitare*.

goal, *n. meta* (= the pillar at the end of the course; then in poets, fig), *calx* (lit and fig.).

goat, *n. capra, capella. he-goat*, *n. caper, hircus. goatherd*, *n. caprarius*.

gobble, *v.tr. (de)vorare*

goblet, *n. scyphus*; see *Cup*.

goblin, *n. umbra quae homines inquietat, *daemon, larva, in pl. lemures*

God, *n. Deus* (as the highest being, often with title *Optimus, Maximus*), *numen divinum, numen* (= the nod, i.e. the supreme will), *†divus*, the — *s, di(t), †caelestes, †caelites, †caelicolae, di(i) superi, superi* also (opp. *inferi*). — of the house, *lares, penates*, to raise to the honours of a —, *alqm in deorum numerum referre, alqm inter deos referre, alqm consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*, for —'s sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro Deum fidem!* by the — *s, per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus (ad)juvet or amet, hercule or mehercule*, so also *Deus me punit!* 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 faxint!* utinam *Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat!* quod omen *Deus avertat!* *di meliora!* **goddess**, *n. dea, †diva* **Godhead**, *n. numen* **godless**, *adj. 1, impius* (erga *Deum*, so erga *patrum, 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. ἐπιμαρτυρία ut ita dicam* (in colloquial passage), *quod quasi divinitus oblatum est*

gold, *n. aurum. gold-dust*, *n. ballux* (Plin.). **gold-leaf**, *n. bractea, auri lamina. gold-mine*, *n. aurifodina* (Plin.). **goldsmith**, *n. aurifex. golden*, *adj. aureus, ex auro factus*.

good, *I. adj. bonus*, (in gen.) *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (= pleasant), *probus* (= what it ought to be), *commodus* (= having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (= suitable), *prosper, securus* (*res prosperae*, = — circumstances), *utilis* (= useful), *salutaris* (= healthful), *honestus* (= morally —, honourable), *simplex* (= unpretending), *benignus* (= kind); — health, *bona valetudo*, — for anything, *ad alqd utilis, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, aptus*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; my — friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — many, *plerique, aliquot, complures*; a — part, *bona pars* (= a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to be — for, as a remedy, *alci rei* or *contra alqd prodese, alci rei mederi, contra alqd efficere esse*; to make —, *alqd sarcire* (e.g. *detrimētum acceptum*), *alqd restituere. II. Interj.* — bye, *vale, ave* (*valetē, avete, pl.*); *bene* (*agis*), *bene fecis!* *bene fecisti!* *bene habet!* *euge*, (well!) *non repugno!* *nihil impedit!* **III. n. bonum**; the highest —, *summum bonum*; external — *s, externa bona, -orum, res externae or humanae*; — *s, = possessiones, bona*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; to do much —, *de multis bene*

mereri; — to, *conferre in alqm beneficia* (*multa*), *bene de alqo mereri*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere. good - breeding*, *n. humanitas. good-fellowship*, *n. comitas. good-for-nothing*, *adj. nequam. good-humour*, *n. comitas, facilitas. good-humoured*, *adj. comis, facilis, benignus. Adv. comiter, 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, -ūtis, f., 3, = kindness, benignitas, bonitas.*

goose, *n. anser, m., or anser femina*; — flesh, *caro anserina*

gore, *I. n. cruor. II. v.tr. transfigere, confodere. gory*, *adj. cruentus, cruentatus*.

gorge, *I. n. 1, = throat, gula, guttur; 2, = a narrow pass, angustiae, saltus, -ūs. II. v.tr. alqm (ex)patiare, alqm (ex)saturare*, — oneself, *exsatiari* (*vino ciboque*).

gorgeous, *adj. splendidus, magnificus, lautus. Adv. splendide, magnifice, laute. gorgeousness*, *n. splendor, magnificentia*.

gormandize, *v.intr. hell(h)uari. gorman-dizer*, *n. hell(h)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 alqo conferre*.

gouge, *v.tr. scalp pro eximere or exsecare*.

gourd, *n. cucurbita*

gout, *n. arthritis*; — in the hands, *chiragra*, — in the feet, *podagra. gouty*, *adj. arthriticus*.

govern, *v.tr. 1, = — a province, etc., gubernare, administrare, gerere, temperare, curare, reipublicae praeesse. 2, in gen. = — temper, etc., alibi rei moderari, alqd temperare, regere, coercere. government*, *n. 1, = governing, administratio, procuratio, cura, 2, = power, imperium, regnum, dictio, 3, as place, provincia; 4, = rulers, i. penes quos est reipublicae administratio. governor*, *n. 1, in gen. gubernator, rector; 2, state —, praefectus, proprætor, proconsul, legatus*.

gown, *n. toga, vestis, a lawyer's —, toga forensis; the manly —, toga virilis; a mourning —, toga cubicularis or domestica, a woman's —, palla, stola*

grace, *I. n. 1, = favour, gratia, favor, comb. gratia et favor, studium, comb. studium et favor, voluntas (= inclination), benevolentia (= kindness), indulgentia (= special favour), beneficium, venia (= pardon), he grows in —, mactus est virtute; by the — of God, Dei beneficio, Deo favente; — in speaking, facundia, lepos; — at meals, gratiarum (= thanks) actio; to be in the good — *s* of, apud alqm plurimum gratiæ poltere, to gain the — of, alqo gratiam sibi conciliare; your —, Clementia tua; the — *s*, Gratiae; with a good, bad —, cum bonâ, malâ gratia (Ter.); 2, = gracefulness, venustas (= attraction, charm), elegantia; lepos (= — in words); feminine —, muliebri venustas; — of expression, suavitas dicendi. II. v.tr. honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare. graceful*, *adj. venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus. Adv. venuste, decore, eleganter, lepide. graceless*, *adj. improbus. Adv. improbe. gracious*, *adj. propitius* (esp. of gods); see *KIND*.

grade, *n. = a step, gradus, -ūs, a(d)scensus, -ūs (= a step up); there are many — *s* in human society, gradus plures sunt societatis hominum.*

— of honour, *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*.
gradual, adj., **gradually**, adv. per *gradus*,
gradationem, or *paulatim*, *sensim*. **graduate**,
 I. v.intr. *ad *gradum* (*Baccalaureus* in *artibus*,
 = as B.A., etc.) *admitti*. II. n. *ad *gradum*
 (*Baccalaureus*, etc.) *admissus*.

graft, I. n. *surculus*. II. v.tr. *surculum*
arbori inserere.

grain, n. 1. = a seed, etc., *granum*, *mica*
 (e.g. *salis*); 2. = corn, *frumentum*.

graminivorous, adj. (animal) *quod herbis*
pascitur.

grammar, n. 1. = the science of —, *gram-
 matica*, -ae, or *grammatica*, -orum, or *gramma-
 tice*; 2. = a book on —, *liber grammaticus* or
ad grammaticam rationem pertinens. **gram-
 matical**, adj. *grammaticus*. Adv. *grammaticè*
 (Quint.). **grammarian**, n. *grammaticus*.

granary, n. *horreum*, *granaria*, -orum.

grand, adj. *grandis*, *eximius*, *magnificus*,
amplius. Adv. *eximie*, *magnifice*, *ample*. **gran-
 deur**, n. *amplitudo*, *majestas*. **grandees**, n.
proceres, *optimates*. **grandiloquent**, adj.
grandiloquus, *magniloquus* (late in prose), *tumi-
 dys*. Adv. *tumide*. **grandiloquence**, n.
oratio tumida. **granddaughter**, n. *neptis*.

grandfather, n. *avus*. **grandmother**, n.
avia. **grandson**, n. *nepos*. **great-grand-
 daughter**, n. *pronēptis*. **great-grand-
 father**, n. *proavus* (so backward, *abavus*, *atavus*,
tritavus). **great-grandmother**, n. *proavia*.

great-grandson, n. *pronēpos*.

grange, n. 1. = barn, *horreum*; 2. =
 country-house, *villa*.

granite, n. *lapis*, *lapidis*, m., *saxum*.

grant, I. n. *gratia*, *beneficium*, *donum*, *prae-
 mium*, *venia*, *concessio* (= the granting). II. v.tr.
concedere; see **GIVE**; *sinere* (= allow); this —ed,
hoc dato or *concesso*; —ed that, or that not, *ut*
sit, *ne sit*, *ut non sit*.

grape, n. *acinus* or *acinum* (= a single grape),
uva (= a bunch of grapes).

graphia, adj. *expressus*; to give a — de-
 scription, *alqd tanquam sub oculos subijicere*.
 Adv. *clare*.

grapple, v.tr. *cum alqd luctari*. **grap-
 pling-iron**, n. *ferrea*, *manus*, -us, *harpago*.

grasp, I. v.tr. 1. (ap)prehendere, compre-
 hendere, *prensare*; — anyone's hand, *manum*
alcis amplecti; 2. fig. *concipere*, *intelligere*; see
COMPREHEND; — at, *alqd (app)etere*, *captare*.
 II. n. 1. *complexus*, -us; to wrest from the —, *de*
manibus alqd extorquere; 2. *mens*, *captus*, -us.
grasping, adj. *avarus*.

grass, n. *gramen*, *herba* (= the young and
 fresh grass). **grassy**, adj. *herbustus*, *therbosus*,
gramineus. **grasshopper**, n. *gryllus* (*grillus*)
 (Plin.).

grate, n. *focus*, *caminus*.

grate, v.tr. 1. = rub, *conterere*; 2. fig. see
ANNOY. **grating**, n. *cancelli*, *clathri*.

grateful, adj. 1. = pleasant, (per)gratus,
acceptus, *comb. gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*,
perjuvandus, *suavis*; 2. = thankful, *gratus*,
beneficij or *beneficiorum* *memor*, *comb. memor*
gratusque. Adv. *grate*, *grato animo*. **grati-
 tude**, n. *gratus animus*, *memor beneficij* or
beneficiorum *animus*, *gratus animus* et *beneficij*
memor, *grata beneficij* *memoria*. **gratify**, v.tr.
alci gratificari, *alqm delectare*, *moram alci gerere*.
gratification, n. *expletio* (= satisfaction),
delectatio; to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqd*
percipere. **gratifying**, adj. *gratus*. **gratis**,
gratjjs, *sine mercede*, *comb. gratis* et *sine*
re, *gratuito*, *sine pretio*. **gratulations**,

adj. *gratulus*. 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 severi-
 tatem componere*, also *vultum componere*; 2.
 (in physics) *gravitas*. **gravitation**, n.
vis et gravitas alajs rei, *pondus*, -*eris*, n., et
gravitas.

grave, I. n. 1. *sepulchrum*, *hustum*, *tumulus*
 (= a mound); to carry to the —, *sepelire*, *exsequias*
alajs 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*, *jus*, n., *sucus*.

gray, adj. *canus* (= turning white, as the hair
 from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *caesius*
 (= blue-green, esp. of the eyes), *glauco* (of the
 eyes, etc.), (*capilli*) *cani* (= gray hairs). **gray-
 beard**, 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.
unguere, *alqd alqd re illinere*, *perlinere* (Col.),
oblinare. **greasy**, adj. *unctus* (= rubbed with
 grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

great, adj. *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplius*, *vastus*,
immanis, *spatiosus* (= roomy), *procerus* (= tall),
altus (= high or deep), (*excelsus*) (= lofty); a —
 assembly, *conventus*, -us, *celeber*; a — man, *vir*
magnus, *clarus*, or *illustris*; a — statesman, *rei-*
publicae gerendae scientissimus; too —, *nimius*;
 extraordinarily —, *ingens*, *praegrandis*; very —,
maximus (*maxi*) (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*, *vehe-*
menter (e.g. *veh. commotus*, — disturbed).

"Greatest" must often be expressed by superla-
 tives; the — enemy, *alajs* or *alci inimicissimus*;
 — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium lo-*
quacissimus; so —, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*;
 soever —, *quantuscunque*, *quantusvis*, *quantus-*
libet; as — again, *altero tanto major*; twice as
 —, *duplo major*, *duplus*; as — as, *tantus*, fol-
 lowed by *quantus* or *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*);
 the —, *nobiles*, *optimates*; — grandfather, see
 under **GRAND**. **greatcoat**, n. *pallium*, *lacerna*,
paenula (all = cloak). **greatness**, n. 1. *magni-*
tudo, *amplitudo*; 2. — of mind, *animi digni-*
tas, *gravis*, *amplitudo*, *magnitudo*, *magnani-*
mitas.

greaves, n. *ocreae*.

Greece, n. *Graecia*. **Greek**, adj. *Graecus*.

greedy, adj. *alajs rei avidus*, *cupidus*. Adv.
avide, *cupide*. **greediness**, n. *aviditas*, *cu-*
pido. See **GLUTTONY**.

green, I. adj. 1. *viridis* (in gen.), *virens*
 (= still green), *glauco* (= sea-green); 2. =
 fresh, *recens*, *virens*, *crudus* (not ripe). II. n. 1.
viriditas, *color viridis*; 2. = grassy spaces,
campus. **greens**, n. *olera*, -um. **green-
 grocer**, n. *qui olera vendit*. **greenhouse**,
 n. perhaps *sub vitro esse* or *habere* (= to be or
 keep in a —). **greenness**, n. *viriditas*.

greet, v.tr. (con)salutare, *alqm liberaliter*
appellare, *salutem alci dare*, *alqm salvare* *jubere*.
greeting, n. (con)salutatio, *salus*, -utis, f.,
appellatio (= address).

gregarious, adj. *qui congregari solent*.

gridiron, n. *craticula* (Marr.).

grief, n. *agritudo* (for any disturbance of

mind), *sol(i)litudine* (= 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 afferre, alqm alcijs rei piget. II. v. intr.* *maerere alqd, dolere alqd (de or ex) alqd re, alqm alcijs rei piget. grievance, n.* *injuria* (= wrong done), *querimonia, querella* (= 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. *sueve, ferociter. grimness, n.* *suevitia, ferocia, ferocitas*.

grimace, *n.* *os distortum*; to make —s, *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, *egentes vexare, premere. grinder, n. 1.* *qui alqd molit*; **2. of teeth, *dens genivus. grindstone, n.* *cos*.**

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, *questum ad se redigere*

gristle, *n.* *cartilago* (Phn.). **gristly**, *adj.* *cartilagineus* (Plin.)

grit, *n.* *ptisana* (= — of barley) (Cels.), *arena* (= — of sand).

groan, *I. v. intr.* *gemere, gemitus edere. II. n.* *gemitus*, -us.

grocer, *n.* *qui aromata vendit. grocery, n.* *aromata*, -um (= spices (Col.)).

groin, *n.* *inguen*.

groom, *I. n.* *agriso, equiso*; — of the chamber, *cubicularius* **II. v. tr.** *curare*.

groove, *n.* *canalis, canaliculus, stria*.

grope, *v. intr.* *errare*, — one's way, *iter explorare*. Adv. *pedetemptum (pedetent-)*.

gross, *I. adj. 1.* = thick, *crassus, densus*, **2.** = too great, *nimus, incredibilis*, **3.** = disgraceful, *turpis, foedus, indecorus*. Adv. *dense, nimium, incredibiliter, turpiter, foede, indecore. II. n. 1.* = 144, *duodecies duodecim*; **2.** in the —, *ferre, ferme* (= generally), *in universum* (= altogether) **grossness, n. 1.** *crassitudo, densitas*; **2.** *nimia magnitudo*; **3.** *turpitudine, foeditas*; — of manners, *inhumanitas*.

grotesque, *adj.* *immanis, mirus* Adv. *mirre. grotesqueness, n.* *mira species*.

grotto, *n.* *antrum*.

ground, *I. n. 1.* *humus, f.* *solum, terra*; on the —, *hum*; **2. = reason of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, caus(a), principium*, **3. = — of a battle, *locus*; **4. to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *percredescere. II. v. tr.* = teach, *alqm alqd docere. III. v. intr.* of a ship, *sudere. groundless, adj.* *vanus, futilis, fictus*. Adv. *sine caus(a), temere, 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, -bria, n.*, *aravus*.

grovel, *v. intr.* *hum* *jacere, humi serpere. grovelling, adj.* *abjectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis, turpis*. Adv. *humiliter, sordide, submisce, serviliter, turpiter*.

grow, *I. v. intr.* *crescere, augeri, ingravescere* (= worse); to let the beard —, *barbam promittere*; — up, *adolescere, pubescere. II. v. tr.* *albre, colere. grower, n.* *cultor. grown-up, adj.* *adultus, pubes, granulis. growth, n.* *auctus, -us, incrementum*.

growl, *I. n.* *fremitus*, -us. **II. v. intr. *fre mere*.**

grub, *I. n.* *vermiculus. II. v. tr.* — up, *eruer*.

grudge, *I. n.* *simultas, invidia* (= a dislike). **II. v. tr. *alci alqd invadere*, see **ENVY**.**

gruel, *n.* *crepior avenae, ptisana, pulicula*.

gruff, *adj.* *acerbus, raucus, asper*. Adv. *rauca voce* **gruffness, n.** *rauca vox*

grumble, *v. intr.* *murmurare, mussare*.

grunt, *I. n.* *grunnitus*, -us. **II. v. intr. *grunire*.**

guarantee, *I. n. 1.* = surety, *sponsio, vadium* (= recognizance), *fides*; **2. = guarantor, *ris, praes, sponsor, obsecrator, -idis, in* and *f* (= hostage) **II. v. tr. *alqm or alqd or de alqd re praestare, idem alci dare or interponere, pro alqo (pecunia) 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* (= —s for the security of a place), *vigilae, vigiles* (= —s by night), *statio*, to place the —, *custodire or vigilas or stationes disponere. II. v. tr.* *custodire, alci (rev) praesidere*; see **PROTECT**; — against, *alqd or ab alqo 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, con(j)icere, conjectura consequi, opinari, suspicari. II. n.* *conjectura*.

guest, *n.* *hospes, -itis, m.*, *hospita, f* (= one who is received into the home and entertained there), to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere*; one brought uninvited, *umbra* **guest-chamber, n. *cubiculum hospitale*.**

guide, *I. n. 1.* *lit dux, 2.* *fig dux, auctor, suador. II. v. tr. 1.* *ducere, 2.* *regere, gubernare, moderari. guidance, n.* *ductus, -us, consilium, or use dux, auctor (e g te duc).* **guide-post, n. *lapis or miliarium* (= mile-stone).**

guild, *n.* *collegium. guildhall, n.* *curia*.

guile, *n.* *dolus, astutia. guileful, adj.* *dolosus, astutus*. Adv. *dolose, astute. guileless, adj.* *simplex, sincerus*. Adv. *simpliciter, sincere, sine fuce ac fallacis. guilelessness, n.* *simplicitas*

guilt, *n.* *vitium, culpa, noxia* (= — as a condition), *noxia* (= injury), *delictum* (= crime). **guilty, adj. *noxius, sons, sceleratus*. Adv. *scelerate. guiltless, adj.* *innocens, insons, culpā 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), *gurgis, -itis, m.*, *rhago* (= 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 pyrius*.

gurgle, v.intr. *murmurare*, † *susurrare*.

gush, v.intr. — out, *effundi* or *se effundere ex alqd re*.

gust, n. *venti impetus*, -ūs, *ventus violentus*, *procellosus*. **gusty**, adj. *turbidus*, *procellosus*.

gut, n. I. *intestinum*. II. v.tr. 1, *exenterare* (ante and post class.); 2, fig. *exannare*.

gutter, n. *canalis*, *cloaca*.

guttural, adj. (*sonus*) *gravis*.

guzzle, v.intr. (*per*)*potare*. **guzzler**, n. *homo ebriosus*.

gymnasium, n. *gymnasium*, *palaestra*. **gymnastic**, adj. *gymnicus*, *palaestricus*. **gymnastics**, n. *ars gymnastica*, *palaestra*.

gypsum, n. *gypsum*.

gypsy, n. see *Gipsy*.

H.

ha! interj. *ha!*

haberdasher, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **haberdashery**, n. *panni*.

habilitment, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -ūs.

habit, n. 1, *consuetudo*, *mos*, *moris*, m., -ūs; 2, of body, *habitus*, -ūs; 3, see **HABILMENT**. **habitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **habitation**, n. *domicilium*, *sedes*, -is, comb. *sedes et domicilium*, *habitato*. **habitual**, adj. *inveteratus*, *usitatus*, *usu receptus*; — drunkard, *ebriosus*. Adv. *de* or *ex more*. **habituate**, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere* (with infin. or ad).

hack, v.tr. *caedere*; — in pieces, *concidere*.

hackneyed, adj. *tritius*.

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 —s, *grandinat* (Sen.).

hail, I. v.tr. *alqm salutare*, *appellare*. II. interj. *salve!* *ave!* — to you! *macte esto!* *macte virtute esto!* *o te felicem!*

hair, n. *pilus* (= a single —), *pili* (= — in general), *seta* (= a bristle), *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, *superclilla*, -orum; to cut —, *pilos recidere*, *tondere*; to a —, *rem acu tetigisti*, *rem ipsam pulsasti*; the account tallies to a —, *ratio ad numerum*

conventi; not a —'s breadth, *ab alqd re non transversum, ut atunt, digitum discedere*; false —, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *alieni capilli*; a — band, *redimiculum*, *vitta*. **hair-cloth**, n. *cilicium*. **hairdresser**, n. *tonsor*, *cinerarius*. **hairpin**, n. *ornale*. **hairsplitting**, n. *disserendi spinæ, minuta subtilitas*. **hairy**, adj. *crinitus*, *capillatus*, *comatus* (opp. *calvus*), *intonsus* (= unshaved), *pilosus*, *setosus*, *capillosus*, *comosus* (= having much hair); to be —, *pilos habere*.

halcyon, I. n. (*halcedo*, (*halcyon*). II. adj. *serenus*; — days, *dies sereni et tranquillæ*, (*halcedonia*, -orum, (*halcyoner* *dies*.

hale, adj. *sanus*, *validus*, *robustus*; comb *salvus* et *sanus*, *sanus et salvus*.

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. *semi* as prefix, e.g. **half-asleep**, adj. *semisomnus* or *semisomnis*. **half-brother**, n. *eodem patre, eadem matre natus*. **half-circle**, n. *semicirculus*. **half-hour**, n. *semihora*. **half-moon**, n. *luna dimidiata*. **half-open**, adj. *semiapertus*. **half-ounce**, n. *semuncia*. **half-pound**, n. *sestertia*. **half-sister**, n. *eodem patre* or *eadem matre nata*. **halve**, v.tr. in *æquis partes dividere*. **halved**, adj. *bipartitus*, *dimidiatus*. **halves!** interj. in *commune!* (Sen.); to go —, *dimidium cum alqo partem dividere*.

hall, n. *atrium*, *vestibulum*; — for public meetings, *forum*, *conciliabulum*.

halloo, I. n. = the — of hunters, *venantium voces*; (in gen.) *clamor*, *clamores*. II. v.intr. *clamare*, *vociferari*. **halloo!** interj. *heus!* *ohé!*

hallow, v.tr. *consecrare*, *dedicare*, *inaugurare*. **hallowed**, adj. *sacer*, *sanctus*.

hallucination, n. *error*.

halm, n. *calmus*, *calamus* (= reed)

halo, n. *corona* (*lunæ*), *area* (*lunæ*) (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*, *hæerere*, *claudicare* (e.g. *si quid in nostrâ oratione claudicat*). III. n. use verb. **halter**, n. *capistrum* (= — for a horse); to put on a —, *capistrare* (e.g. *equum*, *boves*), *laqueus* (= noose and — for strangling, e.g. *gulam laqueo frangere*).

ham, n. 1, = back of the knee, *poples*, -itis, m.; 2, = salted —, *perna*. **hamstring**, I. n. *poplitus nervus*. II. v.tr. *poplitus nervum secare*.

hamlet, n. *viculus*, *parvus vicus*.

hammer, I. n. *malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. II. v.tr. *malleo* (*contundere*; — out, *ducere*.

hamper, n. *corbis*; see **BASKET**.

hamper, v.tr. *implicare*, *alqm impedire*.

hand, I. n. 1, *manus*, -ūs, f.; the hollow of the —, *palma*; —s off! *heus tu*, *manum de tabulâ!* to give a person the —, *alci dextram porrigere*; to join —s, *dextram jungere cum alqo*; — with one another, *dextras jungere*, *dextræ dextram jungere*; to strike —s on —, *fidem de alqo re dextrâ dare*, *dextram fidemque dare*; put the last — on, *extremam* or *summam* *manum imponere alci rei* or *in alqd re*; to lay —s on a person, *alci manus afferre* or *admovere* or *in(j)icere*, *alci vim afferre*, *alci vim et manus in(j)icere*; to lay —s on yourself, *manus sibi afferre* (= to destroy oneself); to fall from —, *excidere de manibus*; to be at —, *ad manum*, *præ manibus* or *præsto esse*,

adesse; 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. *victoriam*), the state is in the —s of the nobles, *respublica apud optimates est*, all is in the —s of the enemy, *omnia hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *alqd in meâ manu* or *in meâ potestate est* or *positum est*, *alqd in me situm est*; with my (thy, his) own —, *meâ (tuâ, suâ) manu*; on the one —, on the other, *et el. 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*, *chiographum*; to write a good —, *bene ac velociter scribere*; **4**, = workman, *opera*, *usu*, in pl.

II. v. tr. *alqd alci duri, tradere, porrigere*, — down, *tradere, prodere*, — round, *circumferre*. **hand-bill**, *n. libellus* **hand-breadth**, *n. palmus* **handcuff**, **I**. *n* —s, *manicae* **II**. v. tr. *manicas alci in(j)icere* **handful**, *n. l*, lit. *manipulus, pugillus*; **2**, fig. *exigua manus*, —s, *f*, (= small band) *pauci* (e.g. *a* — of men, *pauci (homines)*) **handicraft**, *n. artificium*, —sman, *artifex*. **handiwork**, *n. opus*, —ers, *n*, *opificum*. **handkerchief**, *n. sudarium*. **hand-labour**, *n. opera*, I live by —, *operâ mihi vita est*. **handle**, **I**. *n. l*, *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. *fructare*; **2**, fig. *alqd tractare* or *disputare, disserere* de *alqd re*. **handling**, *n. tractatio* **handwriting**, *n. manus*, —s, *f*, *chiographum* **handy**, *adj. l*, *habilis*, see SKILFUL, **2**, *promptus*, see READY.

handsome, *adj. l*, *formosus, venustus, bellus, speciosus, pulcher*; **2**, fig. *amplius, magnus* (= great), *liberalis* (= freehanded). *Adv. venuste, belle, ample, magnopere, liberaliter* **handsomeness**, *n. pulchritudo, venustus*

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, eri* **II**. *adj. impudicus, scelestus* **hanger**, *n. gladius*. **hanger-on**, *n. assecutrix*, *m* **hanging**, **I**. *n. suspensum*. **II**. *adj. pendens, suspensus, pendulus*. **hangman**, *n. carnifex*.

hanker, v. tr. to — after, *alqd desiderare, desidero alcijs rei tenere* or *flagrare*

haphazard, *adv. at —, temere* **hapless**, *adj. infelix*; see UNLUCKY. **haply**, *adv. forte*. **happen**, v. intr. *feri, accidere, contingere, evenire*. **happy**, *adj. l*, *felix, fortunatus* (= fortunate), *beatus* (= blessed), *faustus* (= of good omen), *secundus* (= favourable), *prosper* (= corresponding to hope), *bonus* (= good); may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* I am — to see you, *gratus acceptusque venis*; **2**, of language, *aptus, accommodatus* ad *alqm rem*. *Adv. feliciter, fortunate, beate, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententiâ* (= to your wish), *apte, accommodate*. **happiness**, *n. vita beata* or *beate vivere, felicitas, beatitas, beatitudo* (both in a philosophical sense).

harangue, **I**. *n. contio*. **II**. v. intr. *contionari*.

harass, v. tr. **1**, *fatigare, vexare, sollicitare*; **2**, military term, *carpere, premere*

harbinger, *n. praenuntius, antecursor*.

harbour, **I**. *n. l*, lit. *portus*, —s, *steer* for —, *portum petere*; — toll or dues, *portorium*; **2**, fig. (*tanquam*) *portus*, —s, *refugium, perfugium*.

II. v. tr. **1**, = receive, (*hospitio*) *excipere*; **2**, fig. *colere, in se admittere*.

hard, **I**. *adj. l*, *durus, solidus, rigidus* (= stiff), *crudus* (= unripe); **2**, to feelings, *asper, acerbus* (= bitter), *iniquus* (= unfair), *indignus* (= unworthy); **3**, = difficult, *difficilis, arduus*. **II**. *adv. summâ vi, etiae*; to go — with, *alqd aegre ferre*. **harden**, **I**. v. tr. *durum facere* or *reddere, durare* (aute and post class) **II**. v. intr. *obdurescere* (lit. and fig.). **hardened**, *adj. inveteratus*. **hard-hearted**, *adj. durus, ferreus*. **hardhood**, *n. audacia*. **hardly**, *adv. l*, = scarcely, *vix, aegre*; **2**, = cruelly, etc., *dure, duriter, aspere, acerbè*. **hardness**, *n. l*, lit. *duritia* (or *durities*); **2**, fig. = severity, *iniquitas, crudelitas, saevitia*; **3**, see HARDSHIP. **hardship**, *n. l*, = toil, *labor*; **2**, = trouble, *molestia, aerumna, injuria* **hardy**, *adj. l*, lit. *durus, robustus, laborum patiens*; **2**, fig. *strenuus, audax*. *Adv. duriter*. **hardiness**, *n. robur, -oris*; see STRENGTH.

hardware, *n. ferramenta, -orum*.

hare, *n. lepus, lepōris, m* **hare-brained**, *adj. temerarius*. **hare-lip**, *n. labrum fissum*.

hark! interj. *heus!*

harlequin, *n. sannio, m*.

harlot, *n. scortum, meretrix*.

harm, **I**. *n. damnum, detrimentum*; great —, *clades, -is, calamitas*. **II**. v. tr. *alci nocere, alqm laedere*. **harmful**, *adj. nocens, noxius*. **harmless**, *adj. innoxius, innocuus*. *Adv. by* *adj. harmlessness, n. innocentia*

harmony, *n. l*, (*vocum, etc*) *concentus, -us, concordia*, science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica*; **2**, fig. *consensus, -us, consensio, concordia, convenientia*. **harmonious**, *adj. l*, of sounds, *consoni, consonus, canorus*, **2**, fig. *consoni, congruens, consentiens, conveniens*. *Adv. consonanter, concorditer, congruenter, convenienter* **harmonise**, **I**. v. tr. **1**, *algas res concordare facere* or *reddere*; **2**, *componere, (re)conciliare*. **II**. v. intr. *concinnare* (lit. and fig.).

harness, **I**. *n. ornamenta equi, arma equestris*. **II**. v. tr. *instruere, equum ornare, equum ad cursum jungere* (Plin.).

harp, *n. lyra, fides, -ium, psalterium* **harper**, *n. fidicen, fidicina, psalter, -ae* (Quint.), *psalteria, f*.

harp, *n. l*, *harpia*; **2**, fig. *homo rapax*.

harrow, **I**. *n. crates, -is, (h)arper, (ur)per* —icis, *m*, *rastrum*. **II**. v. tr. **1**, *occare*, **2**, fig. — the feelings, *alqm (ex)cruciare, torquere*. **harrowing**, *adj. terribilis*.

harry, v. tr. *vexare, torquere, cruciare*.

harsh, *adj. l*, *asper, austerus, severus, morosus, crudelis, saevus, durus*; **2**, — in taste, *acer, asper*; **3**, — in sound, *absonus, auribus ingratus, dissonus, raucus*. *Adv. aspere, austere, severe, crudeliter, saeve, morose, duriter, acriter*; in sound, use *adj.* **harshness**, *n. l*, *asperitas, severitas, crudelitas, saevitia*, **2**, *acerbitas*; **3**, *asperitas*.

hart, *n. cervus*.

harvest, **I**. *n. l*, *messis*; **2**, fig. *quaestus, -us, fructus, -us*. **II**. v. tr. *messum facere*. **harvester**, *n. messor*.

hash, **I**. v. tr. *concidere*. **II**. *n. minutal* (Juv.).

hasp, *n.* see LOCK, BOLT.

hassock, *n.* † *scirpea matta* (of rushes), *pulvinus* (= cushion).

haste, *n. festinatio, properatio, properantia, celeritas* (*festinatioque*), *maturatio, trepidatio* (= confused hurry, nervous haste); excuse —, *ignoscas velim festinationi meae* (in a letter);

you must make —, *propeato* or *maturato opus est*; to be in —, *festinare*; more — less speed, *omnis festinatio tarda est*. **hasten**, *I.* v. intr. *algo* or *infin.* *proprare, contendere, adulare* 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, praecipitare, repraesentare*. **hasty**, adj. *I.* = hurried, (*prae*)*proprare, citus, citatus, festinans, properans, praeceps*; *2.* = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerrque, opp. placidus mollisque* = gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus, stomachosus*; = passionate, *praeceps in iram, pronus in iram, vir or homo vehementis or violenti ingenti, vir violentus ingento*. Adv. *propere, properanter, raptim, festinanter, vehementer, acriter, stomachose*. **hastiness**, *n.* *1.* see **HASTE**; *2.* of temper, *iracundia, stomachus*.

hat, *n.* a broad-brimmed —, *petasus, causia*; *pileus* or *pileum* (more especially = a skull-cap of felt without brim); to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *alci caput nudare*.

hatch, v. tr. *1.* *parere, procreare* (= to produce young); *2.* fig. = to brood, concoct, *molari, machinari, conquire*. **hatches**, *n.* *clach(h)ri, claustra, -orum*.

hatchet, *n.* *securis, ascia, dolubra*.

hate, hatred, *I.* *n.* *odium* (also in the pl. *odia*), *invidia, simulus, 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 concipere*; to be hated by, *odium alci esse, in odio apud alqm esse*. **hater**, *n.* *qui odit*; *u* — of, *inimicus, infensus alci*. **hateful**, adj. *odiosus, invidus*. Adv. *odiose, invidiose*.

haughty, adj. *superbus, insolens, contumax, arrogans*; comb. *minax atque arrogans* (= threatening and haughty); *sermo plenus arrogantiae* (= a — speech), *fastidiosus, alqi retumens*. Adv. *superbe, insolenter, arroganter*; to behave —, *insolentius se gerere, se superbum praebere, superbire*. **haughtiness**, *n.* *superbia, insolentia*; comb. *superbia et insolentia, insolentia et superbia*; *contumacia, arrogantia*; comb. *superbia et arrogantia*; *fastidium* (= contempt), comb. *superbia et fastidium*; *fastus, -us* (mostly poet.), *spiritus, -us* (usu. in pl.), *superbia et elatio quietam animi*.

haul, *I.* v. tr. *trahere, ducere* (= to draw, to carry along with, gently), *subducere* (= — down to the sea, of ships), *rapere*. **II.** *n.* (in gen.) *tractus, -us* (= the act of pulling along).

haulm, *n.* see **STALK**.

haunch, *n.* *clunis, 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, *ludibrium*; = retreat, *receptaculum*; *2.* of animals, *ludibrium, † lustrum, cubile*. **haunted**, adj. — house, *domus ab umbris frequentata*.

have, v. tr. *1.* = to hold, carry, *habere, tenere* (= to hold); *gestare* (= to carry); to hold in the hand, (*in*) *manibus habere or tenere*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *secum habere or portare or gestare, esse cum alqd re* (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 alqs rei, alqd possidere*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium, magnam vim*); *tenere alqd* (= to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenere loca, summam imperii*), *alqd re praeditum or instructum or ornatum esse* (e.g. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart), or *inest et animi nobilitas, est in eo an. nob.*; *affectum esse alqd re*; to — an illness, *morbo correptum or affectum esse*; to — anyone or a thing = to use, *uti algo or alqd re*; to — favourable wind, *uti vento secundo*; to — success in war, *uti praeliis secundis*; to — a great deal of money, *divitiis or opibus et copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis auctum esse*; to — a friend in, *habere alqm amicum, uti algo amico*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; *4.* = to be obliged, i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; see **BE, DO, TAKE, GET, POSSESS**.

haven, *n.* *portus, -us* (lit. and fig.); *refugium, perfugium* (fig. refuge); *asylum* (= refuge); see **HARBOUR**.

havoc, havoc, *n.* *vastatio, (de)populatio* (= complete devastation); *eversio, excidium* (= destruction, e.g. of a town); *strages, caedes, -is, f.* (= slaughter).

haw, v. intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse, lingua haesitare*.

haw, v. tr. = spit up (*ex*)*sciere* (Cels.).

hawk, v. tr. = sell, *venditare*.

hawk, *n.* *accipiter, -tris, m.* **hawk-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

hay, *n.* *sternum (se-)*; make — while the sun shines, *vento, ut aiunt, uti secundo*. **hay-cock**, **hay-rick**, *n.* *fuens acervus* or *meta*. **hay-cutter**, *n.* *fuenscra, -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), *alra* (i.e. gambling); scil. *alea alqs rei* (= uncertainty); at —, *temere, forte, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. **II.** v. tr. *audere or tentare alqd* (= — with danger), *periculum facere alqs 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.* *nebulra* (= 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. *Pythagoraeos ferunt respondere solitos, Ipse dixit* = it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. *Ille, 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. asper* (= he-goat), or by special form (e.g., *ursus* = — bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

head, *I.* *n.* *1.* *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (= the top of anything, scil. *c. ori*); *vertex, -icis, m.* (= top of the —); *bulla* (= the thick part at the top, scil. *bulla clavi* = — of a nail); *occipitium, occiput* (= hinder part of the —); *biceps* (adj. = with two —s); *capita aut 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);

alqm totum oculis perlustrare or *pererrare* (= to examine from — to foot, all over); *praeceps* (adj. = — foremost); *capitis longitudine alqm superare* (to be a — taller); **2**, = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, as many opinions as —s; *numerus eorum, qui in eum locum conveniant, fuit quinquaginta capitula* (= the company was composed of fifty —); *virtutim* (= according to the number of —s); **3**, = life, *res capitis alicui agitur, caput alicui agitur* (= it costs him —); **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*; *fur, 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 confutabo et incerto* (= I don't know where my — stands, I am quite confused); *multa simul cogito* (= my — is quite full); *opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd* (= to get a foolish notion into one's —), *alqd memoria tenere* (= to have a thing in the —); **6**, = forepart of a thing, *superior (pars) or summus* (with noun), *pars prior* (= the first part), *prora* (= prow or fore-part of a ship), *fons, -tis, m, in caput*, or comb. *fons et caput* (= of a stream), *caput* (= — of a discourse); — of the table, *lectus summus* (see Smith "Dict. Antiq." art. *triclinium*); **7**, = countenance, resistance, resolution, to make — against, *alci resistere, alqm superare*. **II**, adj. in compound words, to be rendered with *primus* (= the first), *primarius, principis* or *potissimus* (= particular, special), *summus* or *maximus* (= chief, original).

III, v.tr. *alqm ducere, alci ducem* or *auctorem esse, alci* or *alci rei praeesse*. **head-ache**, *n*, *capitis dolor*. **head-band**, *n*, *infula, vittula, redimiculum*. **head-dress**, *n*, *vitta, redimiculum, mitra*. **header**, *n*, see *DIVE*. **headland**, *n*, *promontorium*. **headless**, adj. *capite praeciso*. **headlong**, adj. *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= foolish), *incautus* (= incautious), *imprudens* (= thoughtless), comb. *imprudens incautusque; imprudens, temerarius* (= rash, e.g. *vox temeraria*, a rash expression), comb. *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus, demens, praecipuus*. Adv. *temere*, or by adj. *praecipuus*. **head-man**, *n*, *praefectus* (with gen. or dat.), *magister, praeses, -ides* (= president, chairman). **head-piece**, *n*, *cassis, -idis, f.* (of metal), *pulea* (of leather). **head-quarters**, *n*, *praetorium*. **headship**, *n*, *locus princeps* or *primus, principatus, -us*. **headstrong**, adj. *pertinax, contumax* (= obstinate), *pericax*. **head wind**, *n*, *ventus adversus*. **heady**, adj. **1**, = headstrong, *vehemens* (= vehement, opp. *lenis, placidus*); **2**, = intoxicating, *fervidus*.

heal, **I**, v.tr. **1**, *alqm* or *alqd sanare, sanum facere, alci* or *alci rei mederi* (= to apply medicines, to restore), *alqm* or *alqd curare* (= to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); **2**, fig. *alqm* or *alci animum sanare, alqm ad sanitatem reducere* or *perducere* or *revocare, alci rei mederi*. **II**, v.inti. + *cure* (of wounds), *convalescere, 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, commoda, firma, prospera valetudo* (= good health; valetudo alone = state of health), *salus, -utis, f.*, *corporis* or *valetudinis integritas* (= sound constitution), *salubritas, salutem alicui propinare* (= to propose, drink the — off, *bene tibi! bene tibi!* (= your good —)). **healthful, healthy**, adj.

sanus, salvus (= in good condition, in good health), *integer* (= uninjured, sound), *valens, validus, firmus* (= strong), *robustus* (= robust, stout), comb. *robustus et valens, firmus et valens*; *saluber* or *salubris* (= of a place), *salutaris* (= salutary, wholesome, opp. *pestilens*), *sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus* (= safe and sound), *aer saluber* (= atmosphere, opp. *aer pestilens*), *mens sana* (= sound mind). Adv. *salubriter, belle*.

heap, **I**, *n*, *acervus, strues, -is, f.*, *cumulus agger* (= a mass, mound), to fall all in a —, *collabi, corrûere*. **II**, v.tr. **1**, *acervum construere, cumulum extruere, concervare, aggerare, congerere; **2**, fig. *alqm alqd re cumulare, alqd in alqm con-* (or *in-*) *gerere* (e.g. *conviciu* = abuse), *alqd alicui rei addere*.*

hear, v.tr. and intr. **1**, *audire, auscultare*, to — badly, *arduum esse* (never male *audire* = to be in bad re; ite); **2**, = to listen, *audire, auscultare* (= to be a listener), *alqd audire* (= to listen to), *alci rei rationem non habere* (= to make no account of), *alci aures dare* (= to lend an attentive ear), *alqm audire, alci auscultare* (= to follow an advice), *ausculta mihi* (= follow my advice); **3**, = to learn, (*ex*)*audire* (of gods hearing prayer, etc.), *percipere* (= to — distinctly, to understand), *accipere* (= to learn from hearsay), *exipere* or *excapere auribus* (= to — with pleasure, to receive, to catch), *alqd* or *de alqi re cognoscere* (= to become acquainted with), *comperire* (= to receive information); to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*; — a lecturer, *alqm audire, quantum audio* (= from what I —), *quod nos quidem audierimus* (= at least as far as I have heard), *de rebus suis alqm facere certiorum* (= to let a person — from one). **hearer**, *n*, *auditor* (to be an attentive —), *disponente audire alqm, studiosum esse alci audiendi, multum 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 *rehydum*.

heart, **n**, **1**, *lit* cor, *cordis, n*, *pectus, -oris, n*, (= the chest, breast); + *praeceps*, -orum, cor *pulsat* (= the heart beats); **2**, fig. of a country, *inferior alci terrae regio, interiori (-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); *natura vit bonus* (= good in —), *pectus, -oris, n* (= breast); *bonitas* (= good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (= kindness); *animus mitis* (= gentleness of —); *animus improbus, improbitas* (= depravity of —); *animus fractus* or *afflictus* (= a broken —); *ex animo* (= from the —), *ex (animi) sententia* (= from my —'s desire); I have at —, *alqd* or *alqs mihi curae* or *cordi est*; *alqd mihi summae curae est, alqd mihi in medullis est*; *nilil est mihi alqd re antiquius* (= I am particularly anxious); *nilil mihi potius est, quam ut*, etc. (= I have nothing more at — than that); to take to —, *alqd re (com)moveri*; to be grieved at — about, *alqd aigre ferre*; **4**, as endearing term, = my dear, *meum cor* or *animum mi*, *meum coraculum*; **5**, = courage, *animus*; **6**, = memory; by —, *memoriter, ex memoria*; to know by —, *memoria tenere* or *complecti, in memoria habere*; to learn

by —, *ediscere, memorias mandare, tradere, committere*; to say off by —, *memoriter pronuntiare* or *recitare, ex memoria exponere*. **heart-ache**, n. *dolor*; see GRIEF, SORROW. **heart-break**, n. *dolor*. **heart-breaking, heart-rending**, adj. *miserabilis, maestus, acerbus, flebilis*. **heart-broken**, adj. *animo fractus* or *afflictus*. **heart-burning**, n. fig. *odium oculorum* or *inclusum* (= secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (= secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (= pain). **heartfelt**, adj. *verus, sincerus, sine fuco* or *fallaciis*. **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); *perculsus, profligatus*, comb. *perculsus et abjectus* (= prostrated); *tristis, maestus* (= sad, sorrowful); 2, = cruel, *crudelis, ferreus, immitis, inhumanus, saevus, severus*. Adv. *timide, humili animo, demisse, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo*; *abjecte, abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo, demisso fractoque animo*; *timido animo, tristi animo*; *crudeliter, saeve, severe, inhumane*. **heartlessness**, n. *crudelitas, severitas, inhumanitas, saevitia*. **heart-shaped**, adj. *ad cordis speciem factus*. **heart-sick**, adj. *animo aeger*. **heart-whole**, adj. *nondum amore captus*. **heartily**, adj. 1, *verus* (= true, opp. *falsus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus*; *incorruptus* (= genuine, not bribed, opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (= candid); *simplex* (= upright); *integer* (= pure); *apertus* (= open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex*; 2, = vigorous, *vegetus, vividus, rigens* (= 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 fuco* or *fallaciis, alacriter, fortiter, firme, firmiter, 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* (= fieriness 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)calescere, fervefacere* (esp. in past. part.); 2 (fig.), *†cal(e)facere, accendere, incendere, inflammare*. **heat-ed**, adj., see *Hor.*

heath, n. 1, = a plant, *erice*, -es, f. (Plin.); 2, = a place overgrown with heath, *lota (-orum) deserta* or *incolta, campi incolti* (= barren country); 3, = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva*.

heathen, adj. *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Eecl.); otherwise *sacrorum Christianorum expers*; the —, *barbarae gentes*.

heave, I. v. tr. = to move upwards, *(at-) tollere, extollere, (at)levare*; *sustinere* (= to hold up, scil. arma); — a sigh, *gemitum dare, edere*. II. v. intr. *†aestuaré, fluctuare, †tumescere, †tumere* (of the waves, etc.), *anhelare* (of the breast).

heaven, n. 1, *caelum, †polus* (= sky); *†Olympus* (= abode of the gods); to praise anyone or anything to the skies, *alqm* or *alqd in caelum tollere*; by —! *medius fidius!* 2, = God, *Deus*

(*Optimus Maximus*), *di(t), (de) †supert*; may — fulfil your wishes! *di(t) tibi dent* (or *Deus tibi det*); if — pleases, *et di(t)s (or Deo) placet*; thank —! *di(t)s (or Deo) gratia!* in the name of —, *per Deum (or deos)*; for —'s sake! *per deos immortales! proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem*; — forbid, *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, difficilis, molestus* (= troublesome); it is — to bear, *aegre id fero*; it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — (indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad 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, *jejunos, frigidus*; *periculosus* (= dangerous); *mortiferus* (= fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); to labour under a — disease, *graviter aegrotare*. Adv. *graviter, difficulter, moleste, aegre; vasto corpore* (= — built); *magnopere*. **heavy-armed**, adj. *qui gravi armatu sunt, gravioris armatus*. **heaviness**, n. 1, *gravitas, pondus, -eris, 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. *fabriculosus*.

hector, v. intr. *se factare*. **hectoring**, adj. *gloriosus*.

hedge, I. n. *saepes*, -is, f. (*sep.*).

II. v. tr. *saepire*. **hedge-born**, adj. *tenui loco ortus*; *humili* or *obscuro* or *ignobili loco natus*. **hedge-hog**, n. *ericius, ernaceus* (Phn.), *echinus*.

heed, I. v. tr. 1, = take care, *alqd curare, observare*; 2, = obey, *alci oboedire* (*obed-*), *parere*. II. n. *cura*; take —, *(prae)parare alqd, ab alqre, ut or ne*. **heedful**, adj. 1, *cautus, circumspiciens*; 2, *oboediens*. Adv. *caute, oboedienter*.

heedless, 1, = neglectful, *neglegens* (*negligens*); 2, = rash, *temerarius*. Adv. *neglegenter, temere*. **heedlessness**, n. 1, *neglegentia*; 2, *temeritas*.

heel, I. n. 1, = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calx*; 2, = whole foot, to be at one's —, *alcs vestigijs instare, alcs vestigia premere, alqm vestigij sequi*; to fall head over —, *ire praecipitem per caput pedesque*. II. v. intr. of a ship, *labare* or *in latus labi*.

heft, n. *manubrium*.

helfer, n. *juventa*.

height, n. 1, lit. *altitudo* (e.g. *hominis, montis, etc.*), *proceritas* (= tallness); 2, fig. *altitudo, sublimitas*, or by adj. *summum* 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, exornare*; = to raise the price of an article, *pretium alcs 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*

nefarieque, nefande, scelesti, scelerate, impie, atrociter, flagitiose. **heinousness**, *n.* impietas, atrocitas, scelus, -ēris, *n.*, or facinus, -ōris, *n.* (= the act).

heir, *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* **heirress**, *n.* heres, *f.* **heirloom**, *n.* *alqd paternum (et avitum).* **heirship**, *n.* hereditas.

hell, *n.* 1, *inferi, Tartarus(as)* or pl. *Tartara*; 2, *eccl. t.t. Gehenna, Infernus.* **hellhound**, *n.* *Furva, Erin(n)ys.* **hellish**, *adj.* infernus (lit.), = dreadful, terribilis, = 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), *suppetuae* (= present aid, succour, of troops, etc.), *salus, -utis, f.* (= rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (= — in act and deed); with anyone's —, *alqis auxilio* or *ope* or *operā*, *alqo adiuvante*, *alqo adiutore*, *divina 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* (*adiuvare, alci subesse, and subvenire, succurrere, auxiliari* (rare)); so — me God, *ita me Deus adjuvet*, — I subvent, 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, adiutor* **helpful**, *adj.* utilis, aptus, idoneus; he is — to me, *auxilio mihi est*; to be —, = **HELPER**. **Adv.** *utiliter, apte.* **helping**, *adj.* *auxiliaris, auxiliarius* (more usually = belonging to auxiliary forces). **helpless**, *adj.* *inermis* (or -us), *inops* or *auxili inops, auxilio orbatu*; thoroughly —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus.* **helplessness**, *n.* *inopia.* **helpmeet**, *n.* *socius, consors, -tis, m. and f., maritus* (= husband), *uxor, f.* (= wife).

heiter-skeiter, *I. adj.* *praeceps.* **II. adv.** *raptim.*

hem, *I. n.* *limbus, instita* (both, however, = fringe or border sewn on). **II. v.tr.** 1, *suere* (= sew); 2, fig. — in, *circumseclere, obseclere, circumvallare* (with entrenchments).

hem, *I. v.intr.* to — and haw, *haestitare, 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.* *cavea.* **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, *aduceptor, (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*, † *gramen.* **herballist**, *n.* *herbarius.*

herculean, *adj.* *fortissimus* (= very strong).

herd, *I. n.* 1, *grex*; of large cattle, etc., *armentum*; of a —, *gregalis, gregarius*, in —s, *gregatim*; 2, = a company of people, *grex, multitudo, caterva*; the common —, *vulgus, -i, n.* **II. v.tr.** *pascere.* **III. v.intr.** *congregari.* **herdsman**, *n.* in gen. *pastor*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius.*

here, *adv.* *hic* (= where the speaker is); not far from —, *haud procul, hoc loco, hac regione* (= in this place); from — (hence), *hinc*; only — and there, *rarius* (*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, *heredium, 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, -onis, m.*; 2, = brave man, *vir fortis* or *fortissimus, dur 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 herosica, tempora, -um, herosica*), *praestans*; 2, = brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; = godly, *divinus*; = superhuman, *major quam pro homine* or *plus quam humanus*; = incredible, *incredibilis.* **Adv.** *fortiter, invicte, praestanter* **heroine**, *n.* 1, = demi-goddess, *heroina, herois*; 2, = brave woman, *femina fortissima, praestantissima, etc.*; 3, — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est.* **heroism**, *n.* *virtus, -utis, animus fortis* or *fortis et invictus* (= brave spirit); = greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo.*

heron, *n.* *ardea.*

hers, *pron.* *suis* (in reference to the main subject); *ejus, illius* (not in reference to the main subject).

herself, *pron.* (*ea*) *ipsa, se, etc.* (in ref. to subj. of sentence).

hesitate, *v. intr.* 1, *dubitare* with *infin.* (but *non dubitare quin*), *dubium* (= doubtful) or *incertum* (= uncertain) *esse*; I — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; 2, = to get confused in speaking, *haerere, haesitare.* **hesitation**, *n.* 1, *dubitatio, haesitatio*; 2, *haesitatio, haesitantia linguae.*

heterogeneous, *adj.* *diversus et dissimilis.* **heterogeneousness**, *n.* *natura diversa et dissimilis.*

new, v.tr. *caedere, concidere* (scil. lignum). **newer**, n. *qui ligna caedit*. **newn**, adj. *quadratus* (e.g. saxum).

hexameter, n. *hexameter* (or *-trus*).

hey, interj. *aja! age!* **heyday**, n. (*aetatis*) *foes, floris, m., robur, -ris, n.*

hiatus, n. *hiatus, -us* (in sound); there is an — (in M.S.), *alqd deest*.

hibernal, adj. *hibernus*. **hibernate**, v.intr. 1, = to pass the winter, *hibernare*; 2, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.

hiccough, hiccup, n. *singultus, -us* (Plin.).

hide, I. n. *corium, tergum, vellus, -eris, n., pellis*. II. v.tr. *obdere, abscondere, condere, celare, occultare, occultare*; — and seek, (*pueros*) *latitantes conquerere*. **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), *procursus* (= stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (= rising from below up to heaven), *acutus* (= sharp, clear, of tones); most —, *summus* (opp. *imus, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the —est God, *Deus supremus, Deus optimus maximus*; to fifty feet —, *quinquaginta pedes altus*; to be fifty feet —, *in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum eminere*; 2, a — price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare*; to buy at — price, *magno or (pretio) impenso emere* (dear); to rise, to bid —er (at an auction), *contra hieri*; to set a — value on, *alqd magni aestimare, alqd magno aestimare, alci rei multum tribuere*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; to stand —er than, *praestare alci rei*; 3, fig. it is too — for me, *alqd mente meae assequi or capere non possum*; 4, = bad, of meat, etc., *rancidus, puter (putris)*. II. adv. *alte*; to aim —, *magnas res appetere*. **high-born**, adj. *generosus, nobili loco ortus*. **high-bred**, adj. 1, by birth, *generosus*; 2, fig. *generosus, urbanus*. **high-day**, n. *dies festus*. **high-flown**, adj. *tumidus*; to use — words, *amplius, nullum modum habere*. **high-handed**, adj. *superbus, imperiosus*. **high-heeled**, adj. — boot, *coturnus* (of tragedy). **highlands**, adj. *loca montuosa, -orum*. **highlander**, n. *homo montanus*. **highly**, adv. *magni* (e.g. *magni aestimare*, to value —), *valde, magnopere*. **high-mettled**, adj. *acer*. **high-minded**, adj. *magnanimus, generosus*. **high-mindedness**, n. *magnanimitas*. **highness**, n. *altitudo*; of price, *cortitas*. **high-priced**, adj. *cortus*. **high-priest**, n. *Pontifex Maximus*. **high-shouldered**, adj. *gibber* (= hunch-backed). **high-spirited**, adj. *generosus, fortis, animosus*. **high-treason**, n. *majestas, perduellio*. **high-water, high-tide**, n. *plurimus aestus, -us, accessus, -us*. **highway**, n. *via*. **highwayman**, n. *latro, gravior*.

hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (= merriness); = joy, *laetitia, animus laetus or hilaris*.

hill, n. *collis, m.*; = height, *altus*; = mound,

tumulus; = elevated spot, *locus editus or superior*; up —, *acclivis, adj.*; *adverso collis, adv.*; down —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*). **hillock**, n. *tumulus*. **hilly**, adj. *† clivosus, montuosus*.

hilt, n. *capulus*.

hind, n. = female stag, *cerva*.

hind, n. 1, = servant, *domesticus* (= house-servant), *servus*; 2, = peasant, *agricola, rusticus, arator* (= ploughman).

hind, adj. *aversus* (= wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posterior* (= hinder).

hindermost, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; = the last of a number, *ultimus*; = the most remote, *extremus*.

hinder, v.tr. *impedire, prohibere alqm or alqd, (ab) alqa re, quin or quominus*; — in a thing, *impedimento esse alci (alci rei) ad alqd*; in gen. *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciendum*; = to be in the way of, *obstare alci and alci rei*; = to oppose, *officere alci and alci rei, prohibere or arcere alqm alqd re or ab alqd re*; = to retard, *retardare alqm ad alqd faciendum or ab alqd re faciendum or in alqd re*; = to delay a thing, *moram facere alci rei, alci obstare, officere, or with quominus or quin*. **hinderer**, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacia*), = who interrupts anyone in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonia*); = interrupter, *interceptor*. **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 alqis rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum*. II. v.intr. *alqd re contineri, in alqd re versari*; see above.

hint, I. n. *significatio*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est*. II. v.intr. *alqd alci sub(j)icere* (= to remind privily).

hip, n. *occidens*.

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 conducticius, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo (vales) mercede conductus* (= engaged for hire). II. adj. *venalis*; see VENAL. **hirer**, n. *conductor*.

his, adj. *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus, illius* (if not referring to the subject); — own, *suus (proprius)* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); is not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically.

hiss, I. v.intr. *sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum mittere* or (*e*)*fundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere* (*stridere*). II. v.tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*; to — off (a bad actor off the stage) (*e scenâ sibilis*) *excludere*. III. n. *sibilus* (poet. pl. *sibila*).

hist! interj. *st!*

historian, n. *rerum* (*gestarum* or *antiquarum*) *scriptor or auctor*, in the context only *scriptor*; *historicus*. **historic**, adj. *historicus*; — style of writing, *genus historiarum* (opp. *genus oratoriarum, etc.*); by *historiae rerum* (e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum or historiarum fides, fides historiarum*); — 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. *scenoticus* (scen.); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — art, *ars ludicra*.

hit, *I.* v. tr. 1, lit. *ferire, tundere, percutere*; = not to miss, *tangere* (in gen. = to touch); to — with a blow, *to*; to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi* or *ici*; to — the mark, *collinere* or *scopum ferire* (lit. and fig. but rare); 2, — it off = to agree, *convenire*; to be hard —, *probe tactum esse*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd offendere*, in *alqm* or *alqd incidere, incurrere*; Prov. "you have — the nail on the head," *acu sagittae*; the word — us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be — by calamities, *calamitate affligi*. **II.** n. 1, *ictus*, —us; 2, = a casual event, *fors, fortis, f.*; a lucky —, *fortuna secunda, felicitas*; = injury, *plaga*; "a —," *hoc habet* (= "he has caught it"); 3, = a sudden idea, *occulatio 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, (*apum*) *examen*; 2, = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alvus* or *alveus*. **II.** v. tr. = to — bees, in *alveum congerere*.

ho! interj. *heus!*

hoar, adj. *canus, + incanus*; — antiquity, *antiquitas ultima*. **hoar-frost**, n. *pruina, pruinae* (the latter esp. of continued frost). **hoary**, adj. *canus, + incanus*.

hoard, *I.* n. (= a large stock) *copula, taceamus*, 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. *lentis*); to demand till one becomes —, *asque ad ravim poscere*. Adv. *raucè* voc. **hoarseness**, n. *rauca vox*; — of throat, *fauces raucae*.

hoax, *I.* n. *ludificatio*, or circumloc. by verb. **II.** v. tr. *alci illudare, alqm (lepide) ludificare*.

hobble, v. intr. *claudicare* (lit. and fig.). **hobblingly**, adv. *claudicando*.

hobby, n. 1, = a stick or figure of a horse, on which boys ride, + *arando*, to ride on a —, + *equitare* in *arundine longa*. 2, = favourite object, everyone has his —, *trahit quemque sua voluptas*, to be on one's —, *ineptus suis plaudere*.

hobgoblin, n. *lucra*.

hobnob, v. intr. *alqo familiariter uti*.

hock, n. *poples, -itus, m.*

hockey, n. *pila*, to play —, *pilis ludere*.

hodge-podge, n. *sarrago* (Juv.).

hoe, *I.* n. = a rake for hoeing the ground, *ligo, ligonia, m.*, *marra* (Plin.); = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *rastrum*; (if a small one) *rastellus*; = a weeding-hook, *sarrulum*. **II.** v. tr. *sarrire* (= to weed with a hook).

hog, n. *sus, sus, m.* and *f.*, *porcus*. **hog-gish**, adj. 1, lit. *suillus*; 2, fig. see GLEETONOUR.

hog-head, n. *doltum* (= 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, *tendere; habere, obtinere, possidere* (= to possess), *gestare* (= to carry); — an office, *gerere* (e.g. *praetorium*);

2, = to contain, *capere, continere*; 3, = to uphold, *sustinere, sustentare*; 4, = to keep against attack, *defendere*; 5, = to conduct, *agere, habere* (e.g. *comitia*, an election); — a festival, *celebrare*; 6, see CONSIDER, THINK. **III.** v. intr. = to hold good, *certum esse*; it —s, *(res) convenit cum alqd re, in* or *ad alqd ut* or acc. and infin.; — back, *retinere, cunctari* (= to delay); — forth (= to extend) *porrigere, extendere*; = to propose, fig. *proponere, praferre, praebere*; = to discontinue, *concionari*; — in, lit. *equum inhiere*; fig. *reprimere, cohibere*; — on, — one's course, *cursum tenere*; — out (= to endure) *durare, (alqd) sustinere, perferre*, — up, see HOLD, *II.* 3; — with, *cum alqo consentire, convenire*. **holder**, n. 1, *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 —, *pertundere*; 2, = a small, miserable hut, a wretched —, *gurgustium*.

hollow, *I.* adj. 1, (*con*)*avus*; eaten up, hollowed out, *cavus* (e.g. *crecae arboris truncus*); — teeth, *dentes cavi* (Plin.); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concura* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way); to make —, *alqd excavare*; 2, = deep, hoarse in sound, *fusus* (= the tone of the voice, opp. *candidus*), *asper, raucus*; 3, = not sincere, *vanus* (= empty), *simulatus, fucatus, fucus* (= with only the outward appearance); see FAIRER. **II.** n. *cavum, foramen*; see HOLE; = valley, *convallis, vallis (vallis)*, —is, m. **III.** v. tr. (*excavare*).

holy, adj. *sacer* (= sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus*; inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, religious (e.g. *tomba, oaths*); = august, venerable, *augustus*; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*; = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*. Adv. *sancte, religiose, pie, auguste*. **Holy Ghost**, n. **Spiritus Sanctus*. **holiness**, n. *sanctitas, religio* (attaching to an object of regard), *cærimonius* (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* at *domicilium*; at —, *domi, inter suos*; to be at —, *domi esse, in patria esse*; at my —, *domi meae* (thine, 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 carcere* 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 sub 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 — MURDERER.

homily, n. *oratio quas de rebus divinis habetur*.

homoeopathy, n. *ex modèndi ratione 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 alqd re ratio*.

homonymous, adj. *eodem nomine*.

honest, adj. *bonus, probus*; = without trickishness, *sincerus, sine fuco et fallacis*; = one in whose words and actions we may trust, *fidus*; = frank, *simplex, candidus*; = genuine, *antiqua fide*; = pure, unstained, *integer, sanctus, incorruptus*; to lose one's — name, *boni viri nomen amittere*. Adv. *probe, integre, sancte, sine fraude*; *sine fuco et fallacis* (= without deceit); *simpliciter, candidè* (= 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*; = carefreeness (as regards other people's property), *abstinentia*; to show —, *fidem adhibere in alqd 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 *suauietas* (= mildness); my — (= my darling), *deliciae meae, voluptas mea*. **honeycomb**, n. *farus*, to take the —, *farum eximere*; the cell of a —, *castrum*. **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 *FEF.*

honour, I. n. 1, = official distinction, *dignitas, honos (honor), honores gradus, -us*, highest —, *amplissimus dignitatus gradus*; 2, = moral quality, *honestas, honos*, 3, = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; of a woman, = chastity, *pudor, pudicitia*; 4, = respect felt, *verecundia*; 5, = mark of respect, *honos*; to pay the last —, *iusta rei facere* or *solvere*. II. v.tr. 1, = celebrate, *honorare, decorare, celebrare*; 2, = esteem, *colere, diligere, vereri*. **honourable**, adj. *honoratus* (= very much honoured, e.g. the army, *militia*), causing or bringing honour, *honestus, honorificus, honorabilis* (very seldom, although once in Cic.); = proper, *decorus*; = praiseworthy, *laudabilis, laude dignus, praedicabilis*; = glorious, *gloriosus* (e.g. *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, mutilla*, a fillet of net-work for covering the hair, *reticulum*. **hoodwink**, v.tr. *alci illudere, alqm ludificari, fallere*.

hoof, n. *ungula*; cloven —, *ungula bisulca* (Plin.).

hook, I. n. 1, *hamus (piscarius), uncus* (= a large iron —); by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*; 2, = a sickle, *falx*. II. v.tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere*; to — on, *alci rei or in alqd 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. *upupu, epops, -opsis, m.*

hoot, v.intr. (of owls), *canere*; (of men), *vociferari, alci obstreperè*; — off the stage, *alqm explodere*. **hooting**, n. *cantus, -us, carmen* (of owls), *voces, vociferatio, clamor* (of men).

hop, v.intr. (of birds), *sulcare* (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, *ex(s)pectatio*; a gleam of —, *specula*, — of, *spes alcy rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*), = probability of, *opinio alcy rei*; I have — that, etc., *spero fore ut, etc.*; I have no — in, *despero de alqd 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 —, *optima* or *egregiae* or *summæ spei, eximia spe*. Adv. *cum magna spe*. **hopeless**, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus, tæspes* (= 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.*; *cateria* (of people); = wandering tribe, *vagus* with noun (e.g. — of Gaetulians, *Gaethuli vagi*).

horizon, n. 1, lit. * *horizon, finiens circulus*; the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranei parte, sol emergit supra terram*, 2, *fig.* = the sky in gen. *caelum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *caelum vacuum*), = view, *ad(s)pectus, -us* (= view from a mountain); *conspectus* (= sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd ad(s)pectum nostrum definit*, 3, *fig.* = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —, *alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit*). **horizontal**, adj. *aequus, libellatus*. Adv. *ad libram*.

horn, n. 1, lit. *cornu*, 2, *fig.* = the horns of the moon, *cornua lunae*, 3, = drinking-cup, *poculum*, 4, = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina, tuba*; to blow the —, *cornu* or *buccinam inflare*. **horned**, adj. *corniger, cornutus*. **hornless**, adj. *non cornutus*, (of an animal by nature without horns, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutilus (cornutus)*.

horny, adj. *corneus*

hornet, n. *crabro*.

horn-pipe, n. *saltatio*.

horoscope, n. *horoscopus* (Peis), to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

horrible, horrid, adj. *horrendus, horribilis, terribilis, nefarius, nefandus, foedus*. Adv. *terribilem in modum, nefarie, foede*. **horribleness**, n. *foeditas*, better use adj. with n. (e.g. the — of the thing, *res horrenda*). **horrify**, v.tr. (*ex*) *terrere, perterrere, obstupescere*, to be horrified, *obstupescere*. **horror**, n. 1, = fear, *horror, timor, pavor*, 2, = hatred, *odium*; 3, = a monster, a perfect —, *monstrum portentum*.

horse, n. 1, *equus (crus), equa* (the name of the species), common —, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *mannus*; a swift fleet —, *veredus*; a gelding, *castratus*; 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 equos vendit*. **horse-flesh**, n. 1, = meat, *caro*

equina; 2, = horses, *equi*, **horse-fly**, n. *orstrus, tabanus*, **horse-hair**, n. *prilus equinus*, **horse-laugh**, n. *mus risus, -us, cachinnus*, **horseman**, n. *eques, -itis, m.*, **horseman-ship**, n. *equitandi ars*, **horse-race**, n. *curriculum equorum, cursus (-us) equorum* or *equester, equorum certamen* (as a contest), **horse-shoe**, n. *sola ferrea* (in ancient times *sola sparte* or simply *sparte*, 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 **EX-HORTATION** **hortatory**, adj *monens*

horticulture, n *hortorum cultura* or *cultus, -us*

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 *hostia*

host, n 1, = number, *multitudo*, a - of, *sexcenti* (see -), 2, = army, *exercitus, -us*

hostage, n. *obes, -itis, m*

hostel(ry), n *caupona* **hostler**, n. *stabularius* (in gen.), *agaso* (= 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), *ardens* (= of a white heat), *aestuans, ardens, flagrans*, 2, fig *calidus, fervidus, fervens, flagrans, ardens*, see **BAG-R**, to be --, *fervere, audire, aestuare*, to become --, *fervescere, effervesce, incandesce, (in)andesce*, to make -, *calificare, fervificare* Adv *calide, fervide, ferventer, acriter, acide* **hotbed**, n 1, lit *locus stercoratus*, 2, fig *semen* (= seed) **hotheaded**, adj *vincendus, ingenio procerps, temerarius, imprudens*, **houthouse**, n. see **HOT-BED**, **GREENHOUSE**

hotel, n. *deversorium, caupona* (= a tavern), *hospitium*

hound, I. n *canis (venaticus), canis venator*, to keep a pack of -s, *canes adire ad venandum* II. v tr, to - on, *aliqui inquirere, urgere, kcescere, 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 subvacuum*, to spare a few --s from one's studies, *aliquid subvacui temporis studiis suis subtrahere*, from -- to --, *in horas* **hour glass**, n. *horologium*, **hourly**, adj. *singulis horis*

house, I. n. *domus, -us, 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, ostriam* (= 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, -us, f.*, *familia, omnes sui* (*mei*, etc), II. adj. *domesticus*; -- gods, *lares, -um, m.*, *penates, -um*, **householder**, n. *paterfamilias*, **house-keeper**, n *quae res domesticas dispensat* **house-keeping**, n *cura rei domesticae*, **house-maid**, n. *ancilla*, **house-warming**, n to give a --, *domum amicis exceptis tanquam inaugurare* **house-wife**, n *hera* **house-wifery**, n *diligentia, cura domestica*

hovel, n. *tugurium, gurgustium*

hover, v intr *circum volitare* (lit. and fig)

how, adv 1, as interrog particle, *qui? quid?* -- m or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?* (to express surprise), *quid? quidem?* -- are you? -- do you do? = *quomodo cates?* at *valdes?* -- does it happen that, etc? = *qui tandem fit, ut, etc?* = what now, or what then? *quid porro?* -- but what? *quid vero?* = many? = *quot?* -- few! = *quotusquisque!* (e.g. - few philosophers are there that, etc! *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui, etc?*) -- often? = *quot(a)s?* -- great? -- *quantus?* -- dear? -- much? what price? = *quanti?* *quanto?* 2, in exclamations, *quam, quantopere*, -- well you have done! -- *quam bene fecisti!* -- much could I wish? = *quam or quantopere 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 vanae nostris contentiones!*) 3, as a relative adv = by what means, *quemadmodum* (= according to what, etc), = by what means, *quomodo*, = in what manner, *qui ratione*, -- under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*, they fix -- to carry out the remainder, = *reliqua, qui ratione agi placeat, constituent*, I don't know -- this always happens, = *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*, **howbeit**, adv (at) *tamen* **however**, I. adv *quomodo, quomolibet, quantumvis* (e.g. -- great, *quomodo 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, *frenire*, 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, -us), *ejulatio*, or, of several together, *complanatio, lamentatio*

hubbub, n *tumultus, -us*

huckster, I. n *caupo, institor* II. v. int *cauponam exercere*

huddle, n. *turba*; huddled together, *confecti*

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 alios conquiratur, praemandare*

huff, n. *impetus*, -ūs (= fit); *ira*, *iracondia*; be in a —, *trasci*, *molestie ferre*.

hug, I. v. tr. *amplecti*, *complecti*; — the shore, *litus ūmare*; — oneself, *se ūctare*, *gloriari*. II. n. *complexus*, -ūs.

huge, adj. *immanis*, *vastus* (= immense in gen.); *immensus* (= unusually great), large = *ingens* (e.g. tree, arbor; sum of money, pecunia; genius, talent, ingenium); of — depth, *imensa*, *infinita altitudine*. Adv. *valde*, *magno opere*.

hugeness, n. *magnitudo*, *moles* (= bulk).

hulk, n. (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis*.

hull, n. the — of a nut, *cortex*; *folliculus* (= little bag, hence husk).

hum, I. v. intr. *fremere*, *strepere*, † *susurrare*, *murmurare*, *murmur edere*; *strulorem edere*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = sing softly, *secum canere*, *cantare*. II. n. *fremitus*, -ūs (in gen.); *murmur*, -ūs, n. (of men and bees), † *susurrus*, *stridor*, *bombus*, *comprobatio* (= applause). III. interj. *hem!*

human, adj. *humanus*; by the gen. pl. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores*); = mortal, *mortalis*; — feelings (in gen.), *humanitas*. Adv. *humano modo* (= after the manner of men). **humane**, adj. = kind, affable, *misericors*, *clemens*. Adv. *clementer*.

humaneness, n. *clementia*, *miseriordia*. **humanity**, n. 1, = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *condicio humana*; 2, = mankind, *human race*, *humanum* or *hominum genus*, -eris, n., *gens humana*; 3, = kind feelings, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *miseriordia*. **humanize**, v. tr. = to make a person more civilized, *alqm humanum reddere*, *excolere*; see **CIVILIZE**. **humankind**, n. *genus humanum*.

humble, I. adj. *humilis*; = lowly, meek, *submissus*, *demissus* (opp. *elatus*); = modest, *modestus*, *moderatus*, *verecundus*; = suppliant, *supplex*, comb. *humilis* et *supplex* (e.g. *oratio*); = low, *humilis* (e.g. *humili loco ortus*); to show oneself —, *submisce* *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 supplicem orare*. II. v. tr. = to break anyone's bold spirit, *infringere*, *frangere* *alqm* or *alqs audaciam*, *comprimere* *alqs audaciam*, comb. *frangere* *alqm* et *communire*; to — oneself, *se* or *animum* *submittere*, *submisce* *se gerere*, *comprimere* *animos suos*. **humbling**, **humiliating**, adj. use n. *dedecus*, -eris, n. (e.g. he found it —, *quod dedecus esse putavit*). **humiliation**, n. *dedecus*, -eris, n.; see **DISGRACE**. **humility**, n. = lowness of spirits, *animus submissus*, *demissus* = lowness of origin, *humilitas*; = modesty, *modestia*; * *humilitas* (as a Christian virtue).

humbug, I. n. *gerae*, *nugae*, *tricae*. II. v. tr. *alci illudere*, *alqm ludificare*, *alci verba dare*, *alqm circumvenire*, *circumducere*.

humdrum, adj. *iners*, *tardus*, *seynis* (= 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*, -ūs; *ingenium*, *natura*; arbitrary —, *libido* (*lub-*); in gen., = propensities, *studii*, -orum; = general temper of the mind, *animi habitus*, -ūs; temporary —, *animi motus*, -ūs; disposition in gen., *animus*; = inclination, *voluntas*; = a quiet disposition, *animus tranquillus*; the best — towards, *summa in alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *bene affectum esse*; to be in ill —,

male affectum esse, *morosum esse*; ill. —, *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*; I am in the —, *libet* (*lub-*) *mihi alqd facere*; 3, = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (*lepor-*), -eris, m. (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (= mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *cavillatio* (= raillery); *jocus*; *facetiae*. II. v. tr. *alci obtemperare*; *indulgere*, *alci morem gerere*, *morigerari*. **humourist**, n. 1, *homo jocosus*, *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus*, 2, = an ill-tempered man, *homo 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), *gubber*, -eris, n. (Plin.). **hump-backed**, adj. *gubber*.

hunch, n. see **HUMP**.

hundred, adj. *centum*; every —, *centent*, -ae, -a (also = — at once); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or —s, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; a — times, *centi(en)s*; a — thousand, *centum milia*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of one — years, *centum annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *saculum*. **hundred-fold**, adj. † *centuplus*, † *centuplicatus*, to bear fruit a —, *cum centesimo efferre*. **hundred-handed**, adj. † *centimanus*. **hundred-headed**, adj. † *centiceps*. **Hundredweight**, n. *centum(p)ondium* (ante class.).

hunger, I. n. *fumes*, -is; lit. and fig., — after gold, *fumes auri*; = starvation, *inedia*; — is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fumes*. II. v. intr. *esurire*, to — after, *alqd atire*, *alqs rei avidum esse*. **hungry**, adj. *esuriens*, *jejunus*, *famelus* (ante and post class.). Adv. *avide*; see **EAGERLY**.

hunt, I. v. tr. *venari*, — after, *alqd* (con)secrari. II. n. *venatio*, *venatus*, -ūs. **hunter**, **huntsman**, n. *venator*. **huntress**, n. *venatrix*.

hurdle, n. *crates*, -is

hurl, v. tr. *juocere*, *jaculari*, (con)jocere. **hurling**, n. *conjectus*, -ūs.

hurly-burly, n. *tumultus*, -ūs; see **TUMULT**, **NOISE**.

hurrah, see **HURRA**.

hurricane, n. *tempestas* (*forda*), *turbo*, -inis, m. (= whirlwind), *procella*.

hurry, I. v. tr. *accelerare*; *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare* (= to rouse), *rapere* (= to carry off), *urgere* (= to press on), *stimulare*, *stimulus alci admoovere*. II. v. intr. *festinare*, *properare*, *naturare*, *whither are you —ing? quo te agis?* — about, *discutere* (in different directions), *repulare*; — away, *alripiere*, *rapere*, *trahere* (= to drag); — on, *maturare*, *urgere*, *festinare*. III. n. *festinatio*, *trepidatio* (= alarm). **hurried**, adj. *properus*, *citatus*, *citus*, *praeceps*. Adv. *festinanter*, *propere*, *cursim*, *rapidim*.

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 —, *dolet*, mostly ante class. and colloquial). III. n. 1, = a wound, *vulnus*, -eris, n.; 2, = injury, *damnum*. IV. adj. 1, *sancius* (= wounded); 2, fig. *conturbatus*, *tristis*. **hurtful**, adj. *nocens*, *noxius*, *perniciosus*, *ex-tionus*, *exitialis*, *damnosus*. Adv. *perniciose*. **hurtfulness**, n. *perniciēs*.

husband, I. n. *maritus*, *vir*, *conju(n)x*, -ūgis, m. and f.; a young married man, *novus maritus*. II. v. tr. *rem familiarem curare*, *alci rei pcurare*

husbandman, n. *agricola*, m. *arator* (= ploughman). **husbandry**, n. 1, *res rustica*, *res rusticae* (= the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura*, *agricultio* (or as two words); 2, = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*, 3, = economy, as, good —, *frugalitas*.

hush, I. interj. *st' tace*, pl. *tacēte*. II. v. tr. *restringere*, *exstringere* (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) *raucus*, see **HOARSE**.

hustings, n. *suggestus*, -*us* (*suggestum*) (= platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

hustle, v. intr. *alpin cubito offendere*, *premere*.

hut, n. *casa* (— a small —, cottage), *lugurium*.

hutch, n. *cavea* (= cage).

huzzá, I. interj. *ejá! ejé! evoe! to! to!* II. n. (= a shout of joy), *clamor et gaudium*. III. v. intr. (ac) *clamare*, *conclamare*, *succlamare*, see **SHOUT**.

hyacinth, n. *hyacinthus* (*hyacinthos*).

Hyades, n. *Hyades*, -*um*, f.; *surulae* (mis-translation of *vades*, as though from *ūs* = pig, instead of *ūvēr* = to rain).

Hymen, n. *Hymen* or *Hymenaeus* **Hy- meneal**, adj. *nuptialis*.

hymn, I. n. *hymnus*, = In honour of Apollo or other gods, a song of triumph, *paean*, -*ānis*, m. II. v. tr. *cantu alcis laudes prosequi*.

hyperbole, n. *hyperbole* (or *hyperboli*), -*es*, f., *veritatis superlatio et tractio* **hyperboli- cal**, adj. *veritatis modum excedens*.

Hyperborean, adj. + *Hyperboreus*.

hypercritical, adj. *iniquus*, *severus* Adv. *numā cum severitate* **hypercriticism**, n. *numa severitas*.

hypochondria, n. *atra* or *nigra bilis*. **hypochondriacal**, adj. *melancholicus*.

hypocrisy, n. (dis) *simulation*, *fraus*, -*dis*, f., *mendacium*, without —, *ex animo*.

hypocrite, n. (dis) *simulator* **hypocriti- cal**, adj. *simulatus*, *factus*. Adv. *simulate*, *facte*.

hypothesis, n. *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion), *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition), *conjectura* (= con- jecture), on this —, *quo posito*, *quibus positis*.

hypothetical, adj. *opiniabilis* Adv. *to speak*, *ex conjectura* or *de re opiniabilis dicere*, if this be — granted, *hoc concesso* or *posito*.

hysteria, n. 1, mod. tt * *hysteria*; 2, = excitement, *furo*, *animi* or *mentis motus*, -*ūs*, *commotio*, *animus* (com) *motus*. **hysterical**, adj. 1, *hystericus* (Plin.), 2, † *furens*, *mente* (com) *motus*.

I.

I, pron. *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only ex- pressed in Latin when we wish to speak em- phatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I — myself, *ego ipse*, *egomet ipse*, *ipse*; — at least, *ego quidem*, *equidem*.

iambio, I. adj. *iambus*. II. n. *iambus*.

ice, n. *glacies*, *gelu*; to break the —, *fig. viam aperire*. **ice-berg**, n. *glacier motes*, -*is*, *ice- ole*, n. † *stiria* **icy**, adj. 1, lit. *glacialis*, *gelidus*, *frigidus*; 2, *fig. use superbus*. Adv. *superbe*.

idea, n. = — of anything, *notio* (*notionem*

appello, quod Graeci tum *ἐννοια*, tum *πρόληψιν* duunt. *Ius est insita, et ante percepta cuiusque formae cognitio, enodationis indigens*, Cic.), = the apprehension of anything, *intellegentia* (*intellig-*), *intellectus*, -*ūs* (Quint.), the — which we form therefrom, opinion, *opinio*, = the picture we have of anything, *imago*, *effigies*; = the expecta- tion we base upon the latter, *ex(s)pectatio*; = the — formed of anything, *informatio*; the — we 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 cog- nitio*; *praenotio insita* or *insita praeceptaque cognitio*, *quod natura inculcat in mentibus*, = an innate — of God, *informatio Dei animo antecepta*; obscure —, *cognitio indagatoris indigens*; to form a correct — of, *recte sentire de alqđ re*; to have no — of, *notionem alqđ rei nullam habere*, *alqđ ignorare*; to have a false, wrong — of, *prava de alqđ re sentire*, to have a clear — of, *perspectum habere alqđ*, 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 dis- honourable, *non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia*, that — of Aristippus, *illud Aristippum*; (*idea*, *idéa*, in the meaning of Plato's system of mental philosophy, is generally rendered by Cic. by *idea*, with *species*, e.g. *hanc illi idéam appellant, jam a Platone iam nominatam, nos recte speciem possumus dicere*; and in Senec. by *idea* or *exem- plar rerum*), to raise the mind to the — (in the sense of modern metaphysics), *a consuetudine oculorum mentis a rem abducere*; = definition of fear, *metus*, -*ūs* (e.g. to be subordinate to the — of fear, etc., *sub metu subiectum esse*). **Ideal**, I. adj. 1, *optimus*, *summus* (= the best, most ex- cellent), = most perfect, *perfectissimus* (rare), *perfectus* et *omnibus numeris absolutus*; = most beautiful, *pulcherrimus*; 2, = intellectual, *quod tantummodo ad cogitationem valet, quod non sensu, sed mente censuratur*. II. n. singularis quaedam summae perfectionis species animo informata, sin- gularis quaedam summae perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione 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 alqđ rei*, *optima et perfecta alqđ rei species*, *optimum*, = what we picture in our minds as the — of anything, *effigies*, *imago*, *simu- lacrum* (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. *prudētia specimen pontificis maximus*, Qu. Scævola). Very often an — may also be rendered by adjs., *sum- mus*, *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, normae oratoris et regula*), a beau — of a state, *imago civitatis*, *quasi cogitationes tantum et mente completi, nullo autem modo in vitam homi- num introducere possumus* (= an — state); a state of the highest perfection, *civitas perfectissima*; = pattern, model of a state, *exemplar republi- cae et formae*; — of a state in Plato, *illa com- menticia Platonis civitas*; *civitas, quam sinit Plato, cum optimum reipublicae statum exquireret*. **Idealism**, n. *ars* or *vis animo sibi fingendi alqđ*. **idealist**, n. *qui alqđ sibi animo fingit*. **Ideali- ze**, v. tr. *speciem alqđ rei animo sibi fingere*, *concipere*, *informare*, *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem 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*. **Identify**, *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**, = genius or peculiar cast of a language, *idioma, -atis, n* (Gram.). **Idiomatic**, *adj.* *proprius*. *Adv.* *proprie*.

Idiot, *n.* *lit.* and *fig* (*homo*) *stultus*, see **FOOL**. **Idiocy**, *n.* *stultitas, stultitia*

Idle, **I.** *adj.* **1**, = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, iners, sequus, deses, -idis, 2, = useless, *inutilis, vanus, irritus*, see **USELESS**, **VAIN**; **3**, = trifling, unprofitable, *lævis, vili*; see **INSIGNIFICANT**. *Adv.* *ignave, segniter, frustra, incassum* (or as two words). **II.** *v.intr.* *cessare, nihil agere*. **Idleness**, *n.* **1**, *cessatio, otium*; **2**, = laziness, *segnitia, pigritia, desidia*. **Idler**, *n.* *homo deses*; = 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 Father); **2**, *fig* *amores, deliciae, comb.* *amores et deliciae* (of a beloved person). **Idolator**, *n.* *deorum pictorum cultor*. **Idolatrous**, *adj.* **idolatricus, fctos deos colens*. **Idolatry**, *n.* *deorum pictorum (or simulacrorum) cultus, -tis*, to practise —, *colere deos fctos, alqd pro deo venerari*.

Idyl, *n.* *carmen bucolicum, bucolica, -orum* (of a poem). **Idyllic**, *adj.* by circumloc (e.g. an — future of leisured life, *pulcherrima quaedam vitae umbratilis descriptio*).

If, *conj.* *si* (with the indic mood if we merely speak about the reality of a thing, with the subj. if we represent anything as possible, probable, or doubtful); — every event is determined by fate, we cannot be too cautious, *si futo omnia sunt, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiores simus*, a whole day would not be sufficient, — I were to enumerate, *dies deficiat, si velim numerare*; in comparisons (e.g. — anything of that kind delights me, it is painting, *si quid gravior istiusmodi 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, si autem, si vero*; but — not, but unless, *si non, si minus, sin minus, sin alter*; — not, unless, *nisi, ni, si non* (a negative condition, where *non* must be taken together with the verb); — not perhaps, *nisi forte*; namely —, *si quidem*; that is — (in correcting or modifying an expression previously used), *si modo*, and simply *si* (e.g. God only gives us reason, that is, — we have any, *a Deo tantum rationem habemus, si modo habemus*; — only, *dum modo, dummodo* (with the subjunctive); — perhaps, *si forte* (not *si fortasse*; see **PERRHAPS**); — anyone, *si (aliquis)*; — anything, *si (aliquid)*; — at any time, — some day, *si (aliquid) quando (si aliquis, si aliquid, si aliquando* are only used if we lay a particular stress on the word "some"); even — (= although), *quamquam, quamvis licet, etsi, etiamsi* (see **ALTHOUGH**); whether . . . or —, *sive (æu) . . . sive (æu)*; as —, *quasi, tamquam (unq-), 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 suspicionem velle me navigare*; he did as — he were mad, *simulavit se furere*); as —, after *videor* (= it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with *inf.* (e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *iratum esse videris*); not as —, *non quo* (not as — I had anything to write to you, *non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem*).

Ignite, **I.** *v.tr.* = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (rare); see **FIRE**, **HEAT**. **II.** *v.intr.* *exardescere, accendi, incendi, etc.* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *ignem* or *flammam* *conspicere*, see **KINDLE**, **EXCITE**. **igneous**, *adj.* *igneus*. **ignition**, *n.* *incensio*, but better use verb.

Ignoble, *adj.* *ignobilis* (= of low birth); = of unknown origin, *obscuri loco natus, obscuris 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, *illiberalis*, = low, despicable, abject, *turpis*, — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. *Adv.* *humiliter, illiberaliter, turpiter*.

Ignominy, *n.* *ignominia, infamia, dedecus, -oris, probum, contumelia, turpitude*; to throw — upon, *alqm ignominia afficere, ignominiam alci imponere* or *injungere* or *inurere*. **ignominious**, *adj.* *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, turpis, probrosus*. *Adv.* *contumeliose, turpiter*.

Ignoramus, *n.* *homo inscius alci rei*. **ignorance**, *n.* *imprudencia, inscientia*, = want of abilities, *inscitia*, — of facts, *ignorantia*; = want of education, *ignorantia* (all with *gen.*); to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri multa se ignorare*. **ignorant**, *adj.* *insciens* (opp. *sciens*), *inscitus*, = unawares, *imprudens* (opp. *sciens*); *inscius alci rei* (= illiterate); = unskilful in, *ignarus alci rei*, = inexperienced in, *imprutis alci rei*, *comb.* *inscius imperitusque*; quite — of, *rudis alci rei* or *in alqi re*, or *comb.* *alci rei inscius et rudis*, = not learned, *indoctus*, = illiterate, *illit(eratus, 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, negrotus, 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 corrip-ri*; *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 *molesse ferre*. **III.** *n.* *malum, pestis, pestilentia* (= plague), *incommodum, casus, -us* (= misfortune). **ill-advised**, *adj.* *inconsultus, temerarius*; see **RASH**. **ill-affected**, *adj.* **1**, = unfriendly, *inimicus, infestus*; **2**, = disloyal, *infidelis*; — citizens, *cives turbulenti et mali*. **ill-bred**, *adj.* *humanitatis expertis, inurbanus*. **ill-broeding**, *n.* *moris inurbanis; inhumanitas*. **ill-fated**, *adj.* *infelix, miser*; see **UNHAPPY**. **ill-favoured**, *adj.* see **UGLY**. **ill-gotten**, *adj.* *male partus*. **ill-health**, *n.* *valetudo infirma*. **ill-made**, *adj.* *informis, deformis* (by nature, opp. to *formosus*), *male factus* (by art). **ill-matched**, *adj.* *impar*; see **UN-**

EQUAL. **ill-mannered**, adj. see **ILL-BRED**
ill-nature, n. *malignitas* **ill-natured**,
 adj. *morosus, difficult, 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 fisque, 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, *incesto patre natus, spu-*
rius (Jct.), *pellice ortus, nothus* (*vothos* = a bas-
 tard) (Quint.), (*hybrida* (*hyb.*)) (= a person whose
 parents were of different countries, or one of
 whose parents was a slave), 2, in gen. = unlaw-
 ful, *non legitimus* (not *illegitimus*), *quod contra*
leges fit, *haud ex legibus*, 3, = not genuine,
 adulterated, *adulterinus* Adv. *non legitime,*
haud ex legibus, contra leges.

illiberal, adj. *illiberalis* (= unworthy of a
 free man, e.g. a joke, *jocus*), = mean, ungenerous,
sordidus, parvus, avarus, malignus **illiber-**
ality, n. *illiberalitas, avaritia, parsimonia*
(pari), malignitas

illicit, adj. *inconcensus, vetitus* (= prohibited),
negatus, n. *indecl* (= contrary to human and divine
 law, impious), = means, *artes malae*

illimitable, adj. *infinitus*

illiterate, adj. *illiteratus, indoctus, inern-*
ditus, to be —, *nescire litteras* Adv. *indolite*

illogical, adj. *quod haud necessario conse-*
quitur, inconstans, quod vitiose conclusum est
 Adv. *inconstanter, vitiose*.

illumine, illumine, illuminate, v tr
 1, = to throw light on, *collustrare, illustrare* (lit
 and fig.), *illumini* (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 — d by the sun, *sole illustratus esse*, to
 — a town, *in urbe pernoctantia lumina ascen-*
dere (Ammian, said of the lighting of the
 streets), 2, = to enlighten the mind,
colere, docere, erudire, 3, = to adorn with
 pictures (as to — in manuscripts or books, accord-
 ing to ancient practice), *varie pingere, alci rei*
vivos colores inducere **illumination**, n. 1, of
 MSS, use verb **ILLUMINATE**, 3, 2, = the picture
 itself, *pictura, tabula*, 3, mental —, *eruditio,*
doctrina

illusion, n. (*opinionis*) *error, somnium,*
opinio falsa or vana **illusive, illusory**, adj.
vinus, falsus, commenticius.

illustrate, v tr 1, *illustrare*; see **ILLU-**
MINATE, 2, — a book, *librum tabulis or*
picturis ornare, 3, = to explain, *illustrare*, see
EXPLAIN **illustration**, n. 1, *explicatio*, see
EXPLANATION, 2, of a book, *pictura, tabula*,
 3, = example, *exemplum* **illustrious**, adj.
(prae)clarus, amplius (usu. in superl.), *splendens,*
illustris, insignis, egregius, eximius, spectatus,
nobilis, praestans **illustrative**, adj. *quod*
alqd illustrat, expluat, etc

image, n. 1, *imago, simulacrum, effigies*; =
 painting, *tabula picta, pictura*, = statue, *statua*,
 to form an — or likeness, *imaginem alqs ex-*
primere; 2, = a conception, *imago, species*, to
 form an — of, *animo alqd effigere*, 3, in rhetoric,
translatio, figura **image-worshipper**, n.
qui imagines pro Deo veneratur. **imagery**, n.
 1, = sensible representations, pictures, statues,

imago; 2, = forms of the fancy, *imago*; see
FANCY. **imaginable**, adj. *quod cogitari potest,*
quod cogitatione comprehendi or percipi potest,
quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis (Sen.), with
 all — pains, *maximo, quod fieri potest, studio*
imaginary, adj. *opinatus* (e.g. a good, bonum;
 an evil, malum), *opinabilis, commenticius, ima-*
ginarius, fictus, falsus, vanus, — misfortunes,
malorum opinio, — difficulties, *difficultates,*
quas sibi alqs ipse fingit, see **FANCY** **imagi-**
nation, n. *cogitatio* (= a thought, the faculty of
 thinking), an idle —, *metus, -us, vanus, species*
vanus, = an idea without foundation, *opinio*
(falsa), to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an
 evil), *opinionis esse, non naturae*, what lies only
 in one's —, *opinatus*, only based upon —, *opina-*
bilis; = false, fictitious, *falsus, fictus*, = the facul-
 ty of understanding, *mens, comb cogitatio et mens*
imaginative, adj. *ingeniosus* (of one who has
 always new ideas), *sollers* (of one who under-
 stands the art of following out an idea), one
 who is —, *ingenium ad exogitandum acutum*
 Adv. *ingeniose, sollerter, acute*. **imagine**,
 v tr and intr *animo concipere, cogitare, com-*
plecti, or simply cogitare, fingere, conjectura con-
sequi, = invent, *commisceri, excogitare, fingere,*
machinari, I — (parenthetically), *ut opinor*

imbecile, adj. *fatuus, stultus*, see **FOOLISH**
imbecility, n. *imbecillitas animi or ingenii,*
stultitas (rare), *stultitia*

imbibe, v tr *bibere, combibere, imbibere*;
fig se alqs re imbuiere, alqs re infusi, errors
 with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutri-*
cus sugere

imbrue, v tr *imbuiere, madefacere*, — with
 blood, *cruentare*

imbue, v tr 1, = to dye, *ting(u)ere, infundere*;
 2, *fig alqm alqd re infundere, imbuiere, alqd*
docere

imitable, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari pos-*
sumus **imitate**, v tr *imitari* (e.g. the human
 voice, *voces hominum*), to — in dress, manners,
 to — a statue, painting, sound, action, (*imitando*
 or *imitatione*) *exprimere, imitando effigere*,
 — to emulate, endeavour to equal or excel,
aemulari alqm or alqd and alci or cum alqs
(aemulans = imitating a rival, imitans = imita-
ting one who is a pattern to us, who is our
superior in that wherein we try to imitate him;
aemulari alqm in a good sense, aemulari alci
until Quint. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend
with a spirit of rivalry), to — (i.e. to tread in
anyone's footsteps), (per)sequi **imitation**,
 n. 1, the act of imitating, *imitatio* (in gen.),
 the desire of —, *imulatio, imitandi studium*, = emu-
 lation, *aemulatio*, also circumlocution with
imitari (e.g. to devote oneself to the — of a
 person, *ad imitationem alqs se conferre or ad*
imitandum alqm se conferre), 2, = the thing itself
 that is imitated, *res imitatione or imitando ex-*
pressa, res imitatione effecta, effigies, imago, simula-
crum, to be an — of anything, *imitatione ex*
alqd re expressum esse, see **IMAGE** **imitative**,
 adj. *qui alqd facile imitatur* **imitator**, n.
 imitator, a zealous —, *aemulus, aemulator*

immaculate, adj. *purus, sanctus, incorrup-*
tus, innocens, integer, = chaste, pure, innocent,
castus, comb castus et integer, integer castusque,
castus purusque Adv. *pure, sancte, incorrupte,*
caste.

immanent, adj. *in alqd re inhaerens, in-*
terior

immaterial, adj. 1, = incorporeal (e.g.
 spirits), *corpore vacuus, quod cerni tangique non*
potest; 2, = unimportant, by *nullius momenti,*
nullo momento, levis; to consider as —, *non foci*
facere. **immateriality**, n. by circumloc.

Plato asserts the — of the Delty, *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, *ipse*, *proximus*; an — cause, *causa efficiens* or *proxima*; 2, = without delay, *praesens*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. to apply — to anyone, *alqm ipsum adire*), *statim* (followed by *ab alq re* or *ut* or *stimulus*), *proximus*, *confestim*, *exemplo*, *(e) vestigio*, not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsi acie*, — after anyone (in order, rank, or time), *secundum alqm*; — after, *sub alqd* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet, *sub haec dicta ad genua ejus procubuit*), — after (i.e. as a sequel to, and in consequence of), *ex alq re* (e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatura factus*).

immemorial, adj. = beyond memory, e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoria aetatum*, or *temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); = as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriam*; = from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*, also by *priscus*, *antiquissimus*, *perantiquus* (= from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (= from the times of our grandfathers); it is an — custom, *ex antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.

immense, adj. *ingens*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *infinitus*. Adv. *ad* or *in immensum*; = very much, *maxime*, *valde*. **immensity**, n. *immensitas*, *vastitas*.

immerge, v.tr. 1, (*im*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere* (*im*) *alqd re* or *in alqd*; 2, fig. *alqm in alqd demergere*; = to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alq re cognitione collocare*. **immersion**, n. by the verb.

immethodical, adj. = not properly arranged, *incompositus*; = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *multis*); = without method, † *indigestus*; = careless, *neglegens* (neglig.). Adv. *sine ordine*, *incompositè*, *neglegenter*.

immigrate, v.intr (*im*)*migrare*. **immigrant**, n. *advena*, m. and f. **immigration**, n. *adventus*, -*us* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *alienarum gentium*).

imminent, adj. *praesens*, *maximus*, *summus* with n. (e.g. to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*); by *subesse* (= to be at hand, near), *instare* (= to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminere*, *impendere* (to be —, e.g. evils, calamities).

immitigable, adj. *qui se mitigari non patitur*.

immobility, n. *immobilitas*, or by adj.; see **IMMOVABLE**.

immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (= exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense); = intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink; also in a moral sense); *intemperans*; = incontinent, unchaste, *incontinens*; = impotent, ungovernable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *laetitia*), in anything, *alq rei*; = immodest (of persons and things), unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus*; — boldness, *audacia*; = profuse, *effusus*, *profusus*; = immense, *immensus* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *peruntiae*); = extravagant, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *immoderate*, *intemperanter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*,

profuse, *immodice*, *luxuriose*; to drink —, *vinu e obrucere*. **immoderation**, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.

immodest, adj. = arrogant, *arrogans*; = insolent, haughty, *insolens*; = indiscreet, *impudicus*, *inverecundus*. 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*, *conib. turpis atque inhonestus*; *flagitiosus*, *nequam*, *corruptus*; see **WICKED**, a person of bad principle, *male moratus*, *multis* of *corruptis moribus*, — conduct, *mores turpes*, *mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*, *prave*. **immorality**, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (= immoral habits); *turpitudine*, *morum pravitas* or *depravatio*, or by *vitiis*, *sceleribus* (= crimes), *libidines* (= lusts), a life addicted to —, *vitiis vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*.

immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. = imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *aeternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *sempiternum esse*, *non interire* (in gen., e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita sempiterna frui*, to have — glory, *memoria omnium saeculorum regere*. **immortality**, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *aeternitas*, — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *aeternitas animi* or *animorum*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; to assert the — of the soul, *ducere animos hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternos*. **immortalize**, v.tr. *alqd immortalis gloriae tradere*; see **IMMORTAL**.

immovable, adj. *immobilis*, *immutus*, *stabilis* (all lit. and fig.), — property, *res* or *bona quae moveri non possunt*; to be (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*, see **FIRM**. Adv. use adj. **immovableness**, n. *immobilitas*.

immunity, n. 1, *vacatio*, *immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*), 2, see **FREEDOM**.

immure, v.tr. *muro* *aupere*, *cingere* (= to enclose with a wall); see **SHUT**.

immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); = firmness, consistency, *constantia*; = steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitiae*); = continuance, *perpetuatus*; — of anyone's disposition, *constans in alqm voluntas*. **immutable**, adj. *immutabilis*, = constant, *constans*, = fixed, unchangeable, *fixus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursum lunae*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordinis*); = 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*, *communare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*; — an argument, *elovere*; *deteriorare* *statu* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*.

impale, v.tr. (*hastâ* or *palo*) *transfigere*.

impalpable, adj. *quod tangi non potest*.

impart, v.tr. 1, = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impartire ulci alqd* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alq* (= to share with anyone, lit., and to make a communication to), *participem facere alqm* (= to allow anyone to participate in); = to pour into, diffuse, *infundere alqd in* (with accus., e.g.

evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); 2, = to grant, confer (e.g. honour), *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd or alqm alqd rei* = to present with), *afferre* (— to procure)

impartial, adj. *medius* (= in the middle, of persons), *linguam medius ut in alterius favorem inclinatus* (= neutral, of persons only), = disinterested, *integer*, = not bribed, *incorruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence), = equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. praetor, law), *aequalitatis* (of things), = free from partisanship, *studio et ira vacuus* (of persons in gen.), = free from spite and ill-will, *oblectatione et malevolentia liberatus*, to be —, *neutri parti favere, neque iram, neque gratiam tenere*. Adv. *aequo animo, integer or incorrupte, sine ira et studio* **impartiality**, *n* *animus ab omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et ira vacuus*, = equity, *aequitas, aequalitas*

impassable, adj. *tarvus, insuperabilis, impeditus* **impassibility, impassibleness**, *n* *torpor* (= torpor, stupor); = hardness of heart, *durus animus*, = slowness, apathy, *lentitudo, lentus animus* **impassible**, adj. *quod nullo dolore affici potest*

impassioned, adj. *concitatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*

impatience, *n* *impatientia morae, festinatio*, to expect anything with the greatest —, *acerrime alqd exspectare* **impatient**, adj. 1, *impatiens morae or mortuum, ardens, vehemens, acer*, to be — at a thing, *alqd acre or moleste ferre*; 2, = angry, *iracundus, iratus*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, iracunde*, see **EXAGER**

impeach, *v* *ti* *accusare* **impeachable**, adj. *quam in jus vocare possumus* **impeacher**, *n* *accusator*, *n* **impeachment**, *n* *accusatio*, see **ACCUSE**

impede, *v* *tr* *impedire*, see **HINDER** **impediment**, *n* 1, *impedimentum*, see **HINDERANCE**; 2, = stammer, *haesitantia linguae*, to have an —, *lingui haesitare, balbutire* **impedimental**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*, to be — to anyone or anything, *obesse alci et alci rei*, it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc., *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*, I will not be — to prevent his going, *nulla in me or per me est mora, in me non est mora, non moror, quominus abeat*

impel, *v* *ti* 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*, = *impenetrabilis, impenetrabilis* (Tac., e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impenetrabilis*), *impenetrabilis*, see **IMPASSABLE**; 2, = thick, *atque obscurus* (of darkness); 3, *fig.* *ambiguus* (= doubtful).

impentence, impentency, *n* *obstinatio, animus obstinatus or affirmatus* **impentent**, adj. *obstinatus, affirmatus*, to become —, *obdurescere*. 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, *vitiosus, mendosus*; = rough, *rudis*; =

defective, *maimed, mancus*; — tense, *tempus imperfectum (gram.)*. Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose, mendose* **imperfection, imperfectness**, *n* *defectum, medium, culpa*, or by adj. (e.g. the — of one's nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mundosa*)

imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Caesaris* (imperial Rome), often by the genit. *imperatoris or Caesaris or Augusti*, *principatus*, or with the gen. *imperatoris or principis*, your — Majesty, = *maiestas or magnitudo tua*. **imperious**, adj. *imperiosus*, = haughty, *superbus*, = disdainful, *insolens*, = arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiose, superbe, insolenter, arroganter*

imperial, *v* *tr* *in discrimen adducere*

imperishable, adj. *immortalis*; see **ETERNAL, IMMORTAL**

impermecable, adj. see **IMPERMEABLE**

impersonal, adj. *gram.* *lit* *impersonalis*

impersonate, *v* *tr* *partes alius agere*

impertinence, *n* *insolentia*; see **ARROGANCE, RUDDINESS**

impertinent, adj. 1, *insolens*; 2, = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*. Adv. *insolenter*

imperturbable, adj. *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, inamobilis*. Adv. *constanter, firme, graviter, tranquille*

impervious, adj. *impervius*, see **IMPERMEABLE**

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, ferrens, intentus*. Adv. *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*), *violenter* (e.g. to demand, *poscere*), *vehementer* (= strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*), *acriter, ferventer* **impetuosity**, *n* *violenta* (lit and fig.), *vis* (= strength), *impulsio* (= 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 scelerata 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.* *ingenere, inagere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo infigere*

implead, *v* *tr.* *alqm in jus vocare*; see **SUE, ACCUSE**

implement, *n* 1, = tools, *instrumentum, ferramentum*; 2, *fig.* *minister*; see **INSTRUMENT, TOOL**

implicate, *v* *tr.* *implicare or impedire* (lit. and fig.); — in a thing, *alqd alqd re illaqueare, admiscere or immiscere* (only the former in Cic.)

(fig.); intr. *in alqd re*; to implicate in a war, *alqm bello implicare*; to be — in a war, *bello implicatus* or *illigatus* or *occupatus* esse, with anyone, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; to — oneself, *implicari alqd re* (lit. and fig.); to — oneself in (i.e. to meddle), *se immiscere alci rei* (fig.).

implicated, adj. by past. part. *implicatus*, etc., *alcjs rei conscius, alci rei affinis*. **implication**, n. *implicatio*; to say a thing by —, see **HINT**. **implicit**, adj. 1, ∞ implied, *tacitus*, an — compact, *assensio, consensus*, —*us, conventio*, he has an — faith, *est homo credulus, est nimis facilis ad credendum*, 2, = complete, *totus, omnis*; to have — faith in anyone, *alci maximam fidem adhibere, totum se alci committere*. Adv. *lucite, 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 ab(j)icere*, = to beseech by everything sacred, to pray earnestly, *alqm obsecrare*, = to conjure, *alqm obtestari*, to — anyone for, to pray urgently, *alqd voce 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 atque hominum fidem implorare*.

imply, v.tr. *in se habere*, to be implied in, *alci rei inesse, or subesse*.

impolite, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, inhumanius, illepidus* Adv. *inurbane, rustice, illeptide, 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, calare* II. n. 1, *quod importatur*, 2, *significatio, sententia, vis*. **import-duty**, n. *portorium*. **importance**, n. 1, *authoritas, discrimen, momentum, pondus, -eris, vis*, to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*, 2, = of high position, *amplitudo, dignitas, auctoritas*. **important**, adj. *gravis*, to be —, *magni* (so *alcjs, maximi, minimi, pluris*, etc.) *momenti esse, valere, vim habere, alqo esse numero*; to deem anything more —, *anti-quius alqd habere*. **importation**, n. *invectio*. **importunate**, adj. *molestus, importus*; see **TROUBLESOME**. **importune**, v.tr. *molestum esse alci, exposcere, (eff)fluggare*; see **TROUBLESOME, MOLEST**. **importunity**, n. = pressing solicitation, *(eff)fluggatio*.

impose, v.tr. *alqd alci imponere, inungere*; — a punishment, *multam alci irrogare*; — upon; see **CHEAT**. **imposing**, adj. *conspicuus* (= drawing the attention), = showy, *speciosus*; = majestic, *maquifus* (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, veltigal, tributum*. **impostor**, n. *fraudator*. **imposture**, n. *fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, praestigiue* (= tricks).

impossibility, n. usu *feri non posse*, etc (e.g. to prove the — of anything, *pro-bare 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 efficere non possit*, I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*, it is — for me to, etc., *feri non potest, ut, etc.*

impotence, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas corporis, or animi*. **impotent**, adj. *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus, impotens*.

impound, v.tr. 1, in gen. *pignus, -oris, capere* or *auferre*; *alqm pignore cogere* (of the consul who —ed a senator), 2, in *alqo loco includere* (= to confine, e.g. 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. *dicat, 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 gravidum* or *praequantem facere*, 2, fig. = to render prolific, *fecundare, fertile*, *reddere*; 3, gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *complexe alqd alqo re* (= to till with), *addere alqd alci rei* (= to add), (*com*) *miscere cum alqo re*, or simply *alqd re* (= to mix), see **FILL** **impregnation**, n. (applied to animals or plants), by verb

impress, v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd alci rei imprimere*; 2, fig. *alqd alci inuere, inculcare, in animo inculpare* or *imprimere*. **impression**, n. 1, the act of taking an —, *impressio*, = the copy, *exemplum* (= copy in general), *imago expressa, vestigium* (= foot-step), to take or make an —, *expri-mere alqd alqo re* or *in alqd re, imprimere alqd in alqo re*, 2, the working or effect of any influence on the mind, *anima motus, -us*, or by special word (e.g. *visa, -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(j)icere, custodire* or *vinculis mandare, com-prehendere* (= 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, inde-cent, *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 alqo re* and *alci* or *alci rei*; *alcjs rei*, not *Cic.*), = inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconcinuus* (e.g. roughness of manners, want of polish, *asperitas* v.); absurd, *absonus*; it is — to, etc., *indecorum est* (with inf.); to be — for anyone, *dedecore* or *non decere alqm, indignum esse alqo*. Adv. *indecore, per-peram, 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. mellorem 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, —us, 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 (-us) atque humanitas, I perceive an — in my general health, mens vires auras sentio

Improvvidence, n. *inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia* **improvident**, adj. *improvidus* (= not looking forward), *incautus* (= heedless, opp. *prudens*), comb. *improvidus incautusque, improvidus et negligens* (neglig-), = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus*, = thoughtless, *temerarius*, = imprudent, *imprudens* (opp. *prudens*), = indifferent, negligent, *negligens* (neglig-). Adv. *improvide, incaute, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, neglegenter* (neglig-)

Impudence, n. *imprudens, 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 alicuius honorem*), *oppugnare, negare* (= to deny absolutely, opp. *avere*), *improbare* (= to prove to be void, e.g. a will, *testamentum*), *repugnare* (= to contend against, e.g. anyone's opinion, *alicui opinioni*), = to contradict everything, *contra omnia disserere*

Impulse, n. 1. as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio, impulsus, us* (better by verbs, e.g. *agere, pellere*, etc.), see **DRIVE**, **PROPEL**, **MOVE**, 2. = motive, *impulsus, us, causa* (or, by circumloc. (e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, gloriae cupiditate impulsus agit*), 3. = impression, *impulsus, -us, impulsio*, external —, *impulsus (-us) externus*, at anybody's —, *aliquo auctore, alicui impulsu, alicui auctoritate*, from one's own —, *sponte or sub sponte*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will), not influenced by anybody else, *per se*, willingly, *ultro*, — from without, *incautamentum, stimulus* **impulsive**, adj. by verb, see **IMPEL**

Impunity, n. with —, *impunitus, invictus* (= unrevenge, unpunished, scot-free), *inexcusatus* (= unchastised), *impune*, to have done with —, by *impune esse, non puniri, impune abire*; to be able to do with —, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune fuisse*

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, *impudicus* (= spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); *foedus, spurcus, turpis, teter* (= foul); — desires, *libidines* Adv. *impure, obscene* (*obscen-* or *obscen-*), *inquinatè, foede, spurce, turpiter* **Impurity**, n. *impuritas, or incestum, incestus, -us, obscenitas* (*obscen-* or *obscen-*), *libido, stuprum, foeditas, turpitudò*

Imputable, adj. by *cujus rei culpa alicui*

assignari potest, and by verbs; see below **imputation**, n. 1, by verb; 2, = charge, *crimen, culpa, accusatio* **impute**, v.tr. *alqd alicui assignare* (in a good and bad sense); to — to anyone the fault of anything, *culpam alicui rei alicui assignare*; *culpam alicui rei conferre* or *transfere* or *derivare in alqm*, *culpae alqd alicui dare, alqd alicui adscribere, attribuire, assignere*; see **ATTRIBUTE**

in, prep. 1, of place, by old locative (e.g. — Rome, — Corinth, *Romae, Corinthi*, where — = at), *in* with abl. (e.g. *in Italiâ*), abl. (e.g. *eo loco, hac regione, his terris*), — a letter, *epistulâ quidam*, with verbs implying motion, *in* with accus. (to place — a ship, *in navem imponere*); — the assembly, *pro contione* (= before); — breadth, *in latitudinem*; — height, *in altitudinem*, 2, of time, *in* with abl., or *inter* or *intra* with accus. (of time within which), *per* with accus. (= throughout), *de* with abl. (= the course of), simply abl. (e.g. — the night, *nocte* or *de nocte*), by the noun in apposition (e.g. I did it — my boyhood, *puer feci*), to have a friend — so-and-so, *alqm amicum habere*, 3, of occasion, manner, etc., *per* (e.g. *per iram*, — anger); abl., *hac modo* = in this way (so too *in hunc modum, ad hunc modum*), — respect of (e.g. — wisdom = *sapientiâ*), 4, other uses, — an author, *apud with accus.* (e.g. — Cicero, *apud Ciceronem*), — the hands of, *penes alqm*, — the beginning, *ab initio* (when the act continues), to be — our favour, *a nobis stare*, with gerund (e.g. — loving, *amando*); — living, etc., *cum*, with indic. (e.g. you do well — saying, *bene facis cum dicis*)

Inability, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (= bodily weakness), *inopia* (= want of means), or use *non posse*, see **WEAKNESS**

Inaccessibility, n. by **inaccessible**, adj. *inaccessus*, = impassable, surrounded, *inritus*, = 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 *falsus* (e.g. to show the — of anything, *alqd falsum esse probare*), see **FALSEHOOD** **inaccurate**, adj. *indiligens* Adv. *indiligenter*, see **INCORRECT**

Inaction, **inactivity**, n. *semitas* (*semita*), *inertia, inopia*, comb. *semitas et inertia* or *inopia et inertia* (= laziness), inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria, labor*), comb. *inertia atque desidia* or *desidia semitasque*, = cessation (of labour from fear of work), *cessatio*, = leisure, *otium, desidia*, = rest, *quies, -itus* **inactive**, adj. *ignavus, deses, sequis, iners, quietus* Adv. *ignave, sequiter, quiete*

Inadequacy, n. by **inadequate**, adj. *alienus ab alq 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. *encumloc* by **inadmissible**, adj. *quod admitti non potest*

Inadvertence, n. *neglegentia* (neglig-); = want of care, *incuria*, = laziness, *securia* **inadvertent**, adj. *neglegens* (neglig-), (opp. *diligens*), = lazy, *seors*, comb. *seors neglegensque* (neglig-). Adv. *neglegenter* (neglig-), = unintentionally, *sine consilio*

Inalienable, adj. *quod abalienari non potest* **inane**, adj. *inanis*

inanimated, adj. *inanimus, inanimatus*

inanimation, **inanity**, n. *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; = hollowness (fig.), *vanitas*

Inapplicability, n. by **inapplicable**,

adj. with *non pertinere ad*, or *non cadere in* (with acc.); *non valere*.

inapposite, adj. *quod non aptum est*.

inappreciable, adj. *quod sentire non potest*, or by *minus*.

inapprehensive, adj. *neglegens* (neglig-).

inappropriate, adj. *non idoneus*.

inaptitude, n. 1, *inutilitas* (= uselessness), 2, see **INABILITY**.

inarticulate, adj. *non satis distinctus*. Adv. *parum distincte*.

inartificial, adj. *simplex* (e.g. food, speech, language).

inattention, n. *animus non attentus*, *neglegentia* (neglig-), *incuria*, *indigentia*. **Inattentive**, adj. *non attentus*.

inaudible, adj. *quod audiri non potest*.

inaugural, adj. *adialis* (ante and post class.); to deliver an — discourse, *oratione munus aspicari*. **inaugurate**, v.tr. 1, *inaugurare*, *aspicari*, *dedicare* (in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. statues, images, altars, temples, etc.); *consecrare* (anything, e.g. an animal, a field, etc.); to initiate, *initiare* (= to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites); 2, = to begin, *coepisse*, see **BEGIN**. **inauguration**, n. *dedicatio*, *consecratio*.

inauspicious, adj. in gen. *infelix*, † *infaustus*, *laevus*, † *sinister*, *nefastus*; an — day, *dies ater*. Adv. *infeliciter*, *malis ominibus*, *inauspicato*.

incalculable, adj. *major* (e.g. *numerus*, etc.) *quam qui calculari possit*.

incandescence, adj. *candens*.

incantation, n. *carmen*.

incapability, n. *inertia*, 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(f)icere*, *includere*. **incarceration**, n. *custodia*, *vincula*, -orum, n.

incarnate, adj. *eccl. t. t. * incarnatus* (Eccl.), *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*. **incarnation**, n. * *incarnatio*.

incautions, adj. *imprudens*, *incautus*, *inconsultus*, *inconsideratus*, *temerarius*. Adv. *imprudenter*, *incaute*, *inconsulte*, *inconsiderate*, *temere*.

incendiarism, n. *incendium* (e.g. he was tried for —, *de incendio 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**.

incensive, 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.), *illicebra*, *lenocinium* (= allurements); see **IMPULSE**.

inception, n. *initium*; see **COMMENCEMENT**. **inceptive**, adj. *incipiens*.

incessant, adj. *perpetuus*, *assiduus*, *continuus*; see **CONTINUOUS**. Adv. *perpetuo*, *assidue*, *continue*.

incest, n. *incestus*, -us, *incestum*. **incestuous**, adj. *incestus*.

inch, n. 1, = a lineal measure, *digitus*, *uncia* (Plin.); 2, fig. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, *ab alqda re non transversum digitum* or *non digitum decedere*; to an —, almost, *tantum non*, *non multum* (not *parum*) *abfuit quin*, etc.; not an — better, *nihil melius*; not an — different, *plane idem*; by —es, *paullatim*, *sensim*.

inchoate, adj. *inchoatus*.

incident, I. adj. *quod ad alqd pertinet*, or *in alqda re consistit*, or *alqda re continetur*, *proprius*, with gen or dat. II. n. *casus*, -us, *eventus*, -us, *res*; see **CIRCUMSTANCE**. **incidental**, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatu*. Adv. *forte*, *fortuito*, I chanced to mention —, *in mentionem (alqis 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*, *mondax*, *asper*. **incisor**, n. (= four-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*, *inflammaré*, *incendere*, *accendere*, = to urge, *impellere* (all alqm or alqis omnium ad alqd), *stimulus alci admovere* or *addere* (= to prick), *calamita alci adhibere* or *admovere* (= to give the spur), *alqm (ex)acuire* (= to sharpen), *ignem alci sub(f)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*, *cruelitas*, *sauvitas*; 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*, *crueliter*, *sauvus*, 2, *gravis*, *asper*, see also **COLD**, **STORMY**, **SILVERITY**.

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), *avclivitas* (considered from the bottom, = a bending upwards); 3, = leaning of the mind, = to a subject, *inclinatio animi*, for anything, *ad alqd voluntas*, = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense), a favourable for anything or anybody, *studium alqis rei* or *alqis*, a favourable — towards a person, *propensio in alqm voluntas*, *propensum in alqm studium*; = love, *amor*, towards anybody, *in* or *erga alqm*; = — from a wish, *studio*, *propensio animi* (e.g. to do anything, *alqd facere*), from free —, *ex animo*, to have an — for anything, *ad alqd inclinationem*, *proclivem*, *proprium esse*, *alci rei studere*, *alqis rei esse studiosum*, *alqis rei studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studius suis obsequi*. **incline**, I. v.intr. 1, = to slope, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *avclivem 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), *inclinatione voluntatis propendere in alqm* (= to feel oneself from — drawn towards anybody); to — more towards

peace, *inclinatorem esse ad pacem*. **II.** v.tr. *inclinare, submittere, demittere* (e.g. *caput*). **in-clined**, adj. for anybody or for anything, *inclinatus ad alqm, alqd.* = easy to persuade, *propensus ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into anything, *proclivus ad alqd, pronus in alqd or ad alqd*, 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. *suepere* (sep-), see **ENCLOSE**.

include, v.tr. = to comprehend, *comprehendere, complecti, continere, annumerare, adscribere* *alci rei* or *in* or *ad*, to — among the accused, *in reos referre*, without including you, *te excepto*, to be included in anything, *comprehendi contineri alqd re*; to be included in that number, *in eo numero esse or haberi*. **inclusive, included**, adj. that matter —, *addita ea re*, often simply by cum or in, there were 300 soldiers, the prisoners —, *milites erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*). Adv. that one —, *eo comprehenso*; — all those, *omnibus comprehensis or additis*.

incogitable, adj. to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*.

incognito, adv. *incognitus, ignoratus, alieno or dissimulato nomine*.

incoherence, incoherency, n. by circumloc. with **incoherent**, adj. *interruptus* (= interrupted), *disruptus* (= scattered, torn, e.g. a speech), *sibi non constans*. Adv. *interrupte, haud cohaerenter or congruenter*, to speak —, *haud cohaerentia dicere*.

incombustibility, n. by **incombustible**, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur*.

income, n. *requisit, -alis*, n. (including public and private —, as taxes, tithes, rent), *redditus, -us* (in the king = the returns), *fructus, -us* (= the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecuniae* (= a pecuniary return), public —, *fructus publici*, (it in mere money) *pecuniae rectingules*, — from lands, *praedium fructus, fructus quem praedia reddunt*, — from gum, *quæstus, -us*, to make an —, *quæstum facere*, he has an — to live upon, *habet unde vivat*.

incommodo, v.tr. *incommodum alci afferre*. **incommodious**, adj. *incommodus*; = troublesome, *molustus*, see **INCONVENIENT**.

incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (Plin.), = unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*), *divinus* (of persons and things, e.g. a legion, *legio*, a voice, *vox*, works, *opera*), *singularis* (= unique, of persons and things, e.g. daughter, *filia*, virtues), *eximius, egregius, praestans* (= uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things), *Cicero*, this man who, as regards his diction, can be equalled to none, *Cicero, callisti hic in dicendo rari*. Adv. *sine exemplo, divine, eximie, egregie, praestanter*.

incompatibility, n. *repugnantia, diversitas*, — of temper, rudeness, *impertinuitas*, see **RUDENESS**. **incompatible**, adj. of anything that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqd re*, *alci rei contrarius, adversarius, adversus, infensus* (= hostile) (*ab alqd re diversus*, to be — with anything, *abhorreat ab alqd re*, *quamvis inter se* (= to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together).

incompetence, incompetency, n. *in-scientia*, see **INABILITY**. **incompetent**, adj. 1, legally, to be — for anything, *faciendi alqd ius or potestatem non habere, iure alqd facere non posse*; 2, in gen., *inertis, inhabilis, necerus, inutilis*; see **FOOLISH, INCAPABLE**. Adv. *in-scite*.

incomplete, adj. *imperfectus*. Adv. *imper-fecte*. **incompleteness**, n. *quod imperfectum est*, see **IMPERFECT**.

incompliance, n. *recusatio*; with anything, *alci rei*.

incomprehensibility, n. by **incomprehensible**, adj. *quod comprehendere or intellegere (intelligi) non potest*.

incompressible, adj. *quod comprimi, condensari non potest* (e.g. water).

inconceivable, adj. *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendere non potest, quod intellegere non potest, quod in intelligentiam non audit, quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest*; = inexplicable, immense, *inexpugnabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facultas*), = incredible, *incredibilis*. Adv. *incredibiliter, mirum in modum*.

inconclusive, adj. (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.

incongruity, n. *repugnantia*; see **ABSURDITY**, **CONTRADICTION**. **incongruous**, adj. *alienus ab alqd or ab alqd re*, *incongruus* (Plin. Min.), *incongruens*. 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), *ciguus* (= 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 careful of others, *alci non observans or respiciens, alci non consulens*. Adv. *inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter*; *nullus ratione habita* (= without regard to persons).

inconsistency, n. *discrepantia, inconstantia, mutabilitas*, see **CONTRADICTION**. **inconsistent**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus, inconstans, ab alci rei contrarius, ab alci rei or alci rei absconsus, alci rei repugnans, ab alci rei or alci rei discrepans*. Adv. *inconstanter*.

inconsolable, adj. + *inconsolabilis*, (*dolor* or *luctus, -us*) *qui nullo solatio leniri potest*.

inconspicuous, adj. *quod vix sentiri or scilicet percipi potest*. Adv. *sensim*.

inconstancy, n. *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *ventus*), = changeableness, *varieta*s (e.g. of the army), = infidelity of a person, *in-fidelitas*, = levity, *levis*, in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas (mentis)*, comb. *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*; = movableness, *variableness*, *mobilitas* (also of anything personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortuna*). **inconstant**, adj. *inconstans* (= not remaining always the same, physical, e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things), — changing, *varius*, = unfaithful, *in-fidelis* (of persons), = vacillating, *wavering*, *in-firmus* (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, *in-fidelis* (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*) (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*). See **CHANGEABLE**.

incontestable, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

incontinence, n. *incontinentia* (= want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (= intemperance). **incontinent**, adj. *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. *inopportunus, intempestivus* (= in undue season), *incommodus* (= not quite convenient). Adv. *intempestive, incommode*.

inconvertible, adj. *immutabilis*; see IM-MUTABLE.

incorporate, v.tr. see UNITE, 1; ESTABLISH, 2.

incorrect, adj. *non justus* (= not according to order, *opp. justus*), *pravus* (= perverse, contrary to reason, improper, *opp. rectus*); *vitiosus, mendosus* (= full of mistakes, *opp. rectus*); = false, not true, *falsus* (*opp. verus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia 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, *concludere*); = falsely, untruly, *falso* (*opp. vere* or *vero*), = not as it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*). **incorrectness**, n. by adj. INCORRECT. **incorrigibility**, n. *pravitas*. **incorrigible**, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*; = saucy, *improbus*.

incorrupt, adj. 1, *incorruptus*; 2, fig. *integer, incorruptus, purus, sanctus, castus, innocens*. Adv. *incorrupte, sancte, integre, caste, pure, sancte*. **incorruptibility**, n. 1, lit. *quod corrumpi or putrescere non potest*; 2, fig. *integritas, sanctitas, castimonia, castitas, innocentia*.

increase, I. v.intr. 1, = to grow, (*accrescere, succrescere, gliscere, incrementum capere, augeri, augsere, se corroborare* or *corroborari, ingravescere* (in bad sense), *increbrescere* (= to become more frequent), *invalescere* (= to get the upper hand), *proficere* (= to advance); the evil increases, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*. II. v.tr. = to augment, *amplificare* (= to make wider), *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. *gloriae rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium, accretio, accessio, augmentum, actus, -us, incrementum*.

incredible, adj. *incredibilis*; it is — (*auditu, dictu, memoratu*) *incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter, incredibilem in modum*. **incredulous**, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*, *incredulus*. **incredulity**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. *se incredulum praeiuit*, = he showed his —).

increment, n. *incrementum*; see INCREASE.

incriminate, v.tr. *alqm suspectum reddere*, — oneself, *se scelere alligare*.

incrusted, 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 — 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*.

incurability, n. by **incurable**, adj. *insanabilis, immedicabilis*; = hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a patient given up by the medical attendant). Adv. use adj. (e.g. he was — ill, *morbus erat insanabilis*).

indebted, adj. 1, = being in debt, *obaeatus*; 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*.

indecency, n. *turpitudine* (= — in anyone's language or behaviour), *obscenitas* (*obscen-, obscen-*; 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*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videtur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*). Adv. *indecore, turpiter, obscene*.

indecious, adj. (*folia, etc*) *quae non cadunt, or non decubus sunt*.

indecision, n. *hæsitatio, inconstantia, hæsitantia*. **indecisive**, adj. *dubius, aueps*. 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, *vitiū*; by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dedecet* (e.g. that is an —, *hoc turpe est* or *dedecet*); see INDECENCY.

indeed, adv. = in reality, *quidem* or *enim* (*encht.*), *alio, profecto, enimvero, vere* (= truly); *vero, re verā, re* (= in reality, indeed, *opp. nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance), I —, *equidem*, — ? *utane 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. *sane 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* (= unwearyed); *indefessus*, comb. *assiduus et indefessus*. Adv. *assidue*, *impigrie*. **Indefatigability**, n. *assiduitas, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas*

Indefeasible, adj. *in perpetuum ratus*

Indefectible, Indefective, adj. *ritio carens*

Indefensible, adj. *quod defendi non potest* (in gen.), of a military position, (*locus*) *qui teneri non potest*

Indefinable, adj. *quod definiri non potest*, an — sense of danger, *nescio quid periculi*. **Indefinite**, adj. *incertus* (= uncertain, e.g. answer, *responsum*), = doubtful, *dubius, anceps*, = ambiguous, *ambiguus* (e.g. oracle, *oraculum*, = of doubtful meaning), for an — period, *in incertum*, the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum or indefinitum* (gram). Adv. *ambigue, incerte* or *incerto* (both ante class.), *dubie*.

Indelibility, n. by circumloc. with adj. **Indelible**, adj. *indelibilis, quod deleri non potest*, *quod elui non potest* (= what cannot be wiped off), *inexpugnabilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.), *sempiternus, perpetuus* (fig., e.g. hatred)

Indelicate, adj. *parum verecundus, inurbaneus, inhonestus* (= ungentlemanly), *impudicus* (= indecent). Adv. *parum verecunde, inurbane, impudice*. **Indelicaity**, n. by adj.

Indemnification, n. *damni restitutio*, in the connexion of a sentence, *compensatio*, or circumloc. by *damnum (com)pensare* or *(re)sarcire* or *restituere*. **Indemnify**, v. tr. *damnum alicui restituere, (re)sarcire, pensare*, to — by anything for a thing, *alqd alicui re compensare*. **Indemnity**, n. see **INDemnIFICATION**, act of —, *lex oblivionis*, see **AMNISTY**

indent, v. tr. *alqd inordere*. **indenture**, n. *putum*

Independence, n. *libertas* (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment), = exemption from burdens, *immunitas*. **Independent**, adj. *liber, solutus* (often = free in bad sense), *sui juris* (of one who is his own master, of age), *sui potius* (= who does as he thinks proper), *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (= free and unbound, tied by nobody), = exempt from burdens, *immunus, legibus solutus*, to be —, *sui juris* or *suae potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse*, to obey nobody, *nemini parere*, to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*. Adv. *libere, solute*, comb. *libere et solute, suo arbitrio* (= at one's own will)

Indescribable, adj. *inenarrabilis* (= what cannot be estimated properly, e.g. trouble, labour), *incredibilis* (= incredible, e.g. joy, *laetitia*), *mirus* (= wonderful), *singularis* (e.g. faithfulness, *fides*), or by *nescio quid* (= what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid praecellens*) Adv. *inenarrabiliter, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*

Indestructible, adj. *quod dirui or everti non potest, or perennis, perpetuus* (= lasting).

Indeterminate, adj. *incertus*; see **INDEFINITE**. **Indetermination**, n. by circumloc. with **INDEFINITE**. **Indetermined**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful), *incertus* (= uncertain); I am —

what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum*, etc. Adv. *dubitanter*; see **INDEFINITE**

Index, n. 1, in gen. = that which points out, *index, -icus*, 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 *eptome*.

Indexerity, n. *insultu*

Indian, adj. *Induanus, 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. *inductum, 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, *lētitas, volutās* (= 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*, *despectus alicui rei*, *incuria*, 3, = calmness, *aequus 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 ne malus*, *indifferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek *ἀδιαφορος*), = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quar, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest*, = trifling, insignificant, *lētis, vilitas*, = 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 dissoluto animo est, qui haec quum vident tacere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*, = hard-hearted, *durus*, it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil mei interest or refert*. I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obdurat animus ad dolorem novum*, to remain — to anything, to bear, put up with, *aequo animo ferre or pati alqd, lente* (= easily) *ferre alqd*. See **IMPARTIAL**, 2, neither good nor the worst, *tolerabilis*, = middling, *mediocris, modicus*, = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*) Adv. = without distinction, *promiscue, promiscam* (ante class.); = carelessly, *dissoluto* or *remisso animo, negligenter* (*neglig*), = coolly, *lente*, = hard-heartedly, *duriter*, = impartially, *aequo animo, aequaliter*; = middlingly, *mediocriter, modice*.

Indigence, n. *inopia*, = want, *egestas, mendicitas*, = poverty, *inopia*; to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiae venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicantem detrudi*. **Indigent**, adj. *inops, egens, mendicus*, see **NEEDY**.

indigenous, adj. 1, applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena*, *advena*, *peregrinus*), or circumloc. by *in ea* or *illâ terrâ natus*; the — inhabitants (= natives), *indigenae*; 2, applied to animals, vegetables, etc., *indigenus*, *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 concoctus* or *ad concoquendum*, *gravis indigestion*, n. *cruditas* (e.g. of the stomach).

indignant, adj. *indignabundus* (= full of indignation); = half-angry, *subiratus*; = angry, *iratus*, *iracundus*. = with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against anyone, *alcei stomachari* or *iratum esse*. Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*. **indignation**, n. *indignatio* (in gen.), *indignitas* (= indignity, then dissatisfaction we feel), at anything, *alcei rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*, rather in —, *subiratus*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato*, *indignabundus*, *iratus*. **indignity**, n. *ignominia*, *indignitas*, *contumelia*, see INST L.T.

indirect, adj. 1, lit. not straight, *non rectus*, *devius*; 2, — fig., can only be rendered by circumloc.; there are direct and — causes, *causæ circum alie sunt adjuvantes, alie proximæ*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per* (e.g. *per senatum*); 3, Gram. tt. *obliquus* (e.g. *oratio obliqua*). Adv. *obscure*, *tecte*, *clam*, *occulte*, or by *per* with acc. as above, *circumtione quiddam*.

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 subjunctive) Adv. *necessario*.

indispose, v.tr. by circumloc. *alqd ad alqd inutile reddere*, *alqm ab alqd re avocare*. **indisposed**, adj. 1, to be, feel —, *lætere*, *agrotare*, to become —, see SICKLY; 2, = unwilling, *aversus ab alqd* or *ab alqd re* (= feeling averse), *alienatus*, *alienus* (= hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing, *inclinato aut credendum esse animo*; not to feel — to do a thing, *hæud displicet* (with inf.). **indisposition**, n. 1, *commotio, incula*; 2, *animus aversus, inritus, alienus*, see AVERSION, DISINCLINATION.

indisputable, adj. *certus, perspicuus, manifestus, clarus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. *sine (ullâ) controversâ* (= without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo, sine dubio*; = without fail, *hæud 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, *æternus*.

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, singulatim*. II. n. an —, *homo*. **individuality**, n. *natura alcei propria*.

indivisibility, n. by adj. **indivisible**, adj. *indivisus*, *quod dividi non potest*; small — bodies, *corpuscula indivisa*.

indocile, adj. *indocilis*. **indocility**, n. *ingenium indocile*.

indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*.

indolence, n. *ignavia, inertia, desidia, segnitia (segnities), pigritia (pigrities)*. **indolent**, adj. *ignavus, inertes, desus, segnis* (in posit. rare in classical Lat.), *piger*. Adv. *ignave, segne, segniter*, see IDLE.

indomitable, adj. *quod vinci non potest, invictus, indomitus*.

in-door, adj. *umbratilis* **in-doors**, adv. *domi*.

indorse, v.tr. 1, *syngrapham inscribere*, 2, fig. see SANCTION, ALLOW.

indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; = certain, *certus*. Adv. see CERTAIN.

induce, v.tr. anybody to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (= to lead into, e.g. an error, in *errorem*, to a war, *ad bellum*), = to urge anyone to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*), = to allure anyone to a thing, *alqm allicere* 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. *causæ, impulsus, -us, incitamentum, allicie, præmium*. **inducor**, n. *ductor*. **induct**, v.tr. *inaugurare inductionem*, n. in logic, *inductio* (Quint); logical t.t. * *ratio per inductionem facta*.

indulgence, n. *indulgentia, clementia, benignitas, cæcus* (= the overlooking of faults), in the middle ages, * *indulgentia* (= remission of sins).

indulge, I. v.tr. *alcei* or *alcei rei* *indulgere*, *alcei* or *alcei rei* *indulgentia* *ducere*, *alqm indulgentia* *trahere*, *alqd alcei concedere* or *condonare*, = gratify, (*poluptabilis*) *se dedere*, (*in*) *servire*. II. v.intr. *nomis sibi indulgere*. **indulgent**, adj. *indulgens* (= showing kindness or favour, opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (= merciful, opp. of *severus*, *cruelis*), *benignus* (= kindness of heart, opp. of *malicious*), *facilis*. Adv. *indulgenti, clementer, benigne*.

industry, n. *industria, (p)uritus* (rare, opp. *ignavia*), *labor, opera, assiduitas, sedulitas*. **industrious**, adj. *industrius, (p)uritus, acutus, sedulus, assiduus, strenuus, diligens*. Adv. *industrie, (p)uriter, acriter, assidue, strenue, diligenter*.

indweller, n. *incola*, in and f., see INHABITANT. **indwelling**, adj. = remaining within (e.g. sin), *qui intus est, insitus*; = natural, innate, *innatus, naturalis 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 verbus exprimi non potest, inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infandus* (e.g. deed, grief); = incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); = unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty). Adv. *supra quam enarrari potest* (= indescribably); *incredibiliter* (= incredibly).

ineffective, inefficient, adj. *invalidus* (lit. not strong, weak), (e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis, valens*); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis*; to remain, to be —. *effectus carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Adv. *frustra, nequ(e)quam (nequidq-).* **ineffectiveness, inefficiency,** *n* use *adj.*

inelegance, inelegancy, *n* circumlocutio sine elegantia, inconcinnitas (e.g. of the ideas, sententiarum); see **ELEGANCE** **inelegant,** *adj.* *invenustus* (= ungraceful), *inelegans* (= without taste), *inconcinnus* (= slovenly, improper), *altepudus* (= without grace), *inurbanus, agrestis, inhumanus, rusticus* (= boorish), *ornatus* (= without ornament), *incomptus* (lit. uncombed, e.g. head, hair, then fig., unpolished, e.g. speech, style) **Adv.** *ineleganter, allepide, inurbane, rustice*

ineligible, *adj.* *qui per leges non eligendus est,* = unsuitable, inopportunitas, see **UNFIT, UNSUITABLE**

inept, *adj.* *ineptus,* see **ABSD**

inequality, *n* *inequalitas, dissimilitudo* (= unlikeness, e.g. of character, morum) **inequitable,** *adj.* *iniquus* (of pers. and things, opp. *aquus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus* (= unjust, of pers. and things, opp. *iustus*, meritis, debitus, e.g. interest of money), *improbus* (= dishonest), *inmeritus* (= undeserved, especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, laudes haud inmeritas) **Adv.** *inique, injuste*

inert, *adj.* *inert, immobilis, tardus,* see **IDLE, IDLENT** **Adv.** *inerte* **inertness,** *n* *inertia,* see **IDLENESS**

inestimable, *adj.* *inaestimabilis* (lit. = what cannot be estimated, *lav*), *unicus* (= alone of its kind), *mirus, mirificus, inordinabilis* (= wonderful), *eximius, praestans, excellens, singularis* (= excellent) **Adv.** *eximu, excellenter, unice, praestanter, mire, mirifice, incredibiliter*

inevitable, *adj.* *quod ritari et fugari non potest, inevitabilis, necessarius* **Adv.** *necessario*

inexact, *adj.* *hanc rarisimam et accuratam* (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 exhausti non potest, infinitus*

inexorability, inexorableness, *n* circumlocutio **inexorable,** *adj.* *inexorabilis,* = with unflinching severity, *severissimus, durus* **Adv.** use *adj.*

inexpediency, *n* *inutilitas* or by *adj.* **inexpedient,** *adj.* *inutilis, inopportunitas*

inexperience, *n* *imperitia* (= want of knowledge and experience), *insoluta, inscientia, insolentia* (= ignorance in gen.), *alapsia* **inexperienced,** *adj.* *imperitus, in anything, alapsus rei,* = ignorant, *ignarus* (alapsus rei), only a beginner, *rudis in alq re*, to be in anything, *alqd novu, in alqd re non versatum esse, in alqd re peregrinum, or hospitem, or eomb peregrinum alique hospitem esse.* **inexpert,** *adj.* = **INEXPERIENCED**

inexpiable, *adj.* *inexpiables*

inexplicable, *adj.* *inexplicabilis* **Adv.** use *adj.*

inexpressible, *adj.* *inundatus, inenarrabilis;* see **INEFFABLE**

inexpugnable, *adj.* *inexpugnabilis*

inextinguishable, *adj.* *† inextinctus* (e.g. ignis, fames, nomen), *quod reprimi or extinguere non potest.*

inextricable, *adj.* *inexplicabilis, † inextricabilis.* **Adv.** use *adj.*

infallibility, *n.* (e.g. of a remedy) *certum*

remedium **infallible,** *adj.* **1,** = certain, *certus, non dubius, exploratus; **2,** = one who is incapable of erring, *qui errare non potest.* **Adv.** *certo;* to be —, *omni errore carere.**

infamous, *adj.* *infamis, turpis, flagitiosus, sceleratus, fordus* **Adv.** *turpiter, flagitiose, scelerate, foede* **infamy,** *n* *infamia, turpitude, delictus, oris, ignominia*

infant, *n* *infans, filiolus, filiola.* **infancy,** *n* *infantia* (Plin., Tac.), or by *infans* (e.g. in his —, *cum esset infans*) **Infanta,** *n* *filia regis Hispaniae* **infanticide,** *n.* *infantium caedes* **infantine,** *adj.* *puerilis*

infantry, *n.* *pedites, -um,* or collectively, *pedes, also peditatus, -is.*

infatuate, *v* *tr* *infatuare* (= to lead, entice to an absurdity), *occacare* (= to make blind, to blind), *pellucere* (= to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a girl) **infatuated,** *adj.* *amens, demens* **infatuation,** *n* *amentia, demencia, furor*

infect, *v* *tr* = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, *facere ut alqd transeat in alios* (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases), = to communicate bad qualities to anyone, e.g. others became likewise —ed, *contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgatus est*, fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, *alqm vitis suis infecte*, to become —ed by errors, *infici or ambu vitis, ambu erroribus* **infection,** *n* *contagio* (lit. and fig. in pl), *† contagium, infectus, -us,* see **CONTAGION** **infectious, infective,** *adj.* in good Lat. *encl.* by *contagio morbi, disease, pestilentia*

infecundity, *n* *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*)

infelicitous, *adj.* *infelix,* see **UNHAPPY.**

infelicity, *n* *malum,* see **UNHAPPINESS**

infer, *v* *tr* *concludere, colligere* **inference,** *n* **1,** = the art of inferring, *argumentatio, conjectura,* **2** = conclusion drawn, *conclusio* (of a syllogism), *conjectura* (on general grounds), *quod colligi potest* (from, etc., et, etc.), see **CONCLUSION**

inferior, I. *adj.* *inferior, deterior, minor* **II.** *n* (e.g. anyone's —), *inferior, id qui inferioris sunt*

infernal, *adj.* *infernalis* (lit.), the — regions, *inferi, † Orcus,* = frightful, *terribilis* (fig.), *diabolical, infernalis* (fig.)

infertile, *adj.* *sterilis,* see **BARREN** **infertility,** *n* *sterilitas*

infest, *v* *tr* *infestum reddere,* to — (the high seas) by pirates, *mare infestare latrocinis,* *teare* **infested,** *adj.* *infestus*

infidelity, *n* (in a Christian sense), *impudatus,* = unfaithfulness *infidelitas, perfidia* (= treachery), = to commit a breach of faith, *fidem movere or violare or frangere,* = to show —, *perfidie agere*

infinite, *adj.* *infinitus* (= without limits), *immensus,* = mood, *verbum infinitum, modus infinitus* (gram.) **Adv.** *infinitu, 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.* *nosocomium (νοσοκομειον) valetudinarius (Jct.).* **infirmity,** *n* **1.** *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas,* **2,** = a complaint, *vetum,* = a bodily complaint, *vetum corporis, morbus,* the —, the defects of the state, *reipublicae 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. *seditionosus, turbulentus* (of speech).

inflate, v.tr. **1**, = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare, sufflare*; to become inflated, *inflari*; **2**, = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); **3**, = to become inflated, *se inflare or sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up (e.g. to — anyone), *inflare alicuius animum ad superbiam*. **inflated**, adj. **1**, *inflatus, sufflatus*; **2**, of speech, *tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. **inflation**, n. *inflatio*; *fustus, -ūs*, = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanis*.

infect, v.tr. **1**, = to bend, (*in*)*fectere*; see **BEND**; **2**, (in the grammat. sense) *declinare* in **inflection**, n. *flexus, -ūs*, = in the grammat. sense, *declinatio*. **inflexibility**, n. (of the temper), *obstinatio, pertinacia, perveracia, perseverantia*. **inflexible**, adj. *rigidus* (lit. = stiff with cold, then fig. = rigid, inexorable), *obstinatus, pertinax, perverax*. Adv. *obstinate, pertinaciter, perveraciter, perseveranter*.

inflict, v.tr. *alicui aliquid afferre, inferre* (esp. evil), *alicui aliquid re afficere* (= to affect anyone, make an impression with anything); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alicui turpitudinem inferre or infigere, ignominiam alicui afficere or notare*; *alicui ignominiam injungere*, to — wrong, *injuriam alicui facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; — punishment upon, *poenam de aliquo capere or sumere, aliquem poena afficere, aliquem punire*, see **PUNISH**. **infliction**, n. = an evil, *malum, incommodum*.

inflorescence, n. *flor*

influence, **I**. n. *vis, effectus, -ūs* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon), *pondus, -us, auctoritas, momentum* (= weight), *potentia* (= power), *gratia* (= personal or political —), *amplifitudo* (= greatness acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (= personal — through one's high social position), = — of a whole party, or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes, -um, f*, = power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus, -ūs* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*, of the moon, *lunae*), = — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunae*; divine —, *afflatus, -ūs, instinctus or divinus*, to exercise an — upon anything, *valere, conducere, vim habere ad aliquid* (= to contribute to, etc.), = to extend to, *pertinere ad aliquid*, to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere or posse, apud aliquem 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 alicui (rei)*, an injurious —, *nocere alicui (rei)*. **II**. v.tr. *aliquid movere, permovere, alicui persuadere*: see above, to have —. **influential**, adj. (*alicui 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 influere* (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), (*ef*)*figere, facere, efficere, conformare, informare*, hence, = to animate, *animare*; **2**, = to acquaint anyone with a fact, *alicui aliquid nuntiare* (= to announce in writing, or by a

messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *alicui aliquid per nuntium declarare*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorem facere alicui aliquid rei or de aliquid re*; *alicui aliquid de aliquid re docere*; *alicui aliquid deferre rei, praeferre*, — by a hint, *alicui aliquid significare*; **3**, — against, *accusare nomen alicuius de aliquid re, or alicui alicui rei deferre*. **informal**, adj. *inutilitatus, irritus, insolitus*; of an election, by *vitium* (e.g. *consul vitio creatus*). Adv. *vitio, haud more*. **informality**, n. **1**, *vitium* (in an election, etc.); **2**, = without formality, *amice*. **informant**, n. *auctor alicui rei*. **information**, n. **1**, = intelligence, *nuntius*, written —, *litterae*; = the authority (for the truth of anything), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, rumour, *fama*; = indication of anything, *significatio alicuius rei*, to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorem fieri*, about anything, *alicui rei or de aliquid re*, to learn, hear —, *aliquid accipere, audire, compere*; **2**, = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see **KNOWLEDGE**; **3**, = accusation, *delatio, indicium*. **informer**, n. *delator, index, -icis, in*, and *i*.

infracture, n. = non-observance, by *violatus* (e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum foedus*). **infrangible**, adj. *quod frangi non potest*.

infrequency, n. *rarity*, see **RARE**, **RARITY**. **infrequent**, adj. *rarus*

infringe, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare* in **infringement**, n. *immunitio, diminutio* (= lessening, e.g. *gloriae*), *violatio alicuius rei* (e.g. of the international law, *iuris gentium*; of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **infringer**, n. *qui aliquid non (ob)seruat, qui aliquid violat, alicui 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 **INSURE**. **infusion**, n. **1**, = the act of pouring in, *infusio*, **2**, = the thing itself in which a thing is steeped, *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(l)ers, 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, luculent(er), sol(l)enter, callide, artificiose, argute*, see **CLEVER**, **DEXTEROUS**, **ACUTE**. **ingenuity**, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), (*ingenii*) *numen or acies*, = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas, prudentia*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*, = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*, = clearness in arguing, *acumen or subtilitas disserendi*; *ars* (= cleverness), *sol(l)ertia* (= dexterity), *machinatio* (= contrivance). **ingenuous**, adj. an — mind, *liber* (= without reserve), = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*, an —, candid letter, *epistula liberior, aperta* (= open), *simpliciter* (= simple). Adv. *libere, ingenuè, aperte, simpliciter*, to speak —, *libere dicere*. **ingenuousness**, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech), — in conversation, *sermo liberior*; with —, *libere, ingenuè*; *ingenuitas* (= the character of a gentleman).

ingestion, n. *indere aliquid alicui rei or in aliquid, ingerere in aliquid*.

ingle-nook, n. *domus (intima); in the —, domus*.

inglorious, adj. *inglorius* (e.g. life); = ugly, *turpis* (morally, e.g. dead). 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), = unimindful of kindness received, *benefici, beneficiorum immemor* II. n *homo ingratus* **ingratiate**, v ti = to commend oneself to another's goodwill (of persons), *aljs favorem or benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere, gratiam inire ab alqo, ad or apud alqm, aljs benevolentiam captare* (= to seek favour), *aljs gratiam auferre, aljs favorem quærere*, to try to — oneself with the people, *antem popularem captare, aljs gratiam sequi*, to have ingratiated himself with anybody, *gratosum esse alio or apud alqm*, very much, *gratia florere or multum gratia valere apud alqm*, to have ingratiated oneself very much with everybody, *apud omnes in summa gratia esse* **ingratitude**, n *animus ingratus, beneficiorum immemor*

ingredient, n *pars*, = member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *hujus otiosae dignitatis haec fundamenta sunt, haec membra*), —s, *clementia aljs rei*, that of which anything is an —, *res ex quibus conficitur et efficitur alqd*, or by n pl (e.g. the following —s, *haec*)

ingress, n *ingressus, us*

ingulf, v tr 1, = to swallow up in a vast deep, *(de)vorare, haurire*, 2, = to cast into a gulf, *alqm in alqd detrahere, de(j)icere, (alqm) re obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*)

inhabit, v ti *habitare, alqm locum, (in) alqo loco*, = to be resident anywhere, *(in)colare alqm locum*, = to occupy, *tenere alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries), densely inhabited, *frons factis, opp. de rtibus* **inhabitable**, adj *habitabilis* **inhabitant**, n *incola, m* and f (= resident in a town, country), *essor* (in the same sense, in Nepos), *habitor* (= one who has his residence in a country, etc.), — tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. landlord, *dominus*), — citizen, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner), — colonist, *colonus, homo*, esp. in the pl *homines* (= man kind), — of a town, *oppidit incola, oppidanus*, — of a village, *incola vici, vicanius, paganus*, — of an island, *insulanus* (Cic.), — of a province, *provincialis*

inhale, v tr *spiritu* (=parando)ducere, *spiritu haurire*

inharmonious, adj 1, *discors, absonus, dissonus*, 2, = on bad terms, *dissensans, discrepans* Adv. *haud consonanter, haud congruenter*

inherent, adj *insitus, innatus, proprius*, to be —, *in alqo re esse* Adv. *naturali, 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, *aler* (not *aljs*), *hereditatem accipere ab alqo, hereditatem consequi*; I have inherited, *hereditas venit ad me, hereditas mihi obtinuit*, 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, *erectio*); to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidia parte*, to — one-sixth, *heredem in sextante esse* **inheritance**, n *hereditas* (= right of —, and the — itself); I come to the property by —, *hereditas mihi venit, obtingit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit or per-*

venit **inherited**, adj. *patrius, paternus, avitus*

inhibit, v tr *interdicere*, see FORBID **inhibition**, n *interdictum*, see PROHIBITION

inhospitable, adj. † *inhospitalis*, † *inhospitus* **inhospitality**, n *inhospitalitas* or by *inhospitalis*, see CHURCH

inhuman, adj *inhumanus* (= unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingentum, cineltus, crudelitas*; man, *homo*), = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons), = unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), comb. *ferus et immanis, crudelis, saevus, 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 ti (*siphonis ope*) *infundere*

injudicious, adj *nullus consili* (= without judgment), *imprudens* (= without caution), *stultus* (= silly), *inconsultus* (= without considering), = *inconsiderate, inconsideratus* (e.g. desires), — rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*) Adv. *inconsulti, inconsiderate or parum considerate, temere* **injudiciousness**, n *imprudencia, stultitia, or by adj*

injunction, n *interdictum*

injure, v ti *laedere, saevire, vulnerare*, comb. *laedere et vulnerare, laedere* (= to tear to pieces), *fig. alci nocere* (e.g. *optimum virum reborum contumelias*), *violare* (= to treat with violence), the storm —s the ship, *tempestas afflavit navem* **injury**, n 1, as act, *vulneratio, cruciatio*, without to duty, *sulco officio*, 2, = harm, *detrimendum, incommodum, damnum* (= loss), *malum* (= evil), *vulnus, -eris* (= wound), *noxia* (= trespass), to do anyone an —, *injuriam alci facere*, to forgive an —, *injuriam condonare* **injurer**, n *qui injuriam facit* **injurious**, adj *noxius, injuriosus, damnosus, gravis* (of air), *malus, adversus, contrarius, iniquus*, — words, *contumeliae or reba contumeliosa* Adv. *injuriose, damnose, quader, male, contumeliose*

injustico, n *injustitia* (of unjust proceedings), an — done, *iniqua factum*, to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*

ink, n *atramentum*, an —horn, —stand, —pot, *atramentarium* **inky**, adj *atramento foedatus*

inkling, n *susurrus*, see WHISPER, HINT.

inland, adj *mediterraneus*

inlay, v ti *inserere, variare, distinguere*; see ADOBN

inlet, n 1, *aditus, -us*; 2, of the sea, *aestuarium*

inly, adv *penitus*.

inmate, n = lodger, *deversor, inquilinus*; of a country, *incola, m. and f.*; see INHABITANT.

inmost, innermost, adj. *intimus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intimus, -orum, -uorum, -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(odum, hospitium, caupona* (= a tavern). **innkeeper**, *n. caupo*.

innate, *adj. innatus, ingeneratus, insitus*, *comb. insitus et innatus*; *proprius*, = natural, *naturalis, natus* (opp. *assumptus, adventicius*, i.e. artificially acquired); = inherited, *congeneratus*; *avitus* (e.g. an evil, *malum*), the old and — pride of the Clandian family, *vetus atque insita Claudia familiae superbia*, — ideas, *notiones (in animo insitae)*.

inner, *adj. = interior, interior* (opp. *exterior*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus, foreign*); = what is going on at home, in one's own country, *domesticus* (opp. *foris, abroad*), *comb. intestinus ac domesticus*, the — man, *animus*, the interior affairs, *res domesticae* (= home affairs); = intellectual (e.g. qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*, = natural feeling, *natura*. Adv. *intus*; within, *intervus* (opp. *exterior*).

innocence, *n. innocencia*; = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, *comb. integritas atque innocencia*, = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*, to prove ones —, *se purgare alci*; = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, *comb. integritas pudicitiaeque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque innocent*, **I.** *adj. 1.* = without crime, *innocens* (= doing no harm), *+ immrens, + immeritus*; = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons, culpâ vacuus or carens*, = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer, sanctus*, to be — of a thing, *insontem esse alci rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consili 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 inscium*.

II. *n. = idiot, (homo) stultissimus*. **innocuous**, *adj. = harmless, innocuus* (= not able to do harm), to anyone, *alci*, = doing no harm, *innocuus*, to anyone, *alci*, = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non or nihil nocere*.

innovate, *v. tr. novare, mutare* (= to change), see INNOVATION hereafter. **innovation**, *n. 1.* = renewing, *renovatio*; **2.** = the thing itself, *res nova*, to be fond of making —s (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum or evetendarum 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. negligentia (neglig-)*; see INADVERTENCY, DISOBEDIENCE. **inobservant**, *adj. neglegens (neglig-)*.

inoculate, *v. tr. 1.* in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.); **2.** med. t.t. * *variolas inserere* has been suggested.

inodorous, *adj. odore carens*.

inoffensive, *adj. quod nihil habet offensivis*; = simple, *simplex*. Adv. *simpliciter*. **inoffen-**

siveness, *n. by adj. INOFFENSIVE*; see INNOCENT.

inopportune, *adj. inopportunus*; see INCONVENIENT. Adv. *haud opportune*.

inordinate, *adj. immoderatus, immodicus, nimis, incredibilis, singularis, mirificus, mirus*. Adv. *praeter modum, immoderate, immodice, nimis, innumum, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirifice, mire*.

inorganic, *adj. e.g. — bodies, corpora nullâ cohaerendi naturâ* (Cic.)

inquest, *n. questio*; to hold an —, *de alqi re* (e.g. *de morte*) *quaerere*.

inquietude, *n. sol(licitudo, see DISQUIET*.

inquire, *v. inti. = to ask a question, alqd or de alqi re quaerere* (= to ask in general); to — strictly after, *alqd requirere, exquirere, perquirere*; *de alqi re sciscitare, percontari* (*percont-*) *alqd or with utrum or ne*, = to make oneself acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqi re*; to — of persons after a thing, *alqd ab or ex alqo quaerere, requirere, exquirere, alqm de alqi re interrogare*, — about anything in writing, *sciscitari per litteras de alqi re*, — into, *de alqi re cognoscere or quaerere, de alqi re or in alqd inquirere, alqd investigare, indagare*.

inquiry, *n. 1.* = act of inquiring, *indagatio, investigatio* (= tracing); = examination, *cognitio, percontatio* (*percont-*) (= 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 alqi 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), *questio* (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 alqi re quaerere, questionem de alqi 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, *questiones*, 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 auditis audienti or cognoscendi*. **inquisitor**, *n. = one who inquires by virtue of his office, questor*, to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere, into, of a thing, alqd*.

inroad, *n. irruptio, incursio, incursus, -us* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem or incursionem facere in alqd*; = a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio, excursus, -us*; = a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incursio in fines hostium facta*.

insalubrious, *adj. insaluber*, = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, *gravis* (e.g. *temperatura, caelum*), *comb. gravis et pestilens*; — air or climate, *pestilentia or gravitas caeli*; *intemperies caeli*. **insalubrity**, *n. — of a place, pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia or gravitas or intemperies caeli*; see UNHEALTHY.

insane, *adj. insanus* (lit. and fig.), *mente captus*, (of one who is out of his mind, silly,

foolish, and of anything that is so) *amens*, *demens* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, *consilium*, *ratio*), = mail, raving, *furiosus*, *exors*, *vecors* (also = foolish), *secors* (rare), (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*), = absurd, childish, *stultus*, *ineptus* (of persons and things). Adv. *dementer*, *insane*, *furiose*, *stulte*, *inepte*. **insanity**, *n* *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (= fury, of anyone that flies into a passion), *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecordia* (= madness or silliness), *secordia* (rare), *stultitia* (= silliness).

insatiable, adj. *insatiabilis*, *inexplebilis* (lit. and fig.), *insatiabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, abdomen), an - desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*. Adv. by adj.

inscribe, *v* tr. = to mark with letters, *inscribere*, *abscribere*, *conscribere*. **inscription**, *n* on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index*, -iens, *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*, -ites, *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* *alio rei*, *alqd* *inscribere*.

inscrutability, *n* *obscuritas*, or by **inscrutable**, adj. *inexplicabilis*, *obscurus*.

insect, *n* *insectum* (Plin.), *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire worm).

insecure, adj. *non* with *tutus*, *inimicus* or *furmus*, *infestus* (of roads, etc., - beset by robbers), *instabilis*, *incertus*, *lubricus* (of footing). Adv. *non* with *tuto*, *firmo*, *periculo*. **insecurity**, *n* by adj. (e.g. the - of the roads, *diuturna instabilitas*).

insensate, adj., see **INSANE**, **INSENSIBLE**.

insensible, adj. 1, *sensus capax*, = to be - , *sensus capax*. 2, fig., *durus*, *lentus*. Adv. *sensum*, *pudicitiam* (*pudens*). See **FITTING**. **insensibility**, *n* 1, *torpor*, 2, *animas duras*, *lentitudo*, see also **CRUELTY**.

inseparability, *n* by **inseparable**, adj. = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*, = indivisible, *indivisibilis*, an - friend, *amicus fidissimus*. Adv. use adj. **INSEPARABLE**.

insert, *v* tr. *inserere* *alio rei*, or *in* *alqd*, *includere* *alio rei*, or *in* *alqd*, *inter* (*ponere*, *interponere*) (= to put in between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*, then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing), *supplere* (= to supply, add, what was still wanting), *addere* *alqd* *alio rei*, or *in* with accus. (in general, - to add anything, e.g. I have inserted something in my speech, *orationem meam addidi quiddam*), *abscribere* *alqd* *in* *alqd*, or *in* *alqd* *re* (e.g. *diem* *in* *lit*) (*ters*, the date in a letter), - to fasten in, *ingere* *alio rei* or *in* *alqd*, - to fix in the ground, plant, *depone* *in* *alqd* or *in* *alqd* *re*. **insertion**, *n* 1, by verb **INSERT**, 2, in rhet., the - of a clause = parenthesis, *interpositio*.

inside, **I**, *n* *pars interior*. **II**, adv. *intus*. **III**, prep. *in* with abl., *intra* with accus., see **WITHIN**.

insidious, adj. *insidiosus*, *fallax*, *dolosus*, *fraudulentus*. Adv. *insidiosose*, *fallaciter*, *dolose*, *fraudulenter*. **insidiousness**, *n* *fallacia*, *dolus*, *fraus*, see **DISGUISE**.

insight, *n* - discernment, *intelligentia* (intellect); = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspectiva*, of the truth, *veritas*, a deeper - into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia*, = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *iudicium*, *consilium*; = a clear knowledge and - , *cognitio*,

of and into, *alys rei*, no -, want of judgment, *imprudencia*, a man of deep -, *vir prudentissimus*, *vir multi et magni consilii plenus*, men of - and talent, *vir docti et eruditi*; see **KNOWLEDGE**.

insignia, *n* *fusces*, -ium, *m*, *insignia*, -ium.

insignificant, adj. 1, = small, *parvus*, *exiguus*, *minutus*, 2, = unimportant, *levis*, *nullus momenti*. **insignificance**, *n* 1, *exiguitas*; 2, *mediocritas* (rare), *nullus* or *parvus momenti*.

insincere, adj. *falsus*, *simulatus*, *fucosus*, *fucatus*, *fallax*, *fraudulentus*, *dolosus*, *infidus* or *infidelis* (rare). Adv. *falso*, *fallaciter*, *simulate*, *fraudulente*, *dolose*. **insincerity**, *n* *fucus*, *fallacia* (e.g. *sine fauce fallacia*), *fraus*, -idis, *f*, *dolus*, *simulatio*, *infidelitas*.

insinuate, *v* tr. and *intr* 1, = to push, work oneself into favour, *se insinuare*, *accipere*, *irripere*, *obrepere*, *transgredi* (e.g. *amicitiam*), *quidam sibi putare apud aliquem* (= to ingratiate oneself), 2, = to suggest by remote allusion, *alio alqd significare* (= to give to understand); see **HINT**. **insinuation**, *n* 1, *blanditiae*, 2, *significatio*. **insinuating**, adj. *blandus* (= bland). Adv. *blande*.

insipid, adj. 1, *nil sapientis*, *insulsus*, *felatus*, 2, fig., *insulsus*, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *frigidus*, *perinus*, *inanis*, *exilis*, (= tasteless, lit. *insipidus* is quite late), - not seasoned, *non conditus*, see **ASTRID**. Adv. *insulse*, *absurde*, *inepte*, *frigidè*, *perine*, *inaniter*, *exiliter*. **insipidity**, *n* by **INSIPID**, e.g. the - of the food, *cibi edulcitate carens*, lit. fig. see **ABSURDITY**.

insist, *v* intr. *alqd* *suadere*, *hortari*, = to ask for, *alqd* *exigere*, *postulare*, *exposcere*, (*ex*) *flagitare*, - to state strongly, *declamare*, *assecrari*, *docere*, *ab* *alqd* *contendere* *ut* or *de* *alqd* *re* *judicanda*.

insnare, *v* tr. *invenire* (lit. and fig.), see **ENSNARE**.

insobriety, *n* *intemperantia*, see **DRUNKENNESS**.

insolence, *n* *insolentia*, = pride, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *audacia*, *impudentia*, *arrogantia*. **insolent**, adj. *casolens*, *contumax*, *audax*, *impudens*, *irrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *contumaciter*, *audaciter*, *impudenter*, *arroganter*, *superbe*.

insoluble, adj. 1, *quod liquere non potest*; 2, fig. *inexplicabilis*, *difficilis* et *inexplicabilis*.

insolvent, adj. *qui non est solvendo* or *ad solvendum*. **insolvency**, *n* *non solvendo esse*, or *non solvendi*, see **BANKRUPT**.

insomuch, adv. *scilicet*, *ita*, *hoc* or *eo modo*, *alio*, under this condition, *hac* or *ea* *condicione*, *hac* *loco*, so far, *eo usque*, see **So**.

inspect, *v* tr. *revisere*, *intuspicere* (= to view, lit.); *ad* (*spicere*) (= to look on), *inspicere*, *intuspicere*, *perspicere* (= to look through, examine), = to examine, *intueri*, *contemplari*, *oculis*, *collustrare*; to -, superintend anything, *alqd* *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 custodiaque*, = protection, protecting care, *tutela*; = superintendence, - of a chairman, an officer, *praesidium*, = watch over the public morals, *praefectura morum*, to have the -, superintendence over anything, *alio rei* *praesidere*, *praefectum esse*, *alio rei* *praesidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to have anyone under one's -, *alqd* *custodire*.

inspector, *n* *custos*, -odis (*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.* *custodis munus, -eris, cura, praefectura*.

Inspiration, *n.* 1, = the inhaling of air, *spiritus, -us*; 2, = — by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus (-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, *suggerere, sub(j)icere alci alqd* (= to suggest); as theol. t.t., to — by the Holy Spirit, *inspirare*; = to warn, advise, *monere alqm alqd* or *monere alqm ut, etc.*; to — with, *instil, alci in(j)icere*; to excite, — with, *instil into anyone courage, vigour, exortare, incitare, incendere, inflammare*; = to delight, *laetitia, gaudium perfundere*. **Inspired**, *adj.* *divino spiritu inflatus* or *lactus, mente incitatus* (in gen.), = fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furens, furibundus*. **Inspirer**, *n.* see **INSPIRE**. **Inspirit**, *v.tr.* *animum alci addere*; see **ENCOURAGE**.

Instability, *n.* *inconstancia*; see **INCONSTANCY**. **Instable**, *adj.* *inconstans*; see **INCONSTANT**.

Install, *v.tr.* *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries). **Installation**, *n.* by *inaugurare*. **Instalment**, *n.* *pruma (secunda, etc.) pensio, pars, portio*, to pay by —, *in antecessum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, *in antecessum accipere* (Sen.).

Instance, *I. n.* 1, = request, *preces, -um*, more usually by *abl. abs* (e.g. at the — of these men, *his petentibus, or his auctoribus*); 2, = example, *exemplum, specimen*; for —, *verbi or exempli caus(s)a or gratia*. **II. v.tr.** *referre, dicere*; see **MENTION**. **Instant**, *I. adj.* 1, = urgent, *vehemens, intentus, acer, magni momenti, gravis* (= serious); 2, = immediate, *praesens*. **II. n.** *punctum temporis* (= the smallest point in duration); = a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum* or *vestigium temporis, momentum horae*; in an —, *momento temporis*; to the —, *ad tempus*; not an —, *ne minimam partem temporis*; in every —, *omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso*; the, this very —, by *ipse* (e.g. the very — of his departure, *sua ipsa profectio*; at the very —, *ipso tempore*); to an —, *ad tempus*; for the —, *ad tempus, temporis caus(s)a*; for the present —, *in praesens, in praesentia* (opp. *in posterum*); = a favourable opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *ocasio*; not to allow the — to pass, *tempori or temporis occasione non deesse*; during the last —, *in ipsa morte*. **Adv.** = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, e vestigio, extemplo, continuo*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam, magnopere*. **Instantaneous**, *adj.* *brevissimus* (= of very short duration); = transient, *fugax* (= swift); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); = present, momentary, *praesens* (e.g. *possibilitas, facultas*). **Adv.** *puncto* or *momento temporis, e vestigio*; = by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*.

Instate, *v.tr.* = to establish in a rank or condition, by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alci mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre, muneri alqm praeficere* or *praeposere*; to — in any particular office, *apponere* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *alqm custodem alci*); see **INSTALL**.

Instead, *prep.* *loco* or *in locum alci* or *alejs rei*; = in the place of, *vice* (Plin.), *in vicem* or *vicem alci* or *alejs rei* (*meam, tuam, nostram, vestram vicem*, in my, etc., *stead*; — of you all, *vestrum omnium vicem*); *pro* with the *abl.* (= for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); I was invited — of him, *in locum 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 eum magis quam conterrerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissa fuga*; sometimes also by *cum* (e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *cum laudare deberet, eum vituperavit*).

Instep, *n.* *pes superior*.

Instigate, *v.tr.* *instigare* (e.g. *canes in alqm*, = to set on, and fig.), *concitare, incitare*. **Instigation**, *n.* *impulsus, -us, stimulus, instinctus, -us*, at your —, *te auctore*. **Instigator**, *n.* *auctor, concitator, impulsor, suscor, machinator, princeps, -ipis*.

Instil, *v.tr.* 1, = to infuse by drops, in general, *in os alci in(j)icere* or *indere* or *ingerere*; *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); 2, = to fill with, *alqm alqd re implere*; to — admiration, *alqm admiratione imbuere, admirationem alci in(j)icere*.

Instinct, *I. n.* animal —, *natura*; from one's own —, *natura duce*, = natural desire, *appetitus* (= the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, *cognitio*); *appetitus, -us* (= natural feeling, especially animal), (both *appetitus* and *appetitus* are used by Cic. for the Greek *ὀρεσις* = desire in general), a sudden impulse, *impetus, -us*, = inward desire, inclination, taste, *studium*, sensual —, *stidia prava* or *turpia* or *humilia*. **II. adj.** — with anything, *alqd re imbutus*. **Instinctive**, *adj.* *naturalis, duce naturae suae* (e.g. to do anything, *facere alqd*). **Adv.** *naturā (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, *instituire*; 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, *pax*; to — again, re-establish, *reconciliare* (e.g. peace, *pax*); to effect, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, alliance, *foedus, -eris, n.*; peace, *pax*). **II. n.** see **INSTITUTION**. **Institution**, *n.* 1, = foundation, *initium* (= beginning), or *venb* (e.g. after the — of the state, *post quam civitas instituta est, or post civitatem institutum, or by abl. abs., civitate instituta*); 2, = custom, *institutum, lex, mos, moris, in.*; 3, = society, *societas, collegium, sodalitas*; 4, = school, *ludus* (*litterarum*), *schola*; see **SCHOOL**.

Instruct, *v.tr.* 1, *erudire* (= to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in anything, *in alqd re*; = to teach, *alqm alqd docere*; comb. *erudire atque docere, docere alqm erudire*; = to prepare anyone for a certain avocation, *instituire ad alqd*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide anyone with what is necessary, *doctrina, artibus*, = to instruct in); to lecture, *praecipere* or *tradere alqd* or *de alqd re, tradere praecipia alci rei*; to — anyone in elocution, *alqm ad dicendum instituere*; see **ORDER**; to be instructed by anyone, *docere ab alqo*; to be instructed in

anything by anyone, *discere alqd* (or with infin.); **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, *alqs 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 --s, *alci mandare ut*, see INSTRUCT. **2**. **instructive**, adj. *utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **instructor**, n. *magister, doctor, praeceptor, dux* (= leader).

instrument, n. **1**, = tool, *utensilia, -um*, n. (= utensils in a household, and in general), = furniture, *suppellex*, = vessels, culinary --s, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasi, -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, *hdes, -um*; = 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, *alqs operi alqd efficere*; **3**, in law and in gen (= a deed), *litterae, tabulae* (= anything in writing); to draw up an -- in writing, *litteris alqd consignare*. **instrumental**, adj. **1**, = contributing aid, *utilis* (= useful), convenient, commodous, *accommodatus, aptus*; you were -- in hindering, *per te stetit quominus*, etc. or *te auctore*; to be --, *ut alqd valere, alqs operi efficere, 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, -is*. **instrumentality**, n. *operi, ministerium*, or by *per* or *alqs operi* or abl. abs. (e.g. *per te* or *tua operi* or *te auctore*).

insubordination, n. *disciplina nulla* (= no order, discipline); = licentiousness, *licentia, nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. **insubordinate**, adj. *nulla disciplina coherctus, intemperans, seditiosus, turbulentus, male* or *parum obediens* (obed-) or *obtemperans*. Adv. *seditiose, turbulent(e)*.

insufferable, adj. *intolerabilis*; see INTOLERABLE.

insufficient, adj. *haud sufficiens, haud satis* (*magnus*, etc.), *impar* (= unequal); see INADEQUATE. Adv. *haud satis, parum*. **insufficiency**, n. *inopia, imbecillitas* (= weakness), *angustiae, egestas, paupertas* (= poverty).

insular, adj. by *insula* (e.g. through our -- position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

insult, I. n. *injuria, injuria* alci illata, ab alqo illata, *contumelia, probrum, maledictum*; = disgrace, *dedecus, -bris*, 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, maledicus, maledicens*; -- words, *voes 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. *files de damno rescaciendo interposita*. **insure**, v.tr. and intr. *damnum praestare, de alqo re cavere*.

insurgent, adj. and n. *seditiosus, turbulentus*. **insurrection**, n. *rebellio, seditio, motus, -is, tumultus, -is*. **insurrectionary**, adj. *seditiosus*, see INSURGENT.

insusceptibility, n. by **insusceptible**, adj. see INSENSIBLE.

intact, adj. *intactus*; **integer** (= untouched), *salvus, incolumus* (= unharmed).

intangible, n. *quod sentire* or *sensibus percipere non possumus*.

integral, adj. *pars ac totum necessaria*. **integrity**, n. **1**, = entreeness (e.g. -- of the empire), adj. *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* (= skin or --), *tegumen, (in)tegumentum, operimentum* (= a covering, protection), *velamentum, velum* (= a covering, cloak), *involucrum* (= a wrapper).

intellect, n. *mens, -ntis, f., ingenium, ingenii vis, animus, cogitatio, intelligentia, quae pars animi rationis alque intelligentiae particeps est*, acuteness of --, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*.

intellectual, adj. by genit. of *mens*, etc. **intelligence**, n. **1**, *perspicacitas, solertia*, see INTELLECT, **2**, = news, *novitius*, see NEWS. **intelligencer**, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuntius, legatus* (= an ambassador), = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*. **intelligent**, adj. *mente praeditus* (= gifted with understanding), one who has understanding, and uses it, *mentis compos, sapiens*, = wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens, sciens*, comb. *prudens et sciens, (per)acutus, astutus, solers*, a very -- man, *homo ingenio prudentius acutissimus*; to be --, *sapere*. Adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter, scienter, acule, astute, sol(er)ter*. **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*. **intemper-** -- *ad 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 infin.), = to think of, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); = 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 infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; = to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut*, etc., *alqd agitare*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intenderat, non efficere poterat*; = to prepare anything, *parare*; = to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; = to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraus*); = to be about to, *velle, cogitare*.

in animo habere, destinare (all with infin.; also very often by using the fut., e.g. *nunc scripturus sum*, = I am just about to write). **intense**, adj. *magnus, acer, ardens, summus, intentus*; to take — pains with, *incumbere ad* or *in alqd* or *alci rei*, or by *animum intendere ad alqd*. Adv. *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*. **intensify**, v.tr. *maiores, etc., reddere, amplificare, exaggerare, augere*; see INCREASE. **intensity**, n. *vis, vis, f., gravitas*; — of cold, *rigor*. **intensive**, adj. = serving to give emphasis (e.g. *an* — particle), *intensus* (e.g. *intensiva adverbia, gram.*). **intent**, I. adj. (lit., = having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alci rei, intentus, attentus ad alqd* or (*in*) *alqd rei*; *erectus*: to be — upon, *animum ad alqd, in alqd* or *alci rei intendere, incumbere in* or *ad alqd* or *alci rei, studere alci rei*. Adv. by adj. **II**. n. see INTENTION; to all —s and purposes, *omnino*. **intention**, n. = design, *consilium, propositum, mens, animus* (e.g. *in animo habere, esse in animo alci*), *institutum, sententia, studium, voluntas*. **intentional**, adj. by adv. *quod consulo* or *de industria*, or *dedidit operi fit*.

inter, v.tr. *sepelire* (= to bury in general; also *sepelire dolorem*), *humare* (= to cover with earth). **interment**, n. *sepultura, humatio*; place of —, *sepulchrum*; see BURY.

interact, n. = interlude in a play, *embolium* (εμβόλιον, fig., *embolia amoris*, Cic.).

intercalary, adj. *intercalaris* or *intercalarius*. **intercalate**, v.tr. *intercalare*.

intercede, v.intr. = to plead, (*de*)*precari pro alqo* (= to — for anyone), see ENTREAT, Beg. **intercession**, n. *deprecatio* (= praying earnestly to turn off some evil), at anyone's request, *alqo deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for anyone, *rogare pro alqo* (so as to obtain something); on account of anything, *alci adesse ad alqd deprecandum*; with anyone, *deprecari alqm pro alqo, deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; *alci supplicare pro alqo*. **intercessor**, n. one who entreats, deprecator. **intercessory**, adj. by verbs; see INTERCEDE.

intercept, v.tr. 1, = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere, capere*; 2, = to cut off, *intercludere, circumvenire, officere* (e.g. — the light, *luminibus officere*), see INTERRUPT, HINDER.

interchange, I. v.tr. 1, = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by (*com*)*mutare, (per)mutare inter se*; see ALTERNATE, EXCHANGE. **II**. n. (*com*)*mutatio, permutatio, vicissitudo*. **interchangeable**, adj. *quae inter se (com)mutari possunt*. Adv. *invicem*.

intercolumniation, n. *intercolumnium*.

intercommunicate, v.intr. 1, *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se*; see COMMUNICATE; 2, of rooms, etc., *communi —s, continere*.

intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus, -us* (frequent); *commercium* (commercial and in gen.); habitual —, *consuetudo*; —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus, -us*; family —, *usus domesticus et consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris, familiaritas*; I have — with anyone, *est mihi consuetudo cum alqo*; to have familiar — with anyone, *alqo familiariter* or *intime uti, conjunctissime vivere cum alqo, usu cum alqo conjunctissimum esse*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquia et coetus hominum*.

interdict, I. v.tr. 1, = to forbid, *interdicere alci alqd re*, or with *ne*; see FORBID; 2, see EXCOMMUNICATE. **II**. n. *interdictum*.

interest, I. v.tr. 1, = to excite an interest, (e.g. a book), *jucundum esse* (lit. = to be pleasing); = to delight, *delectare*; = to fascinate, *capere* (= to prepossess); to — anyone, *alci placere*; = to attract delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; = to enlist anyone's attention, *tenere* (e.g. *audientium animos*); if it —s you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quaeris*; 2, = to have a share, to be concerned in; anything —s me, *alqd meum interest, alqd ad me pertinet*; 3, = to give a share in; 1 — anyone in anything, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alci gloriam alci*); I feel an — in anything, *alqd mihi curae* or *cordi* (but *curae cordique*) est, I — myself for anyone, *alci studeo, consulo, alci sum studiosus*; to take — in, *participem esse alci rei*; = to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affirm 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, *jucunditas*; = delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alci rei*; 2, = advantage; to have an — in, by interest or *refert*; the — anyone has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *caus(a) alci*; = advantage, *commodum*; *bonum, usus, -us, utilitas*; = emolument, *emolumentum*, the common —, *res* or *caus(a) communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in anyone's —, *ex usu alci*; anything is in my —, *alqd est e re mea*; my — requires it, *rationes meae ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; not all have, feel the same —, *alci aliud expedit*; to defend anyone's —, *alci causam defendere*, to consider, study anyone's —, *alci rationibus consulere*; 3, *usura* or *usurae, faenus* (fe-); — added to the capital, *anatocismus*; — of —, *usurae usurarum*, to lend out money on —, *pecuniam fuenerari, pecuniam dare fuenore* or *faenori, ponere in fuenore nummos*; to invest capital at —, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare*; to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi faenore occupare*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*, the act of lending money on —, *fueneratio*; the — mounts up, *usurae multiplicatur*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alci cumulate reddere*. **interested**, adj. *attentus, erectus*; — in, *alci rei studiosus* (= fond of); I am — in anything, *alqd e re mea est, mihi expedit, mea interest* or *refert*. **interesting**, adj. by *quod alqd se attrahit* or *aliquid* (of a person), or by *alqm tenere* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book), *jucundus*; see AGREEABLE.

interfere, v.intr. *alci rei* or *in alqd intercedere, admiscere, intervenire, se interponere, or se immiscere*; I shall not — with it, *per me licet*; to — on anyone's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for anyone), *intercedere pro alqo*, to hinder, *alqm interpellare* or *prohibere* or *impedire* (with *quominus* or *quin* or *ne*), *alci officere, obesse, alci obstare quominus* or *quon*; see HINDER. **interference**, n. by verb, or by *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

interim, n. *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; ad —, *interim*; at 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, *interjacens, interjectus*.

interject, v.tr. *interponere, interficere*.
interjection, n. (in grammar) *interfectio*.

interlace, v.tr. *implicare* = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intexere alqd alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*); see **ENTWINE**.

interlapse, I. v.infr. *interfici, interponi*.
 II. n. by verb; in the — of a year, *anno circun-acto or praeterito*, *anno interjecto*, also *anno post*, or *post annum*.

interlard, v.ti. see **Mix**.

interleave, v tr *libri singulis paginis inter(j)icere singulas chartas puras*.

interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (Plin. Min.).

interlocution, n see **CONVERSATION**.
interlocutory, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), *in sermone*, to mention to anyone by way of conversation, *alci in sermone in(j)icere* (with acc. and infin., Cic.), a thing is mentioned as an — remark, *invidit mentio de alci re*.

interlude, n see **INTERACT**.

intermarriage, n *connubium* **intermarry**, v inti *inter se matrimonio coniungi*.

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. *infinite*.

intermingle, v tr *alci alqd (inter)miscere*, see **MINGLE**, **MIX**.

intermission, n *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, *offici*), see **INTERRUPTION**, **PAUSE** **intermit**, v ti. *alqd intermittere*, see **OMIT**, **CRASE**, **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* (*nonnunquam*, = sometimes).

intermix, I. v ti see **INTERMINGLE** **II**. v intr (*comb)iscere, permiscere, intermiscere* **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, interficere*. **II**. v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem*, see **INTERFERE**. **interposition**, n. I. = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interjectus, interpositus* (both -us, only common in abl. however), *interventus*, -us; better use abl. abs. (e.g. *maris interposito* = by the — of the sea; 2, (in general = mediation, anything interposed), *vis, impulsus*, -us (= instigation), or by *auctor* (e.g. by my —, *me auctore*); see **INTERFERENCE**; by divine —, *influence, divinitus*.

int rpret, v.tr. I. = 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 conjectura expla-nare, 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, delorquere in* (with accus.), *trahere ad or in* (with accus., = — on purpose); to — anything that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpre-tando explanare*; to get anyone to — anything for, *de alci 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 superbiae, trahere alqd in superbia*; as an insult, as disgracing anyone, *in consuetudinem 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, *conjectura, 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*, -etis, m. and f., to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*, with anyone, *cum alqo*.

interregnum, n. *interregnum* **interrex**, n. *interrex*.

interrogate, v tr and intr. *quaerere, ex-quirere, requirere* et or ab alqo, see **ASK**, **IN-QUIRE**, = to — again and again, *rogitare*; see **ASK** **interrogation**, n *interrogatio* (= the act of interrogating, hence anything in the form of a question), *percontatio* (*percontet-*); = the question asked, (*inter*)*rogatum*; = investigation, *questio* **interrogative**, I. adj. use verb (e.g. in an — manner, *percontando* (*percontet-*) et *interrogando*). **II**. n. *particula interrogativa* (*gram*) **interrogator**, n. *qui interogat*. **interrogatory**, I. adj. by **INTERROGATE**. **II**. n. *interrogatio*.

interrupt, v tr *interrompere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*, sleep, *somnum*; order, succession, *ordinem*), *interpellare* (lit. to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting; then in general, to disturb), = to rest, cease for a while from anything, *intermittere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*, the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*, a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*), = to cut short, *incidere* (lit. = to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*), = to speak whilst others are speaking, *alqm interrumpi*, = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *derimere* (e.g. *sermo-nem, praelium*; both of persons and circum-stances); to — by speaking against, *alci obloqui*; — noisily, *alci obstrepere* **interrupted**, adj. *interruptus, interceptus, intermissus*. Adv. *in-terrupte*. **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, *inter-capedo* (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 concidère* (e.g. a field, a piece of land); **intersection**, *n. sectio* (the act); the — (*X*) of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decussis*, -is, *m.*; = diameter, *diametros*; see **DIAMETER**.

interperse, *v.tr. immiscère*; in anything, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscère orationi*; see **MIX**.

interstices, *n. rima, foramen*.

intertwine, *v.tr. see ENTWINE*.

interval, *n. intervallum, spatium interjectum* (in general; *distans*, 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* (*nonnunq.*).

intervene, *v.intr. = to be between, interjacere*; = to come between, *intercedere, interfluere, interponi, intervenire*; *supervenire alci rei* (of persons and things, e.g. of the night, *ni nox praetulo intervenisset*, *Liv.*; to — (of obstacles), *obijici*). **intervention**, *n. interventus, -us* (of persons and things); see **INTERFERENCE**.

interview, *n. congressio* (= the act), *congressus, -us* (= the — itself, friendly meeting); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus, -us*, = conversation, *colloquium, sermo*.

interweave, *v.tr. intessere alci rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.); see **ENTWINE**.

intestate, *n.* of a person who dies without making a will, *intestatum* (*Cic.*) or *intestato* (*Cic.*) *decedere*.

intestine, **I.** *adj. intestinus*; see **INTERNAL**. **II.** *n. intestinum*, *usu. pl. illa, viscera, exta* (all pl.).

intimacy, *n. familiaritas, usus (-us), familiaris, consuetudo, necessitudo*. **intimate**, **I.** *adj. familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *intimus* (*inter*), *conjunctus*; to have an — knowledge of anything, *alqd penitus perspectum cognitumque habere*. *Adv. familiariter, intime, conjuncte, penitus, prorsus*; see **WHOLLY**. **II.** *v.tr. significare* (in gen.); = to indicate, *indicare* (both *alci alqd*); = to inform anyone about a matter, *docere alqm alqd, alqm de alqd re certiores facere, alqd alci nuntiare, declarare*; to — by words, *voce significare*, to — in a roundabout way, *alqd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere*; as a prediction, a wonder, *alqd portendere*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denuntiare*. **intimation**, *n. significatio, nuntius, denuntiatio*.

intimidate, *v.tr. metum* (*timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem*) *alci in* (*jacere, incutere*; *metum* (*timorem, terrorem*) *alci afferre, inferre, offerre*; *alqm in metum compellere, conjicere*; see **FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY**). **intimidated**, *adj. timefactus* (e.g. liberty). **intimidation**, *n. minae* = threats; by *pavorem* or *metum alci incutere*.

into, *prep.* as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with accus.; *in meridiem*, = southwards; *in Galliam*, = towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, = he will sleep till daybreak; *in multam noctem*, = deep into the night. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, = down to old age; *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 *preps.*, *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 divinis opiniones haud ferens*, or by some word = pride, *intolerantia, superbia, arrogantia*. **intolerant**, *adj. moribus immitis* (= of a harsh disposition); = intractable, difficult to deal with, obstinate, *difficilis*; = proud, *superbus, alqs rei intolerans*; in religion, *erga alqos parum indulgens*.

intone, *v.tr. = to sound the notes of a musical scale, incipere* (= to begin to sing, *Virg.*); *voce praerere* (= to lead, of a precentor, 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-)munire* (= to fortify, in gen.), = to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus accipere, operibus munire*, = to surround with palisades, *vallare, obrallare, vallo* or *fossat accipere* (sep.), or *cingere*, or *circumdare*, or *munire*; *alqm locum munitionibus accipere, castra in alqo loco communitre*. **intrenchment**, *n. vallum, munus, munimentum, opus, -um*.

intrepid, *adj. intrepidus*; see **FEARLESS**. **intrepidity**, *n. animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*; *fortitudo*; see **COURAGE**.

intricacy, *n. implicatio, contortio* (e.g. orationis); the — of the road, *iter impeditum*. **intricate**, *adj. contortus, implicatus, inexplicabilis, perplexus, tortuosus, impeditus*.

intrigue, **I.** *n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *dolus* (= a trick played to do harm); a secret —, *clandestinum consilium, artificium, -orum*; = a snare, *fallacia*, = a deception, *fraus, -dis*; ambush, *insidiae*. **II.** *v.tr. fallacias fabricari, (con-)coquere* (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 verà, per se, vere*; see **REAL**.

introduce, *v.tr. lit. invehère, importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — anyone to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (*usu.* to the great, to an audience, *Curt.*, or to a house); to — anyone to a person (for making his acquaintance) by letter, *alqm alci commendare*; = to make acquainted with someone, *praesentem praesenti alci commendare*; = to induct anyone to an office, *alqm inaugurare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — anyone as speaking, *alqm loquentem* or *disputantem inducere*; = to bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere, introducere*; to have been introduced, *usu receptum esse*; to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. **introduction**, *n. invectio* (= importation of goods, etc.), *inductio* (= the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers, *inductio armatorum*); — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. *adolescentulorum nobilium*); 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*. **introductory**, adj. by v., e.g. to make — remarks, *praefari*.

intromission, n. *aditus, -ūs*, or by verb, *intromittere*.

introspect, v.tr., **introspection**, n. *ipsum se inspicere*; for gen. sense, see INSPECT.

intrude, v.intr. = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se inferre et intrudere, se inculcare alicj auribus* (in order that one may be heard). **intruder**, n. by *importunus, molestus*.

intrusion, n. *importunitas*, = troublesome-ness, or by verb, *se inferre et intrudere*. **intrusive**, adj. *qui se infert et intrudit*. Adv. *moleste, importune*.

intrust, v.tr. *fidei alicj alqd committere* or *permittere, tradere alqd in alicj fidem*, see ENTRUST.

intuition, n. poetical, philosophical —, *anticipatio, cognitio, perceptio, comprehensio, anticipatio (κατάληψις)*. **intuitive**, adj. = clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*, = clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images), in philosophy use n. (e.g. — knowledge, *alqd per quamdam animi perceptionem cognitum*) Adv. *perspicue, dilucide, (celer) quidam animi perceptione*.

intumescence, inturgescence, n. by verbs, (*intumescere, inturgescere* (in gen.), *turgescere*, see SWELL, SWELLING).

inundation, n. better expressed by verb, *inundare*, or by *maignae 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 infundere or infuere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copis*, the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, or inducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium*; see ATTACK, ASSAIL.

invader, n. *hostis*. **invasion**, n. *irruptio, incursio*.

invalid, I. adj. in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (= without legal force, opp. *valens*, e.g. a will); = fruitless, *vanus* (= vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); = unfit, *parum idoneus* (= not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); of arguments, *infirmus, nugatorius, vitiatus*; 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 —, *leni aut potius nulla valetudine esse*, an — soldier, *onusarius*. **invalidate**, v.tr. *alqd irritum facere, tollere* (= to destroy), *infirmare* (= to weaken), *labefactare* (e.g. opinionem), *rescindere, rescipere* (of laws); see ABROGATE, ABOLISH. **invalidish**, adj. *ad alqm morbum proclivior*. **invalidity**, n. use adj. INVALID or V. INVALIDATE.

invective, n. *convicium, contumelia, maledictum, probrum, invectio* (rare), *verba* with adj., e.g. *acerba* (= bitter); *maligna* (= sharp), *aculeata* (= stinging), *morulosa* (= reproachful), *criminoosa* (of a speech). **inveigh**, v.intr. *in alqm invehi, incurere, inesse, alqm jurgia adoliri*. *gon-*

imelioris verbis or *verbis vehementioribus prosequi, alqm or alqd oburgare*; = to scold, *alqm increpare, castigare*.

inveigle, v.tr. see MISLEAD, SEDUCE.

invent, v.tr. *invenire, repertre*; to — (in the mind), *excogitare*, = to contrive, hatch, *comminisci* (gen. something bad). **invention**, n. 1. = act of —, *inventio, excogitatio*, or by verb (e.g. *harmis repertus*, = by the — of hooks); 2. = thing invented, *alqd inventum or repertum*; 3. = fiction, *commentum, fabula, mendacium* (= lie) **inventive**, adj. *ingeniosus* (= who has always new ideas); *solliders* (= 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 inventor*, = author, *auctor, architectus* (lit. architect), comb. *architectus et princeps*, the —s of the art of sculpture, *figendi conditores*. **inventory**, n. *repertorium, inventarium* (Jet.).

inverse, adj. *inversus, conversus* Adv. *retro, permutato ordine*. **inversion**, n. *conversio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *vesicae*; fig = destruction, *eversio*), — of words, *inverso verborum*. **invert**, v.tr. = to turn into a contrary direction, (*convertere*, = 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 praepone*; = to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *republicam*); = to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublicae statum*; = to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *republicam*), = to turn everything topsy-turvy, *omnia miscere, summa imis miscere, omnia sursum deorsum versare*.

invest, v.tr. 1. see CLOTHE; 2. = to — with an office, *magnitutum alci dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alqm praeficere*, to — anyone with the highest power, *deferre alci summam imperii*. 3. = to lend (e.g. — with a charm), *alqd alci addere, impetire, alqm alqd re (ex)ornare*, see ADORN, GIVE; 4. of money, *pecuniam collocare, occupare, ponere*, with in *alqd re* or *apud alqm*. 5. = to besiege, *circumsedere, obsidere, vallo or fossi cingere* or *circumdare*. see BESIEGE. **investiture**, n. = the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, *ritus inaugurationis feudal*. **investment**, n. 1. with an office, *inauguratio*, or by verb; see INSTALL; 2. of money, by verb INVEST; 3. = siege, *obsessio*.

investigate, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare*, (*per*) *scrutari, investigare, querere, cognoscere* (the last two also of judicial investigation), *percontari* (*percunct-*), *asciscari*; to — the true reason of anything, *veram rationem alci rei exsequi*; to — the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*. **investigation**, n. *investigatio, indagatio, percontatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning), *inquisitio, quaestio, cognitio*, see INQUIRY. **investigator**, n. *investigator, indagator, quaesitor* (only in judicial matters), *inquisitor*.

inveteracy, n. *inveteratio*. **inveterate**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., = deeply rooted), *penitus defixus* (of bad habits), *penitus insitus* (of opinions); to become —, *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, *alqm assiduò opere*); = to revive anyone, (*con*)firmare (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*); to become invigorated, *se corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare, or vires reficere* (= to recruit one's strength). **invigorating**, adj. *aptus ad corpus* (etc.). **refectendum**. **invigoration**, n. *confirmatio animi*; for — of the body, use verb.

invincible, adj. *invictus, in(ex)superabilis, inexpugnabilis* (= impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*). Adv. *quod superari non potest*.

inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, = sanctity), *caeremonia, 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*. **inviolate**, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state); = without having received any injury, unhurt, *illaesus, inviolatus*, comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque*; = entire, undamaged, *incorruptus*; = without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque*; = safe, in safety, *salvus, c. salvus atque incolumis*.

invisibility, n. by **invisible**, adj. *caecus* or *nilhil cernendus, or quem (quam, quod) cernere et videre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possumus oculis consequi*; to be —, *sub oculis 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, invitatio or vocatu 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, *conducere ad cenam, conducere alci* (the latter in gen. in the sense, I'll be your guest); 2, = to allure, to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fructum agrum invitare*; see ALLURE. **inviting**, adj. *blandus, gratus, amoenus, dulcis*. Adv. *blande, grate, amoene, dulciter*.

invocation, n. *imploratio* (= imploring), *testatio* (= calling as a witness).

invoice, n. (*mercum*) *libellus or index, -icus*, 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 alicj, invocare subsidium alicj, auxilium alicj implorare et flagitare*; to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testem*.

involuntary, adj. *involuntus et coactus* (= unwilling and forced), *non voluntarius* (= not made to please us, e.g. death). Adv. *invite, or by adj. or hand sponte sud*. **involuntariness**, n. *necessitas, or by adj. (e.g. the — of my action, quod coactus feci)*.

involution, n. *implicatio, involutio* (Vitruv.), better by INVOLVE, which see. **involve**, v.tr. 1, = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvère*; see ENVELOP; 2, = to implicate, *alqm alqd re implicare, illaqueare, illigare*; to be involved in debt, *aere alieno obratum, oppressum, or demersum esse*; see IMPLICATE; 3, = to imply, *continere, habere*; it is involved in the nature of the

case, *rei inest alqd, ex alqd re sequitur*; see IMPLY, FOLLOW.

invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Sen.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

inwall, v.tr. *saxo consaepire* (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 praeceps, stomachosus, irritabilis*. Adv. *iracunde, irati stomachosè*. **irascibility**, n. *iracundia, stomachosus*; see IRRITATION. **ire**, n. see ANGER, WRATH. **ireful**, adj. see ANGRY.

iris, n. 1, see RAINBOW; 2, = the flag-flower, *iris* (Plin.).

irks, v.tr. impers.; it —, *alqm alicj rei piget, taedet*, or with infin., *alci molestum est*, with infin. **irksome**, adj. = annoying, *gravis, molestus*; = full of labour, tiring, *operosus*; = hateful, *odiosus*. Adv. *graviter, moleste, aegre*. **irksomeness**, n. *taedium, molestia*; see DISAGREEABLE.

iron, 1. n. *ferrum*; of —, made of —, *ferreus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put anyone in —, *alqm in vincula conjicere or mittere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent, Curt*; *matura dum libido manet* (Ter.). II. adj. *ferreus* (both lit. and fig.), an — instrument, — ware, *ferrementum*; I must have a heart of —, *ferreus essem*, oh you with your heart of — 'o te ferreum! III. v.t. 1, = to smooth with an instrument of —, *ferio cal(e)facto vestes memere*; 2, = chain; see IRON, n. above. **iron-master, ironmonger**, n. *negotiator ferrarius, ironmongery*, n. *ferramentum, -orum*.

ironical, adj. *alqd per ironiam seu dissimulationem dictum*; an — man, *simulator* (e.g. in omni oratione *simulatorem, quem eipova* (Graeci nominant, Socratem acceperimus (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), *lucē suā collustrare* (of the sun, etc.), *illustrare*; see ILLUMINATE.

irrational, adj. = without reason, *rationalis exers, brutus* (esp. of animals); *amens, 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, socordia, amentia, dementia*).

irreclaimable, adj. *quod emendari non potest*.

irreconcilable, adj. 1, = not to be appeased, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*; 2, of propositions, (*res*) *inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see INCONSISTENT. Adv. by adj.

irrecoverable, adj. *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam rescari 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), *instans* (= unusual), *inaequalis, inaequalis* (=

unequal); as gram. t.t., *anomalus*; of an election, *vitiosus*, — conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*. Adv *enormiter*, *inconspicite*, *inustate*, *inaequaliter*, *inaequabiliter*; of conduct, *dissolute*, *prave*; of an election, *vitio* (e.g. *consules vitio creati*). **irregularity**, *n* *enormitas* (Quint.), *inaequalitas*; gram. t.t., *anomalia*, — of conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*, *pravitus*, in an election, *vitium*.

irrelevant, adj *alieni rei*, (ab) *alqd re alienus*, it is —, *nihil ad rem* or *ad hanc*.

irreligion, *n* *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*, = want of devotion, *Dei* or *Deorum negligentia* (neglig-). **irreligious**, adj *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*, *contemptor religionis*. Adv *impie*.

irremediable, adj. see INCURABLE

irremovable, adj *immobilis*, see IMMOVABLE; = that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatiis*), *certus*, *ratius*

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 *sancte*, *probe*, *integre*

irreproachable, adj. see IRREPREHENSIBLE

irresistible, adj *cui nulli resisti potest*, *vinculus*, *inextinguibilis*. Adv *necessario* or *necessitate* (late), or *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*

irresolute, adj *dubius* (= doubtful), = uncertain, *incertus*, = changeable, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *variatus*, *parum stabilis*, *inconstans*, *inconstans*, *hastitans*, *inconstans*, to be —, *in magna consilii incertitudine affectum esse*. Adv *dubitante*, *inconstanter*. **irresolution**, *n* *dubitatio*, *hastitantia*, *vacillatio* (cont.)

irrespective, adj. by Adv *nulla ratione* (also, *ita*) *habita*

irresponsible, adj *cui nulla ratio reddenda est*

irresponsibility, *n* use adj

irretrievable, adj. see IRRECOVERABLE

irreverence, *n* *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*, *nulla reverentia*, *incontumacia*. **irreverent**, adj *inverecundus*, *parum reverendus* (= immodest), *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*. Adv *impie*, to behave — towards anyone, *reverentiam alieni non prestare*

irrevocable, adj *irrevocabilis*, *irreparabilis*, *immutabilis*, an — loss, *damnum quod nullo modo rescitari potest*. Adv. in perpetuum

irrigate, v tr *irrigare*. **irrigation**, *n* *irrigatio*, *eductio aquarum*. **irriguous**, adj + *irriguus*, or by *rigare*, *irrigare*.

irritable, adj *irritabilis*, *stomachosus*, *vacuandus*. Adv. *stomachosus*, *vacuande*. **irritate**, v tr. 1, e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.); 2, in a fig. sense, *aliqui irritare*, *aliqui iram concitare* or *irritare*. **irritation**, *n* *ira*, *stomachus*, see ANGER.

irruption, *n* 1, e.g. of the sea, by *irruptione*; e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*, *incursio*. **irruptive**, adj. by *irrumperē*.

islinglass, *n*. *ichthyocolia* (Plin.).

island, *n*. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insula bello persequi*, Nep.). **islander**, *n*. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulae incolae*, the —s, *ut qui insulam*, or *insulas*, *incolunt*. **isle**, *n*. see ISLAND. **islet**, *n*. *parva insula*

isolate, v tr. *secedere*, *sejungere*, *separare* (= separate). **isolated**, adj. *remotus* (= distant), *solus* (= alone). **isolation**, *n*. *solitudo*.

isocoeles, *n*. **isocoeles*.

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*); *porumpere*, *porumpi* (= to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, also of soldiers), = to make a sally, *eruptionem facere*; = to rush forth, *procurrere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); = to march out hastily, *provolare*, *evolare* (from, *ex*, etc.), with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copis*, = to emerge, *emergere* (from, *ex*, etc.), lit. to dive forth, from under); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito consurgere*, 3, = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*, 4, = to end, *finire*, *terminari* (= to come to an end), = to cease, *desinere*. III. v tr. 1, = to send out (e.g. money), *promittere* (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), *pronuntiare* (by heralds, public criers), to be issued, *edere*, *emanare*, to — an order, *educere*, *edictum proponere*, to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*, to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign), to — a written order to anybody, *litte(ras) dare* or *mittere ad aliquem*, 3, = to deliver for use, to — voting papers, voting tablets, *distribuere tabulas*, one who does this, *distributor*, to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispenser, — the manager of the house)

isthmus, *n*. *isthmus* (isthmus).

it, pers. pron. 1, as a demon. pron. by *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*, 2, before a verb, not rendered at all, if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*

Italian, adj *Italicus*, + *Italus* **Italics**, *n*. *lit(t)eræ tenuiores et paulum inclinatae*

itch, I. *n* 1, as a disease, *scabies*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; 2, = sensation caused from that disease, *scabies* (rare), *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *-is* (Plin.), *formicatio* (*μυρμικία*, = 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), *terminare* (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 sumptuarum*, 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, *pecuniarum 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 obstitus*.

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 optum esse putat*; 2, = boot—, *instrumentum ad caligas detrahendas optum*; kitchen —, *machina quâ utimur ad carnem circumagendam*. **jackanapes**, n. *homo stolidus*. **jackass**, n. *asinus* (lit. and fig.). **jackdaw**, n. *monedula*, perhaps *graculus*.

jacket, n. *vestis* or *vestmentum*.

jade, n. 1, = a poor horse, *caballus*; 2, of a woman, *mulier importuna, puella proterva*. **jaded**, adj. *fatigatus, (de)jessus*; see WEARY.

jag, v.tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (= to make incisions); see INDENT. **jagged**, **jaggy**, adj. *serratus* (Plin., with teeth like those of a saw); — rocks, *saxa prærupta*; see RUGGED.

jail, n. *furcifer*; see GAOL, PRISON

jam, I. n. *fructus conditi*. II. v.tr. *comprimere*.

jamb, n. (in architecture) *postis*, m.

jangle, v. see QUARREL.

janitor, n. *janitor, ostiarius*; fem. *janitrix*.

January, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

jar, I. v.intr. 1, = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (or *stridere*, = to whiz), *absonum esse, dissonare, discrepare*; 2, = to disagree with, *discrepare, dissonum esse*; see DISAGREE. II. n. = quarrel, *rixâ, furgium*; see QUARREL. **jarring**, adj. *dissonus, discors*; see DISCORDANT.

jar, n. = a vessel, *olla* (orig. *aula*), *cadus* (esp. for wine), *dolrum* (= cask), *sera* (= large —); *urceus* (in gen.); *urna* (lit., = a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, a lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*ὕδρια*), *stibulus* and *stibula* (= a water-pot, also used as a lottery-box, in this sense usu. *stibella*); *amphora* (*ἀμφορεύς* = a large vessel, usually with two ears or handles, esp. used for wine).

jargon, n. *strepitus*, -us, or *sermo barbarus, ut ita dicam*.

jasper, I. n. *iaspis*. II. adj. *iaspideus* (Plin.).

jaundice, n. *morbus regius* or *arquatus* (Cels.). **jaundiced**, adj. fig. *lividus, invidius*.

jaunt, n. *iter, excursio* (Plin. Min.); to take a —, *excurre* (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 alqo*, *invidere alci*. Adv. use adj. **jealousy**, n. *ingen. aemulatio* (Cic., Tusc.); *zelotypia* (Plin., by Cic. written in Greek, *ζηλοτυπία* = — in love).

jeer, I. v.tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere* (Tac.); the people — at anything, *alqd in ord omnium pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); = to deride anything or anyone, *ludibrio sibi habere, ludificare, deridere*; = to mock, *irridere*, all with *alqm*, *illudere alci*, or in *alqm*; = to cavil, *alqm cavillari*.

II. n. *ludificatio, cavillatio, irrisio, irrsus*, -us, *ludibrium*. **jeerer**, n. *irrisor, derisor, cavillator*. **jeering**, adj. by adv. *cum irrisione*.

jeune, adj. *jejunus, aridus, exilis, sicus, exsanguis*. Adv. *jeune, exiliter, jejune et exiliter*.

jeuneness, n. *jejunitas, siccitas*, comb. *jejunitas et siccitas et inopia*.

jeopardize, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare, alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *adducere*; *alqd discriminem committere, alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*. **jeopardy**, n. see DANGER, ADVENTURE.

jerk, I. v.tr. *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*); see HIT, BEAT. II. n. 1, *impetus*, -us; see HIT; 2, see LEAP.

jerk, n. 1, see JACKET; a buff —, *lorica*; 2, *vestis*.

jest, I. v.intr. *jocari, joco uti, joca agere cum alqo, joculari, cavillari*. II. n. *jocus*, in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci* in Liv., = a joke, amusement, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; = fun, wit, *facetiae*; in —, *per jocum, per ludum et jocum*; for —, *per ridiculum, joco, joculariter*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocone an serio hoc dicis?* without —, no —, *amot* or *remoto joco, omissis joci*, *extra jocum*; to put a — upon anyone, *alqm ludere, ludificare*. **jester**, n. *qui jocatur*; = buffoon, *scurra, sannio, balator*.

jet, n. = the mineral, *gagates*, -ae, m. (Plin.); — black, *nigerrimus*.

jet, n. of water, *agua saliens* or *exsiliens* (or in pl.)

jetsam, n. *res naufragio ejectae*.

jetty, n. *moles*, -is.

Jew, n. *Judaeus*. **Judaism**, n. *Judaismus, religio Judaica, doctrina Judaica*. **Jewish**, adj. *Judaicus, Judaeus*. **Jewry**, n. *vicus Judaeus, regio Judaica*.

jewel, n. *gemma*; see GEM. **jewelled**, adj. *gemmeus, gemmatus*. **jeweller**, n. *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculpsit*.

fig, 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*, -us.

job, n. 1, = work, *opus*, -eris, n.; 2, = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see WORK, PERFORMANCE; 3, = work carried on unfairly, *fraus*, -dis, f. **jobber**, n. 1, = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (= one who assists, servant, labourer); 2 (= a stock-jobber), *argentarius*; see BROKER; 3, = one who does anything unfairly, *fraudator, circumscriptor*.

jockey, I. n. *agaso* (= groom). II. v.tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (= to surround, fig. to take in); see CHEAT.

jocose, **jocular**, adj. *jocosus, jocularis, jocularius, ridens* (of persons and things); = laughable, *ridendus* (of things); *facetus, saluus, festivus, hilaris* (*hilaris* = gay), *ludicr*, *lascivus* (= sportive). Adv. *jocose, joculariter, festive, lascive, hilariter, hilaris, facete, sales*; see GAY,

MERRY. **jocoseness, jocularity, jocundity.** *n.* *joculae, hilaris animus et ad jocundum 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) *promovere, lente progredi*. **III.** *n* 1, = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio*, (= the impression from without) (*impulsus, -us*; a violent —, *impetus, -us*, see **PUSH**).

join, I. v.tr. lit = to bring one thing in contiguity with another, (*con*) *jungere* (in general); *nectere, con(n)ectere* (= to connect, lit and fig); = to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum 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, continuare* (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 inire* or *ire, cum alqd*, 3, = to meet, *se alci addere, alci occurrere, alci rei participem esse*. **joiner, n.** *faber*. **joint, I.** *n* (in anatomy) = the joining of two or more bones), *commisura* (in general, also in the human body), *artus, -us, articulus*, comb. *commisurae et artus*, - - of a plant, *nodus*, in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebrae*, so too *nodus*, and comb. *nodi articuli*, a — of a chain, *annulus*, (in architecture and joinery) = a binding or tying together (in architecture), *colligatio, articuli* (to cause motion), in joinery, *coagmentum, coagmentatio, compages, -is, constructura, junctura* (= the joining in general). **II.** adj. (as in — property), *communis*, see **COMMON**. Adv. *conjuncte, conjunctim, una, communiter*. **joint-heir, n.** *coheres, -edis, m* and *f*. **joint-stock company, n.** *societas*. **jointure, n.** *annua* (quae viduae praebentur).

joiat, n. *ligum transversum* or *transversarium*.

joke, see **JEST**.

jolly, adj. *hilaris (hilarus), lascivus*, see **MERRY**. **jollity, n.** *hilaritas, lascivia*.

jolt, I. v.tr. *jutare, concutere, quassare*, see **SHAKE**. **II.** v.intr. *jactari, concuti, quassari*, to — against (e.g. the carriage —s), 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), *illidat rei* or *in alqd, ollat 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* *jactatio, quassatio*, or by verb.

jostle, v.intr. *alqm offendere*, see **JOLT, II**.

jot, I. *n.* not a —, *nihil, ne minimā quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*; not to care a —, *alqd non flecti, or nihili or nauci facere*. **II.** v.tr. to — down, *annotare* or *scribere*.

journal, n 1, = diary, *ephemēras, -idis, f. (epimēras)*; 2, in commerce, *rationes* (= accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulae* (= a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); — the waste-book, *adversaria, -orum*; 3, = newspaper, *acta (diurna), -orum*. **journalist, n.** *diurnorum scriptor*.

journey, I. *n.* *iter, itineris, n* (to a place); *via* (= the way, road); = the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself); = the act of

travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *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 quae ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*, a march, *iter* (= in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diem* or *unus diem iter*; — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra, -orum*; — by sea, *cursus, -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 —, *diem iter* or *cursus, -us*, or *navigatio*, of two days, *biduum iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio*, of nine days, *novem dierum iter, cursus, navigatio*, to be distant one day's —, *diem itinere* or *cursu* or *navigazione abesse*, two days' —, *biduum spatio* or simply *biduum 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, *opifex, -icis, m*, and *f.* (= artisan); *opera* (usually in pl.), *mercenarius, operarius*.

Jove, n. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis* (as god and planet), by — 'mecheic'.

jovial, adj. *hilaris, lascivus*, see **MERRY**. Adv. *hilariter, lascive*. **joviality, n.** *hilaritas, lascivia*, see **MIRTH**.

joy, I. *n* *gaudium* (= the state of the mind, *1. c. cum ratione animus moerore placeat atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur*, Cic.), *laetitia*, (when we show it outwardly, *laetitia gestiens*, Cic.), the sensation of —, = pleasure, *voluptas*, comb. *laetitia et voluptas*, = delight, *delectatio, delicia* (= 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., *magnam mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.*, it gives me great pleasure, *alqd mihi gaudio, laetitia, or voluptati est*, delecto *alqi re, alqd mihi in deliciis est*, anything gives me great pleasure, *magna laetitia, magno gaudio me affuit alqd, alqd summae mihi voluptati est*. *magnam 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 exsultare, exsultare*, to be delighted with —, *laetum esse omnibus laetitia* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often), on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *cum advenientem laeti omnes accepere*. **II.** v.intr. *gaudere, gaudire* after, *gestire, exsultare, laetificari* (= to show signs of —); see **REJOICE**. **joyous, joyful, adj.** 1, = glad, *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus* (= in a merry humour); *libens (lub-)* (= with pleasure); 2, = giving joy, *laetus, laetabilis*; *gratus* (as regards anything for which we ought to be thankful), = pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis*, = welcome, *exoptatus*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilarē, libenter (lub-), jucunde*. **joyless, adj.** *maestus*; see **SAD**. **joyousness, joyfulness, n.** see **JOY**.

joylilant, 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*, -ices, m. (for the exact meaning of the term *judex* see Smith, "Dict. of Antiquities," art. JUDEX), assessor; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui iudicium exercet* or *qui est iudicaturus* (when he is about to —); = arbitrator, *arbitr*; = delegate, *recuperator*; — of the circuit, *quaestor* (lit. of criminal offences); = a mediator, umpire, *disceptator* (fem. *disceptatrix*); to bring anything before the —, *alqd ad iudicem deferre*; verdict, sentence of the —, court, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*; a decree of a —, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the —, *ad iudicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *iudicialis*; 2, in gen. *judex*, *existimator*, *existimator*, comb. *existimator et iudex*, *censor* (*censor existimatorque*); see CRITIC. **II.** v.intr. *iudicare*, about anything, *alqd*, about anyone, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere iudicium*, about anything, *alqis rei* or *de alqd re*, about anyone, *de alqo*, = to think, *existimare* (= to have an opinion), about anything, *alqd* or *de alqd re*, about anybody, *de alqo*; = to think well, have a good or bad opinion of anyone, *bene* or *male existimare de alqo*; = to give a formal judgment, a decision, esp. in the Senate, *censere*. **III.** v.tr. (= to hear and determine a case), *iudicare de alqo*, *iudicium edere in alqm*; to — between, *dyndicare* (e.g. *vera et falsa*, or *vera a falsis*) **Judgment, n.** = the process of examining facts in court, *iudicium*, to administer justice, give —, *ius dicere*, *agere*; as a faculty of the mind, *iudicium*, *sapientia*, *prudentia*; to show —, *iudicium habere*; see UNDERSTANDING, WISDOM; = determination, *arbitrium*, *decretum* (= decree), *sententia* (= opinion); the opinion which anyone forms after having first inquired into the value of anything, *estimatio*, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Caes.), to give one's —, *sententiam dicere* (of the author, senator, judge), in my —, *meo iudicio*, *quantum ego iudico*, (ex or de) *mei sententiâ*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; — seat, *tribunal*, *iudicium*; to bring anything before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alqis factum*) in *iudicium vocare* (Cic.); see also OPINION. **Judicature, n.** *iurisdictio*, *iurisdictionis potestas*; to be subject to anyone's —, *sub alqis ius et iurisdictionem subijunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *iurisdiction mea est, hoc meum est, hujus rei potestas penes me est*. **Judicial, adj.** 1, *iudicialis*; = belonging to the judge, *iudicarius*; = what belongs to the forum, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones*); a — opinion, *sententia*; a — decree, *edictum*; injunction, *interdictum* (of anything prohibited by the praetor, until the cause was tried); to demand a — inquiry against anyone, *iudicium postulare in alqm*, *iudices petere in alqm*. 2, fig. (e.g. a — habit of mind), *aequus*, see IMPARTIAL; 3, sent by Heaven (e.g. — blindness), *a Deo or divinitus missa* (caecitas, etc.). Adv. *iure*, *lege* (e.g. to proceed — against anyone, *lege agere cum alqo*, *iure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*). **Judiciary, adj.** *iudiciarius*. **Judicious, adj.** *sagax*, *maximis consiliis*, *sapens*, *prudens* (= sagacious). Adv. *sagaciter*, *supenter*, *prudenter*, *aequo animo*. **Judiciousness, n.** *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *sapientia*, *aequanimitas* (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, *praestigiae*; 2, deception, *deceptio* (the act), *error* (= mistake); = fallacy, *treachery*, *fallacia*; = simulation, *simulatio*, *disimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is). **Jugglery, juggling, n.** = artifice, *ars*, *artificium*, *dolus*. **Juggler, n.** 1, lit. *pra-*

stigator (in gen.), f. *praestigiatris*, *circulator* or *planus* (= a conjuror who travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); 2, see DECEIVER.

Jugular, adj. — vein, * *vena jugularis*.

Juice, n. *sucus* (also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); = poison, *virus*, n.; the — of the grape, *suci uvae* (in gen.), *melligo uvae* (when still unripe). **Juicy, adj.** *suci plenus*, *sucosus* (= full of juice); *sucidus* (= with juice in).

Jujube, n. 1, *zizyphus* (= the tree), *zizyphum* (= the fruit); 2, = a medicine which melts in the month, *eligma* (all three Plin.).

July, n. *Julius (mensis)*; in the times of the Republic, *Quinctilis (mensis)*.

Jumble, I. v.tr. (*permiscere*); to make a regular —, *omnia miscere*, *omnia miscere et turbare*; see CONFOUND. **II.** v.intr. (*permiscere*).

III. n. *mistura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices, *mistura virtutum et virtutum*, Suet.); = mixture of different kinds of corn, *jarrago* (also of the contents of a book, *nostra libelli*, Juv.); — of words, *sartago*; = conflux 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, *exsulare*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsulare*; 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, *saltus*, -us. **Juniper, n.** *qua sulit*.

junction, n. *conjunctio*, *junctio* **Juncture, n.** *status*, -us; — of affairs, *tempora*, -um; happy —, *temporum felicitas*.

June, n (*mensis*) *Junius*.

Jungle, n. *silva*

Junior, adj. and n. *junior* or *minor aetate*; the —, (*natus*) *minor*

Juniper, n *juniperus*, f.

Junk, n 1, = pieces of old cable, by *funis*, -is, m.; see CABLE, ROPE; 2, = Chinese vessel, *navis serica*.

Junket, n. *placenta* (= cake), *cup(p)edia*, -orum, or *cup(p)ediae* (ante and post class. = dainties). **Junketting, n.** *ver*, -inens, *voluptatis causis* (sua susceptum).

Juridical, adj. see JUDICIAL. **Jurisconsult, n.** *iuris peritus*, *iuris* or *iure consultus* (both also written as one word), *iuris sciens*, in *iure prudens*. **Jurisdiction, n.** see JUDICATURE. **Jurisprudence, n.** *iuris civilis prudentia*; anyone's knowledge in —, *iuris civilis scientia*. **Jurist, n.** see JURISCONSULT. **Juror, n.** as judge, *iudex* (*selectus*) (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. *eques*, and the *tribuni aerarii*). **Jury, n.** *iudices*, -um, or *consilium* (e.g. *iudicium*).

Just, I. adj. = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *aequus* (= equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (= lawful, of things); to have — claims upon a thing, *alqd iure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare*; *meritus* (= deserved). **II.** adv. 1, = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't — tell, *hunc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); 2, in reference to a particular moment, *commodum*, *commode*; (colloquial) — now, *invenit quod (bentum quod cum quum)*, — when; — now, this moment, for the present, in *praesentia*; only — lately, *modo*, *propterea* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam propterea scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with

ad or **ex** and **ablat.**, or simply by the local **ablat.**); to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *e provinciam recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romā recentēs*; = accidentally, *forte, forte fortunā* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); 3, in comparison, — *as, aequae, pariter, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eadem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *idem, iuxta, eodem or pari modo* (= — in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, *in eandem sententiam disputare*; to love anyone — *as much, aequae amare alqm*; to be — *as old and as popular, pari esse aetate et gratiā*; — *as well* . . . *as, aequae* . . . *ac (atque, et, ut), perinde* . . . *ac (atque, ut, quasi), provide* . . . *ac (quasi), similiter* . . . *ac (atque, et, ut), item* . . . *ut (ult, quemadmodum, quasi), titulum* . . . *et (quasi), iuxta* . . . *ac (utque, quasi, cum* [with the **ablat.** of the persons to whom we compare anyone]); *non serus* . . . *ac, ut* . . . *ita, non minus* . . . *quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis* . . . *qualis, is with qui* following (It — *as* . . . *as, — the same* . . . *as, — such a one* . . . *as*); — *as if, aequae* (*pariter, perinde*), *ac si, similiter, ut si* or *ac si, iuxta 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, ne* . . . *ne, or neque neque* (*ne inferendo iniprium, ne patiēdo*), — *as much* . . . *as, non magis* . . . *quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non minus* . . . *quam*, — *as great, large, tantusdem, idem* (e.g. *eandem impudentiam*), — *as much, tantidem, tantundem* (. . . *as, quantum, as regards the quality), totidem* (. . . *as, atque, or, or the correlative quot, as regards the quantity), — as many vessels, totidem naves, par navium numerus*; — *as far, pari spatio*, — that one, the same, *idem, hoc idem, hoc is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same), *by solus* [e.g. *capiti solo ex 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, *atque, sane*, — now, *modo, jam cum maxime*, — now, of what has long been desired, *rationem, via tandem*, — at that time, *tum cum maxime, eo maxime tempore*, — then, then —, *tum maxime*, not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt et [simulacra] praedara, 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, *at id quidem nefas habetur*, with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*, but —, *nunc denique*, in answers, — so, *inquam, ite plane or prorsus*, sometimes expressed by *sub* with accus. (e.g. *sub lucem*, — before daybreak). Adv. *juste, jure, legitime, merito*. **justice**, n. *justitia* (= the virtue itself, and the love of —); = equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); = right, law, **jus** (= that which is considered right); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with accus. and infin.); to exercise —, *justitiam exercere* or *colere*; to see — done to anyone, *alci jus dare* or *reddere* (in court); *ea quae alci debentur tribuere* (in gen., in 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, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept apynce's —, *excusationem* or *satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causa* (s); 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 culpā liberare*, to — anyone on account of, *alqm purgare de alqd re* (seldom *alci rei*), *culpam alci rei demovere ab alqo*, to — oneself, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — oneself before anyone, *se purgare alci*, sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before anyone, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; 2, Theol. t.t. * *justificare*.

jut, v.intr. — out, *existere, emanere, prominere*; of peninsulas and other portions of land, *excurrere*.

juvenile, adj. *puerilis*, or by the genit. *pueri* or *puerorum*, *adulescentis* or *adulescentium*, *juvenilis*. **juvenility**, n. see **YOUTH**.

juxtaposition, n. by verbs (e.g. *quod una positum est*).

K.

kale, n. *crumbe, -cs, f*

kalendar, n. *fasti, ephemeris, -idis, f.*

keel, n. *carina* (in poetry = the whole ship)

keen, adj. = sharp (lit. and fig.) *acer, acerbus* (= poignant), = acute, *acutus, astutus* (often in bad sense), *subtilis, perspicax, sagax, argutus* (= sagacious or witty) Adv. *acriter, acerbē, acule, astute, subtiliter, sagaciter, argute*, to feel a sorrow —, *summo dolore affici*. **keenness**, n. *acutitas* (in such phrases as the — of winter, better use adj.), *astutus, subtilitas, sagacitas, perspicacitas*, — of wit, *acuitas*.

keep, I. v.tr. *servare, custodire, tenere, continere, habere* (= to have), to — house, i.e., to remain in it, *domi (re)manere*, to — one's bed, *in lecto esse, lecto 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 observare*, to — a secret, *alqd occultum tenere*; to — apart, *distinere*, to — back, = to retain, *retinere*; I generally — it in this way, *ita facere soles, 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 exarescere* (of things that will — their colour), to — to a thing, *retinere alqd* (*justitiam, officium*), always to — in the path of duty and honour, *officiu et existimationis rationem semper ducere*; who —s to, upholds a thing, *retinens alci rei* (e.g. *sui juris dignitatisque*), to — in a certain track, *tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqo*; to — down, *reprimere, comprimere*, to — in, *claudere, includere, concludere, continere, cohibere*; to — off, *arcere, defendere, prohibere, propulsare*; to — from, (se) *abstinere*; to — up, *conservare, tuere*; to — up with, *subsequi*. III. n. arx. **keeper**, n. *custos, curator*. **keeping**, n. *custodia* (= custody), *tutela* (= protection), to be in —, *convenire, congruere*; see **AGREE**. **keepsake**, n. *donum*, or more accurately defined, *memoriae causae datum* or *accipitum*.

keg, n. *dolium* (of earthenware), *ligneum vas circum vinctum* (of wood (Plin.)).

ken, n. *conspexus*, -us.

kennel, n. 1, a house for dogs, *stabilium canis* or *canum*; *tugurium canis* (for a watchdog, etc.); 2, = a pack of hounds, *canes*; 3, = a water-course of a street, *emissarium* (for the water), = a drain, *cloaca*.

kerb, n. *crepido*, better defined by *viae* or *itineris*.

kerchief, n. see HANDKERCHIEF, NECKKERCHEIF.

kernel, n. 1, of fruits, *nucleus* (large or small); 2, in a fig. sense, *medulla* (= marrow); = the blossom, *flos*, *floris*, m. (of a flower, youth, nobility); = the select portions, *robur*, -oris, n., *rebora* (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 robors in exercitu erat*.

kettle, n. *a(h)enum*, *cortina* (for cooking and dyeing); *lebes*, -ëtis, m. **kettle-drum**, n. *tympanum*.

key, n. 1, *clavis*, -is, f.; 2, fig. *janua* (rare, e.g. *urbis janua Asiae*); 3, of a musical instrument, * *clavis*.

kick, I. v.intr. and tr. *calcitrare*, *calces remittere*, *calcibus caedere*; a horse that —, *equus calcitro*. II. n. *pedis* or *calcis ictus*, -us; 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. *phaselus*, m. and f.

kill, v.tr. *occidere* (e.g. *ferro*, *veneno*, but generally of an honourable death), *caedere* (= to fell, especially in battle, in a fight; if of several, also *alqm caedes facere*); *interficere* (= to cause anyone's death, to murder, also in general like *occidere*, but implying a design and the act of destroying), *conficere* (= to put to the sword, in case of resistance), *necare* (in a cruel manner and wilfully, implying cruelty and want of feeling), *enecare* (stronger than *necare*); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= to get rid, especially of an adversary); *vitam adimere alci*, *vita* or *luce alqm privare* (in general = to deprive of life), *alci vim asferre* (= to lay hands on), *trucidare* (= to murder), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *obtruncare* (= to attack anyone and assassinate him); *percutere* (with the sword, axe, stick, etc., generally with the abl. of the instrument whereby a person is killed, e.g. *gladio*, hence *securi percutere*, the proper term to express the act of executing one); to — oneself, *se interficere*, *se occidere*, *se interimere*, *mortem* or *necem sibi consciscere*, *mortem* or *vim sibi inferre*, *vim asferre vitae suae*, *manus sibi asferre* or *inferre*, *seipsum vitam privare*; to — the time, *horas* or *tempus perdere*; to — (of beasts), *caedere* (cattle), *jugulare*, *mactare* (only = to slay victims, never = to butcher), *trucidare* (also of slaughter of men).

kiln, n. *fornax*, -acis, f.; a lime- — *fornax calcarea*; see STOVE, OVEN.

kimbo, n. (i.e. a —); see CROOKED, CURVE.

kin, n. see RELATION, RELATIVE. **kind**, I. n. *genus*, -ëris, n., *species* (= the single species of the genus); *modus* (esp. in gen. *eiusdem modi*, etc.); *forma* (= characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis*, *eloquentiae*, *dicendi*, *loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species*, *forma*, *pars*, -tis, f. (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis*, *congener*; to arrange everything accord-

ing to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; Theocritus is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*). II. adj. *benignus* (in character and in actions); = charitable, *beneficus*; = benevolent, *benevolus*; = amiable, *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = liberal, *liberalis*; = obliging, *comus*; = gentle, mild, *clemens*; = well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods); you are too good! very —! *benigne!* *benigne!* also *recte!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table, thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Adv. *benigne*, *liberaliter*, comb. *benigne ac liberaliter*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with anyone —, *alqm habere*), *amice*, *humane*. **kindness**, n. 1, = kindness, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *liberalitas* (= generosity), *clementia*, *indulgentia*, *facilitas* (= affability), 2, = a benefit, *beneficium*; see FAVOUR. **kindred**, n. see RELATION, RELATIVE. **kinsman**, n. see RELATIVE.

kindle, I. v.tr. 1, *accendere*, *inflammare* (= both to make light and to burn); *incendere*, *inflammare* et *incendere*, *succendere* (from below), *alci rei ignem in(j)uere*, *inferre* (= to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem sub(j)uere*, *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 —, *rex regum*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regiam potestatem habere*; to make oneself into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare*, *regnum 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*, si, 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 osculari*, *suavari*, *basare*, to — a stranger, *osculari alqm excipere*; to — each other, *osculari inter se*, — Attica from me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavius des*, to throw a — to anyone, *manum a facie jacere*, in the plural, *oscula jacere*, *basia jactare*. II. n. *osculum* (lit., = a little mouth, used as a noble 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 cenare*. II. adj. *culinarius*; — materials, *res culinaria* (in gen.), vegetable, *olus*, -ëris, n., or in the plur. *olera*, -um. **kitchen-garden**, n. *hortus olitorius* (Jct.).

kitten, I. n. *catulus felinus*. II. v.intr. *felis parere*.

knapsack, n. *pera* (= bag), *mantica* (= port-manteau), *sarcina* (= baggage of soldiers).

knave, n. (*tri*) *furor*, *veterator* (colloquial terms), *homo nequam* or *sceleratus*; see ROGUE. **knavery**, n. *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*.

improbilas; see DECEPTION. **knavish**, adj. *nequam* (= worthless), *malitiosus* (= crafty), *perfidus* (= treacherous); *fraudulentus* (= fraudulent, deceitful), *lascivus* (= full of tricks). Adv. *perjude*, *malitiose*, *fraudulenter*.

knead, v. tr. (*con*)*lepsère*, *subigère*.

knee, n. *genu*; to bend the —, *genua flectere*, or *currere* (in general); to fall upon one's —s, (in *genu*) *procumbere* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as suppliant), to fall upon one's —s before anyone, *ali* *procumbere*, *ad genua alius procumbere*, *ad genua alii* or *genuis alius accidere*, *prostruere se et supplicare alii* (= to prostrate oneself). **knee-deep**, adj. *genuis tenus* **knee-pan**, n. *patella* (Cels.) **kneel**, v. intr. *genuis niti*, to — down (in *genu*) *procumbere*, see KNEE

knell, n. *campana funebria*

knife, n. *culter*, a small —, *cultellus*.

knight, n. *eques*, -*itis*, n. **knighthood**, n. *ordo equester* (= the whole order), *dignitas equestria*, *locus equester* (= the rank) **knightly**, adj. *equester*, = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*

knit, v. tr. *acubus texere*, fig. see TIE, UNITE, to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*

knob, n. *bull* (of a door, etc.), *nodus* (in plants) **knobbed**, **knobly**, adj. *tnodosis*

knock, I. v. tr. and intr. *alqd pulsare* (e.g. *fores*, *ostium*), to — with the fist, *pulsare*, *tundere*, see BEAT, KILL, to — against, *alqd ad* or *in alqd offendere* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*), to — down, *sternere*, —ed up, *fatigatus* (through a combat), *fessus* (through suffering, e.g. illness, poverty, etc.), — fit to sink, *defatigatus*, *depressus*, *lassus*, *lassitudine confectus* (= worn out) II. n. *pulsatio* (e.g. *forum*), there is a — against the door, *pulsantibus fores* **knocker**, n. by encumbrance (e.g. he raised the —, *fores pulsant*), or *tintinnabulum* (bell) **knock-kneed**, adj. *rarus*

knot, I. n. *nodus* (in gen.), *articulus* (= joint), = a tie, *nodus*, *vinculum*, = difficulty, *nodus*, *difficultas*, = a group of people, *circulus*, to make a —, *nodum facere*, *nectere*, to draw the —, *nodum adstruere*, to loosen the —, *nodum solvere*, *expedire* (lit and fig) II. v. tr. *nodare*, *nectere*, 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, *alqis rei scientiam habere*, *alqd cognitum habere*, = to have had a good knowledge of, experience in a matter, *non nescire*, *non ignorare*, *alqis 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 venisse dictatorem*, I don't — where to turn, to whom to apply, *nescio quo me convertam*; I don't — what to say, *nescio* or *non habeo* or *nihil habeo*, *quod dicam*; I don't — who, *nescio quis*; I read I don't — what, *legi nescio quid*; I don't — whether . . . (a modest assertion), *haud scio an*, etc., *nescio an*, etc. (e.g. I don't — whether this road is the shorter of the two, *haud scio an* or *nescio an haec via brevior sit*); you must —, *scito* (not *sci*), *scitote* (not *scite*); do you —? do you — perhaps? *scin?* *scisne?* *nostin?* as far as I —, *quod scio*, *quantum scio*, *quod sciam*; I should like to — (in questions, the answer to which

would create surprise), *miror*, *miror unde sit*; to — for certain, *certo* and *certe scire*, *pro certo scire*, *certum habere*, *pro certo habere*, *exploratum* or *cognitum habere*, *certum est mihi alqd* and *de alqd re*, *exploratum* or *notum exploratumque mihi est alqd* and *de alqd re*, *cognitum* *comperitumque mihi est alqd*, *certis auctoribus comperisse* (on good authority), let me —, *fac me certiorum*, *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 habebatur*, = to have a clear idea about anything, *novisse*, *cognovisse*, *cognitum habere* (in gen.), *alqis rei notitiam habere* or *tenere* (= to have a conception of a thing), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *vidisse* (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 alqis*), to — anyone, *noscere* or *novisse alqm*, opp. *ignorare*, = to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosse* (*novisse*); they — each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*, to — oneself thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosse*, to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse*, not to — anyone, *alqm non nosse*, *alqis mihi est ignotus*, *alqm ignorare* (seldom), = to recognise, *cognoscere*, in order that nobody might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; *agnoscere* et *alqd re* (e.g. anyone by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscere alqd re* (e.g. anyone by the voice, *voce*, by his countenance, *facie*). **knowable**, adj. *insiquis*, by anything, *alqd re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuus alqd re* (= conspicuous, e.g. *armis*), to make a thing — by, *alqd insynire alqd re* (e.g. *notā*); 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 prudens feci*, *consulto* or *de industria feci*. **knowledge**, n. *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, = a branch of learning, (*ars*) = art), *doctrina*, *disciplina*, *sciences*, *literature*, *doctrinae*, *disciplinae*, *disciplinae studia*, -orum; to inform anyone, bring anything to his —, *alqm certiorum facere alqis rei* or *de alqd re*, *docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (= to instruct), *comb. alqm erudire alqis docere*, to gain — about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to have anything brought to one's —, *certiorum fieri de alqd re*, *doceri alqd*; the — of anything spreads to, reaches, *audiat alqd*; to have no — of, *alqd ignorare*; = a clear perception, *notitia alqis rei*; *noto alqis rei* (= the idea which we have of anything, e.g. the — of God, *notitia* or *notio Dei*); = the knowing about anything, *scientia alqis rei*; = the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia* (intellig-) *alqis rei*; — about the past, *memoria praeteritorum*; about the future, *prudencia futurorum*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *alqd primoribus labris* or *leviter attigisse*, *primis labris gustasse*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re ne imbutum quidem*

esse; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huiusce rei ratio aliqua*; void of —, *rerum rudis et ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *lit(ter)arum expertus*, non *lit(ter)atus*, *illit(ter)atus*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; = quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.), *omnis eruditiois expertus*. **known**, adj. *notus*; it is —, *constat*, *certum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make —, *declarare*; see PUBLISH.

knuckle, n. *articulus (digni)*.

L.

label, f. n. *scheda* (sc(h)uda) = strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* (= a square, a square piece of stone or wood); *putacium* (late, — on necks of bottles, etc.). **II.** v.tr. *putacium affigere* or *titulum inscribere*.

labial, n. = letter pronounced by the lips. **littera labialis* (only as t t.).

laborious, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*, *industrius*, (g)navus, *aligens*, *sedulus*; to be —, *magni esse laboris*, *laboriosum esse*. Adv. *laboriose*, *operose*, *industrie*, (g)naviter, *sedulo*, *diligenter*.

labour, f. n. **1.** *labor*, *opus*, -eris, n., *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (= task); *moles*, -is, f. (esp. poet., but also in prose, e.g. *haud magna mole*, = without great —); to undertake a —, *laborem suscipere*; to wear down with —, *alqm labore conficere*; to pay by —, *pecuniam debitum operâ suâ* (com)pensare; learned —, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*, —s at spare time, *operæ subactivæ*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; **2.** in childbirth, *partus*, -ûs (= bringing forth), † *nîsus*, -ûs (*nîsus*). **II.** v. intr. **1.** = to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere lit(ter)is*; — on or at anything, *elaborare 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, *decepti*; **3.** = to strive, (en)tr; see STRIVE; **4.** of childbirth, *parturare*. **laboured**, adj. *nitidus alqd et affectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*. **labourer**, n. *qui opus facit*, *operarius*, *opera*; — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —s, *conducere operas*; skilled —s, *artifices*. **laboratory**, n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*.

labyrinth, n. *labyrinthus* (of the Cretan —); fig. *difficultates summae, res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*. **labyrinthine**, adj. † *labyrinthicus*, *inexplicabilis*.

lace, f. n. **1.** *texta reticulata*, -orum; **2.** of a boot, *l(ut)igula* (Juv. = shoe-latchet). **II.** v.tr. *nectere*; see TIE.

lacerate, v.tr. *lacerare*, † *dilacerare*, *laniare* (fig., e.g. the heart, *aerissimâ dolore afficere alciq animum*). **laceration**, n. *laceratio*, *laniatus*, -ûs.

lachrymose, adj. = breaking into tears, *lacrimabundus*; = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (*lac(h)ru-*) (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina*, *voce*); = causing tears, *lacrimosus*.

lack, f. n. = not having, *defectio* (esp. *defectio virium*, — of strength), *inopia* (= — of means), *penuria* (= — of necessities). **II.** v.tr. *re carere*, *egere*, *indigere*, *inopiâ rei laborare* or *premi*, *alqd*

alci deesse, *abesse*, *deficere*; — nothing, *nihil deesse alci*. **lack-a-day!** interj. *ah! o! proh!* generally with accus., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!* **lack-lustre**, adj. *decolor*.

lackey, n. *pedisequus*, *famulus*.

laconic, adj. **1.** *Laconicus* = Spartan; **2.** = brief, *breviter*. Adv. *breviter*, *paucis* (verbis).

lacquer, f. n. *lacca*. **II.** v.tr. *laccâ alqd obducere* (not class.).

lactéal, adj. † *lacteus*.

lad, n. *puer*.

ladder, n. *scalae*; the step of a —, *scalarum gradus*, -ûs.

lade, v.tr. = to load, *onerare*; — anyone, *onus alci imponere*. **laden**, adj. *onustus*, *oneratus*, *gravis*, † *gravidus*; — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*. **lading**, n. *onus*, -eris, n.

ladle, f. n. = large spoon, *cochlear* (*cochlearium* or *cochleare*, Plin.); *trulla* (= small —), *cyathus*. **II.** v.tr. *kaurire*.

lady, n. *domina*, *hera*, *matrona*, *materfamilias* (= lady of the house). **lady-like**, adj. *honestus*, *quod matronâ dignum est*. **ladyship**, n. *domina*. **lady's-maid**, n. *famula*, † *ornatrix*.

lag, v.intr. *contari* (cunct-), *cessare*, *morari*. **lagging**, n. *mora*, *contatio*. **laggard**, n. *cessator*, *contator*.

lagoon, n. *lacuna*.

laic, **lay**, adj. **laicus*. **laity**, n. **laici* (Eccl. t.t.). **layman**, n. **laicus*.

lair, n. *latibulum*, *rudis*; see DEN.

laird, n. *dominus*, *possessor*.

lamb, f. n. *agnus*, *agnu*; a small —, *lambkin*, *agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; — like, *placidus agno*; as meat (*caro*) *agninus*. **II.** v.tr. *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

lambent, adj. use † *lambere* (e.g. *flamma quæ lambit alqd.*).

lame, f. n. adj. *claudus*, *mancus* (= short of a limb), *debilis* (= feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatum esse*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero ped. 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, f. n. or **lamentation**, *lumentum* (usu. in pl.), *lamentatio* (= act of —), *flatus*, -ûs (= weeping), *gemitus*, -ûs (= groaning), *comploratio*, (com)ploratus, -ûs, *epulatus*, *epulatio* (the latter rare = wailing), *quiritatio* (rare), *questus*, -ûs, *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint), *nenia* (= dirge), *plangor* (= beating of the breast, loud —). **II.** v.tr. *alqd lamentari*, *desfere*, (con)queri, † *flere*, *deplorare* (= — bitterly), *complorare* (rare), † *plorare*. **III.** v.intr. *lamentari*, *flere*, (de)plorare, *epulare*, (con)queri. **lamentable**, adj. *defendus*, † *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, f. n. *libellus famosus* (Suet.), *famosum carmen* or *famosi versus*, -ûs, pl. **II.** v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alciq edere*.

lance, f. n. **1.** *lances*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum alqo*; fig. *certare*, *contendere cum alqo*. **II.** v.tr. *med. t.t. incidere*. **lancer**, n. *eques hastatus*. **lanceol**, n. (or little lance), *scalpellum* (*scalpellum*).

land, *I. n. 1*, opp to the sea, *terra*, + *tellus*, *āris*, *f.*; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to sail along —, *oram legere*; **2**, a fruit-bearing country, *ager*, *fundus*, *solum*, *terra*; a cultivated —, *field*, *arvum*; to cultivate —, *agrum colere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarius*; **3**, = a particular part of the earth, *terra*, *regio*, *provincia*, *ager*, *pugus*, *civitas*, *patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, in *Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere*, in *exsilium pellere*, *agere alqm*, of what —? *cujas*; out of our —, *nostras*, the law of the —, *lex (publica)*. **II. adj. terrestres**, *terrenus*, *pedester* (e.g. *pugna pedestris*, — battle). **III. v. intr. e nave or navem egredi, e nave evolare or exire**. **IV. v. tr. alqos or alqd e nave or in terram exponere; to — a fish, *piscem capere*. **landed**, *adj.* — property, *agrum*, *possessio* (*usu*, in *pl.*); — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*. **land-ing**, *n. elapsio*, *egressus*, — *us*, *itoris appellus*, — *us*; to make a —, *navi exire*, to forbid anyone a —, *alqm navi egredi prohibere*, a — place, *aditus*, — *us*. **landlord**, *n. agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= "mine host"). **landmark**, *n. lups*, — *idus*, in **landscape**, *n. regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabula picta*. **landslip**, *n. terrae lapsus*, — *us*.**

lane, *n. angustum* (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 colloquutus* (quot-), — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to speak a —, *alqd linguā uti or loqui*.

languid, *adj. languidus*, *lanquens*, *remissus*, *lassus* (= weary), *fessus* (= worn out), *diffessus* (= worn down); to be —, *languere*, *fig. iners* (= inactive), *frigidus*, *languidus* (of style). *Adv. languide*. **languidness** or **languor**, *n. languor*. **languish**, *v. intr. languere*, *lanquescere*; = to pine away, *tubescere*, — in prison, *in carere vitam miseriam 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, *ligur(r)ie*, *lingere*; **2**, = to touch (as waves), *lambere*. **lap-dog**, *n. catellus lappet*, *n. lucina*.

lapidary, *n. sculptor*.

lapse, *I. n. 1*, *lapsus*, — *us* (= a gliding or fall); **2**, *fig. lapsus*, — *us*, *error*, *peractum*; **3**, = flight, expiry, + *fuga*; after the — of a year, *interjecto anno*. **II. v. intr. 1**, *labi*, *defluere*; **2**, *errare* (= to go wrong); **3**, of property, *auducum fieri*, *reverti* (ad dominum).

larboard, *adj. laevus*, see **LEFT**.

larceny, *n. furtum*; to commit —, *furtum facere*.

lard, *I. n. adeps*, — *ipis*, *m.* and *f.*, *lar(i)dum*. **II. v. tr. alqd adipe ad coquendum parare**. **larder**, *n. armarium promptuarium*, *cella penaria*, *coarinarium* (for keeping meat, *Plaut.*).

large, *adj. 1*, = of great size or bulk, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*; a — assembly, *celeber conventus*, — *us*; **2**, — of heart (= liberal), *largus* (e.g. *argus homo*, *largus animo* or *promissis*). *Adv. magnopere*, *large*. **large-hearted**, *adj. 1*, = magnanimous, *magnanimus*; **2**, = generous, *liberalis*, *benignus*, *benevolus*. **large-heartedness**, *n. 1*, *magnanimitas*; **2**, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*. **largeness**, *n. 1*,

magnitudo, *amplitudo*, *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= in height), *ambitus*, — *us* (= in girth), *spatium* (= in surface); **2**, *fig. see LABORE-HEARTEDNESS*. **largess**, *n. largitio*, *congiarium* (of corn, oil, or money).

lark, *n. alauda*.

larynx, *n. guttur*, — *uris*, *n.*

lascivious, *adj. lascivus* (= playful), *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidininosus*. *Adv. parum caste*, *impudice*. **lasciviousness**, *n. lascivia* (= playfulness), *impudicitia*, *libido*.

lash, *I. n. 1*, = a whip, *flagrum*, *lorum* (*usu*, in *pl.*), *flagellum*, *scutia* (= light —); **2**, = a blow or stroke, *verber*, — *uris*, *n.* (*huic homini parula erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera linguae*; — 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 sutor*.

last, *I. adj. ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *proximus*, *summus* (= the highest), *novissimus* (= latest); when used of two, *posterior*, *superior*; to the —, *ad ultimum*. **II. n.** by *extremus* (e.g. the — of the letter, *epistula extrema*); at —, (*tum*) *denique*, *ad extremum* or *postremum*. **III. v. intr. durare, (*per*) *manere*, *stare*, *longum* or *diuturnum esse*. **last-ing**, *adj. firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*, *diuturnus*, (*per*) *mansurus*, *perennis*, not —, *fragilis* (= frail), *caducius* (= falling), *fluxus*. **lastly**, *adv. postremo*, *postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *quod superest* or *resat* 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. *hems*, *para*, *palli*), 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*, *nodo*. **lateness**, *n.* use *adj.*

latent, *adj. occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *reconditus*.

lateral, *adj. lateralis* (ante and post class.), a *latere*. *Adv. a latere*.

lath, *n. asser*, — *eris*, *m.*, *asserculus*.

lathe, *n. tornus*; to work at the —, *tornare*.

lather, *n. spuma* e *sapone* facta.

Latin, *adj. Latinus*; the — tongue, *latinicus*, *oratio* or *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *alqd latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire*, *linguam Latinam callere*, to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*. **latinity**, *n. latinitas*.

latitude, *n. 1*, = breadth, *latitudo*; in —, *in latitudinem*, *fig.* — of speech, *latitudo verborum*; **2**, = liberty, *licentia*; to have great —, *late patere*.

latter, *adj. posterior*; the former, the —, *hio* ... *ille*. *Adv. see LATRELY*.

lattice, *n. cancelli*, *clathra*.

laud, *I. n. laus*. **II. v. tr. alqm laudare, *extollere*; see **PRaise**. **laudable**, *adj. laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laude dignus*. *Adv. laudabiliter*, *laudabili in modo*. **laudatory**, *adj. honorificus*.**

laugh, **laughing**, or **laughter**, *I. n. risus*, — *us*; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; a horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus*, — *us*, *derisus*, — *us*; a — to scorn, *derisus*; a — stock, *ludibrium*:

to be a — -stock, esse alci ludibrio. **II.** v.intr. *ridere*: to — at, *arridere* (= to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. *non alloqui amicos, vix notis familiariter arridere*); *alqm deridere, irridere*: = to burst into —, *cachinnare, cachinnari*. **laughable**, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus*. Adv. *ridicule*. **laughter**, n. see **LAUGH**, I.

launoh, v.tr. 1, *navem deducere*; **2**, = to hui!, *torquere*: to — out, *in aequor efferre*; to — out in praise of, *alqm efferre laudibus*.

laundress, n. *mulier quae lintea lavat*. **laundry**, n. *aedificium quo lintea lavantur*.

laurel, n. *laurus* (-i and -ūs), f.; belonging to —, *laureus*; *fig. gloria, laus, honos* (= honour); decorated with —, *laureatus*: to strive for —, *gloriae cupidum esse*: to win new —s in war, *gloriam bello augere*. **laurelled**, adj. *laureatus*.

lava, n. *massa ardens, saza liquefacta*, pl.

lave, v.tr. *lavare* (= to wash), *abluiere* (= to wash off), *irrigare*. **lavatory**, n. *balneum* (= bath). **laver**, n. *aqualis*, m. and f. (ante class.), *pelvis* (Plin.).

lavish, I. adj. *prodigus* (e.g. *aeris*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitio*), *in largitione effusus*; a — giver, *largitor*. Adv. *large, prodige, effuse, profuse*. **II.** v.tr. *profundere, effundere, largiri*. **laviahness**, 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 —, *fus*; a — of nature, *lex naturae*. **law-breaker**, n. *legis violator*. **lawful**, adj. *legitimus* (= according to —); *legalis* (Quint.) (e.g. *spars civitatis, vita*, = conformable to —). Adv. *legitime, lege, per leges*. **lawfulness**, n. use adj. **law-giver**, n. see **LEGISLATOR**. **lawless**, adj. *effrenatus*. Adv. *effrenate, lventer, contra legem, praeter jus*. **lawlessness**, n. (*effrenata*) *lventia*. **lawsuit**, n. *lis, litis*, f., *controversia*. **lawyer**, n. *jurisconsultus, juris peritus*; see **ADVOCATE**.

lawn, n. 1, = fine linen, *sindon*; 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. (*dis*)*solutus, remissus, laxus, negligens* (neglig-). Adv. fig. (*dis*)*solute, remisse, laxe, neglegenter* (neglig-). **laxness, laxity**, n. *neglegentia* (neglig-, = carelessness); — of spirit, *remissio animi ac dissolutio*, or adj.

lay, adj. see **LAIC**.

lay, n. see **SONG**.

lay, v.tr. 1, = to place, *ponere, (col)locare*; **2**, fig. — the foundations, *fundamenta jacere*; — an ambush, *insidiari, insidias collocare, fabere, ponere, struere, parare, tenere*; *alci*; — siege, *obsidere*; — a wager, *sponsione provocare* or *lucessere*; — a plan, *consilium* or *rationem intrare* 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 admittere*; — down, = to put down, (*de*)*ponere*; — down an office, *magistratu abiri, se abdicare*; — down arms, *ab armis discedere*; — down a proposition, *sententiam dicere, alqd affirmare, confirmare*; see **STATE**; — out money, see **SPEND**; — out a corpse, *mortuum lavare* (= to wash), *alci omnia iusta solvere* would include the laying out; — up, *condere, reponere*; see **STORE**; — commands, blame, etc., upon, see **COMMAND, BLAME**, etc. **layer**, n. 1, in build-

ing, etc., *corium* (of lime, etc.) *ordo* (= row); **2**, of a plant, *propago*.

lazar, n. see **LEPER**.

lazy, adj. *piger, ignavus, segnis, iners, otiosus* (= having leisure) Adv. *pigre, ignave, segniter, otiose*. **laziness**, n. *ignavia, segnitia, pigritia*.

lead, I. v.tr. 1, *ducere, agere*; — an army, *exercitum ducere, exercitui praeesse* (= to command); — the way, *alci praetire* (= 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**, *ductus, -us*; under your —, *te ducere*. **leader**, n. *dux, ductus*, m. (lit. and fig.), *auctor, princeps, -us*, 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*. **leadon**, adj. *plumbeus*.

leaf, n. of a tree, *folium, frons*; a — of paper, *scheda* (sc(h)uda), *pagina, charta*; of metal, wood, etc., *bractea, lamina*. **leafless**, adj. *folius 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 alqo inire*.

league, n. *trui mil(l)ia passuum*.

leak, n. *rima*; to spring a —, *rimas agere*. **leakage**, n. *rima*. **leaky**, adj. *rimosus, rimarum plenus*; ships that have become —, *quassatae nares*.

lean, I. adj. *macer* (opp. *pinguis*), *macilentus* (ante and post class); *strigosus* (of horses, etc.); see **THIN**. **II.** v.intr. *niti*; — on, (*in*)*niti*; *in*-*haerere* (= to adhere to), *pendere* (= to hang from), *confugere* or *sese conferre ad alqis praesidia* (= to seek support with), *fulcrari re* (= to depend on or be supported by), *ad alqd acclinare* (= 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, *+ acclivus*; — backwards, *+ reclinis*; — 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, ex(s)ultare*; — on horseback, *in equum insilire*; — over, *trans(s)ilire*. **leaping**, n. *saltus, -us*. **leapfrog**, n. (*pueri*) *alius alium transiit*. **leap-year**, n. *annus intercalaris, annus bisextus* (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), *certiorem fieri, audire*. **learned**, adj. *doctus, eruditus, lill(teratus)*. Adv. *docte, erudite, lill(terate)*. **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, (at)tamen*; not in the — *nihil omnino, ne minimum quidem*.

leather, *I. n.* corium (= the hide); *aluta* (tanned). **II. adj.** scorteus.

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 venia verbo*; I have —, *mihi licet*; through you, *per te*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*.

leave, *I. n.* = departure, by verb, to take —, *solvère alqm jubere*, see **FAREWELL**. **II. v tr** 1, = to desert, abandon, (*de*)*relinquere*, *deserere*, *desituere*; 2, — property, *relinquere*, *legare*; see **BEQUEATH**, 3, = to depart from, (*ex*) *alqo loco* (*ex*)*cedere*, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *egredi*, *digredi*, — a province on expiration of office, (*de* or *ex*) *provincia dederere*, — behind, *relinquere*, — off, *alqd omittère*, *desinere* with *infin.*, *desistere alqd re* or *infin.*, — out, *omittère*, *praetermittère*. **leavings**, *n* *quae reliquae sunt*

leaven, *I. n* *fermentum*; bread without —, or unleavened, *panis nullo fermento* or *sine fermento coctus*. **II. v tr** *fermentare*, *panis fermentatus*, = leavened bread (*Plin*)

lecture, *I. n.* *schola* (= disputation), *oratio* (= address), *sermo* (= speech). **II. v tr** 1, *scholam habere de alqd re*, 2, fig. see **REPROVE**. **lecturer**, *n.* *qui scholas habet* **lecture-room**, *n.* *schola*

ledge, *n* *propehina*, — of rocks, *doisum*.

ledger, *n* *codex accepti et expensi*

lee, *n* (of a ship), *navis latus a vento tutum*.

leech, *n* 1, see **DOCTOR**, 2, = blood-sucker, *hirudo*, *sanguisuga* (*Plin*)

leek, *n* *porrum* and *porrus* (of two kinds, one called *capitatum* the other *sectivum*, also *scitulus*)

leer, *v intr* *oculus limis intueri*, *limis oculis* (*ad*)*spicere* or *limis (oculis) spectare* **leering**, *adj* *limus* Adv. *limis oculis*

lees, *n* *faex* (= dregs of wine; so *faex populi*)

leet, *n* as in count-leet, *cursa*

left, *adj* *rel(ig)uus*, to be —, *restare*, see **LEAVE**

left, *adj* *sinister*, *lueus*, the — hand, *sinistra* (i.e. *manus*); on the —, *a sinistra*, *ad lueam* **left-handed**, *adj* *qui manu sinistra pro dextra utitur*.

leg, *n.* *crus*, *cruris*, *n.*; — of mutton, *caro ovilla*, — of a table, *pes mensae*. **leggings**, *n.* *ocreae*

legacy, *n* *legatum*; to make a —, *alci legare alqd*.

legal, *adj.* *legitimus*, *quod ex lege* or *legibus* or *secundum leges fit*. Adv. *legitime*, *lege*.

legality, *n.* *quod ex lege fit*. **legalize**, *v.tr.* *legibus constituere*, *sancire ut*, *ferre*, *ut alqd fiat* (= to propose a law).

legate, *n.* *legatus*, *nuntius*. **legation**, *n.* *legatio*.

legend, *n.* on coin, *inscriptio*, *titulus*; = history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti*, *res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula* **legendary**, *adj.* *commenticius*, *fictus*, *fabulosus*, *fabulosus* (= untrue).

legerdemain, *n.* *ars praestigiatoria*; — 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 and otium*); to be at —, *otuari*, *vacare*, *cessare*; at —, *otiosus*, *vacuus*, not at —, *occupatus*; — time, *tempus subsicivus* (*subsec.*). **leisurely**, *adj.* *lentus*, *otiosus*; see **SLOW**. Adv. *otiose*.

lend, *v tr* 1, *mutuum dare*, *commodare alicui alqd*, — on interest, *fenorari*, (*fenore*) *occupare*, (*collocare*, 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 audere*, at —, *tandem*, *denique*, *tum (tunc) demum*, = fully, *copiose*, *fuse*.

length-wise, *adv* *in longitudinem* **lengthy**, *adj* — in words, *verbofus*, *longus*, not to be —, *ne in re multus sum*. **lengthen**, *v.tr.* *alqd longius fieri*, *producere*, — in time, *prolongare*, — for payment, *diem ad solvendum prorogare*, — the war, *bellum prorogare*, — the service, *militiam continuare*, — a feast, *convivium producere*

lenient, *adj* *mitis*, *clemens*, *misericos*. Adv. *clementer* **leniency**, *n* *clementia*, *lenitas*, *miserecordia*

lens, *n* * *utrum lentulari formâ* (in no sense class.)

lentil, *n* *lens*, — *ntis*, *f*, *lenticula* (*Cels*)

leonine, *adj* *leoninus*.

leopard, *n.* *leopardus* (very late).

leprosy, *n* *lepra* (usu in pl., *Plin*). **leper**, *n* *homo leprosus* (late).

less, *I. adj* *minor* **II. adv *minus*, see **LITTLE** **lessen**, *v tr* (*de*)*minuere*, *imminuere*. **lessening**, *n.* *diminutio*, *imminutio*.**

lessee, *n.* *conductor*

lesson, *n* 1, *discenda* (= things to be learned; if by heart, *discenda*); 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 certiores faciam* (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; *pula* (*emittere*, *tela con*) *jiacere*, = discharge weapons; — into your secrets, *secreta consilia alicui 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; 3, = to lend or give the use of; see LEASE.

lethal, adj. mortifer, exitialis, exitibilis, funestus.

lethargio, adj. veterosus, torpidus. **lethargy**, n. torpor (Tac.), vetusitas.

letter, n. 1, (of the alphabet) *lit(t)era*; capital —, *lit(t)era grandis*; —s of the alphabet, *lit(t)erarum notae*; to the —, ad verbum, ad *lit(t)eram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; 2, = an epistle, *lit(t)erae, epistula (epistola)*; by —, *lit(t)eris*, per *lit(t)eras*. **letter-carrier**, n. *tabellarius*, qui *lit(t)eras perferit*. **letters**, n. = learning, doctrina, eruditio, humanitas, *lit(t)erae*; a man of —, homo doctus, eruditus, *lit(t)eratus*, doctrinatus, *humanus*. **lettered**, adj. *lit(t)eratus*.

lettuce, n. *lactuca*.

levant, n. oriens, solis ortus, —s.

levee, n. salutatio.

level, I. adj. *aequus, planus*, comb. *aequus et planus, libratus* (= balanced). II. n. *aequum* (e.g. in *aequum descendere*), *planities*; to be on a — with, *pari esse condicione cum alio, parum or aequalem esse alci*. III. v.tr. 1, *aequare, coaequare, exaequare, complanare* (e.g. *terram*); 2, = to destroy, solo urbem *aequare*; — to the ground, *diruere, evertere, sternere*; see RAZE.

lever, n. vectis, —is, m.

leveret, n. *lepusculus*.

levity, n. 1, = lightness, *levitas*; 2, = in character, inconstancia, *levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*); = jesting, *jocus, 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. ʔ*.

lexicon, n. * *lexicon*, * *onomasticon*.

liable, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *trae, bello*); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in bonum hominem mentiri* Cic.). **liability**, n. use adj.

libation, n. *libatio, libamentum, libamen*; to make a —, *libare*.

libel, I. n. *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (jn verse). II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alcijs edere*. **libellous**, adj. *famosus, probrosus*.

liberal, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*. Adv. *liberaliter*, large, comb. large et *liberaliter*, *munifice, benigne, prodige, profuse*; to give —, *largiri*. **liberality**, n. *liberalitas, munificentia, largitas, beneficentia, benignitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus, liberalis*.

liberate, v.tr. *liberare*; to — a slave, *manumittere*; see DELIVER. **liberator**, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patris*), *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, *copa, potestas*; — of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *nilhil impedit quominus facias, alqd facere tibi licet qđ integrum est*.

library, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librorum copia*. **librarian**, n.: to be a —, *bibliothecae praesae*.

libration, n. *libratio*.

license, I. n. = permission, *copa, 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 (lub-)*. Adv. *per licentium, dissolute*. **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 alcijs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per vias*); *cabare* (in bed, etc.); *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as — in me, *quantum est in me (te, vobis, etc.)*, *pro viribus meis* (tus, etc.); to — in, *inperperio cabare* (of childbirth (Plaut.)); *parturire*; to — in this, *continere re, situm esse, versari, cerni in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where —s the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — between, *interjacere*; with accus. or with dat.; — in wait, *alci insidiari*; — down, *procumbere, decumbere, quiescere se dare*; — hid, *latere*; — still, *quiescere*; — under an obligation, *alci gratia devinctum esse*.

lies, adj. e.g. I had as —, *malum*; — die as endure it, *mortuum me quam ut id patiar malum*.

liege, adj. *imperio or ditione alcijs subjectus*, or *parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alcijs ditione, parere alci*.

lieu, n. in — of, *pro, loco, vice*. **lieutenant**, n. in gen. *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), and *praefectus* (cavalry); the lord-lieutenant of a country, *praefectus provinciae*.

life, n. 1, *vita, anima, spiritus, —us*; physical —, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in 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, efflere*; he can scarcely sustain —, *vix habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of —, *modus, —us*; in public duty, *in re publica gerenda*; private —, *vita cotidianana* (quot-); early —, *infans aetas*, the prime of —, *bona or constans aetas*, (as a word of affection), *mea vita! mea lux!* while there is — there is hope, *aegrotu 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 —, *fuga salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vivum*; full of —, *vividus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animum facere or addere*; 2, fig., see VIGOUR; in oratory, *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis*; 3, = the reality (e.g. paint from the —), *vix* with the noun mentioned; 4, = time, *aevis, tempora, —um* (e.g. this —, *haec aetas*).

life-blood, n. 1, *sanguis, vitis, m.*; 2, fig.,

see LIFE. **life-boat**, n. *scapha ad naufragos excipiendo facta*. **life-guards**, n. *milites et cohortes praetoriani* (of the emperor). **lifeless**, adj. 1, *exanimis, exanimus, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*); 2, *frigidus, exsanguis, exilis, aridus*, comb. *aridus et exsanguis, jejuneus* (all of speech). Adv. *fig, languide, frigide, exiliter*, comb. *frigide et exiliter* (of speech); *jejune*, comb. *jejune et exiliter*. **life-time**, n. *aetas, aevum*. **lively**, adj. **livelihood**, n., **livelihood**, n., see LIFE.

lift, I. v.tr. (*at*)*tollere, extollere, (sub)levare*; — *uplift, erigere*; he —s his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; — *ed up, levatus, allevatus, arrectus*; — with pride, etc., *superbi, 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 primâ luce, the illucente, sub lucis ortum*, 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 proferri, prodire, 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*) *alios luminibus offidere, obstruere, (fig.) alii offidere, obesse*, to stand in your own —, *sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere, sibi desse*, to place in an odious —, *alqd in inviam adducere, in summum irrid. adduc*, *alci rei ad(j)uere irridiam*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci judicio ridere*, = *laup, lumen* (in gen.), *lucerna* (espec. = a lamp), *candelâ* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *ceruus* (= a wax taper or torch); to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere*, to write or work by —, *ad lucernam (cum lucernâ) scribere, alqd lucubrare or elucubrari* (e.g. *epistulam*), to study by —, *lucubrare*, a study by —, *lucubratio*. II. adj. as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (= light in itself), *illustris, lucidus* (= light-spreading), *luminosus, albidus* (= white), *candidus* (= dazzling), *pellucidus* (= shining through). III. v.tr. 1. = to set light to, *alqd accendere*. 2. = to fill with light, *illustrare, collustrare*. **lighten**, I. v.intr. *fulgere, fulgurare* (usu. *impers. fulget, fulgurat*). II. v.ti. see LIGHT, III. 2. **lighthouse**, n. *pharus* (plaros). **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, elites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *proarii*), *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. *lardus*), *pernix* (= nimble); he is very — of foot, *inest in eo praecipua pedum pernicitas*; — of colour, *pullidus*; see PALE; — hearted, *hilaris, curis vacuus, curis liber solutusque animus*; it is something — (= trivial), *nikil est negotii*; — minded, *levis, vanus*. Adv. *leviter* (*lit. and fig.*), *temere, inconsiderate (inconsiderato)* (= without consideration); to think — of anything, *alqd non magni facere*. **lighten**, v.tr. *lit. exonerare* (not in Cic. or Quen.), *facturam facere* (of a ship). **lightness**, n. *levitas* (*lit. and fig.*). **lightsome**, adj. *Atlaris,*

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, *proprus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo*. II. adv. *similiter, simili modo* with *ut atque* (acc), *modo, instar, ritu* with gen. (*ad instar, post class.*); see AS. III. v.tr. *amare, diligere, carum habere alqm, delectari alqd re*; I — that, *hoc arridet or cordi est or datum or acceptum est mihi, libet mihi*; I do not — that, *hoc displicet mihi* (with infin. following), I — it well, *mag-nopere probo*; if you —, *si isthuc tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo*. **like-minded**, adj. *consors, congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*. **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*. **liken**, v.tr. *alqd alci rei or cum alci re comparare*, see COMPARE. **likeness**, n. 1. = resemblance, *similitudo*, or by adj.; see LIKE; 2. = portrait, *effigies, imago*, painted —, *picta imago*. **liking**, n. *amor, voluptas* (= pleasure); *libido*, to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, jucundus*. **likewise**, adv. *item, itidem, et, or by idem*; see ALSO.

lilliputian, adj. see LITTLE, INSIGNIFICANT.

lily, n. *lilium*; of or from a —, *lilaceus*.

limb, n. *membrum, artus, -uum* (= a member).

limber, adj. *flexibilis, mollis, lentus*.

lime or **limestone**, I. n. *calx, -cis, f. and* (rarely) *m*, to burn —, *calcem coquere*, quick—, *calx viva*, slaked —, *calx exstincta*; bird—, *viscum*. II. v.ti. = to smear with bird—, *visco ullinere*. **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), *certis limitibus or terminis circum-scribere*. **limitation** or **limiting**, n. *determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio, limitatio*; = exception, *exceptio*. **limited**, adj. 1. = short, *brevis*; see BRIEF; 2, *fig* a — monarchy, *condiciones regiae potestati impositae, or potestas certis cond. circumscripta*. **limitless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*.

limn, v.tr. see PAINT.

limp, adj. *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus*. **limp-ness**, n. *languor*.

limp, v.intr. *claudicare, claudum esse* (= to be lame); see LAME.

limpet, n. *lepas*.

limpid, adj. *limpidus* (rare), *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

linch-pin, n. *axis fibrula*.

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, -us, versiculus*; in letters, to write a few —s in reply, *pauca rescribere*; 4, of soldiers, *acies* (in battle), *agmen* (on the march); the front —, *prima acies, hastati, principia, -torum*; the second —, *principes, -um*; the third —, *tri-aris*; — of skirmishers, *velites*; to advance in equal —, *aequal fronte procedere*; a soldier of the —, (*miles*) *legionarius*; to draw up the army in

three —s, *acem triplicem instruere*; 5, in the father's —, a *pater*; in the mother's —, a *matre*; to be connected with one in the direct —, *artissimo gradu contingere alqm*; 6, (in fortification), *fossa* (= trench), *vallum* (= entrenchment), *opus-eris*, n., *munio* (= fortification), *agger-eris*, m. (= mound); 7, = a thin rope, *fumis*, *funiculus*, *linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussus*, -is, m., *linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea*; a plumb —, *perpendicularum*; by —, *ad amussum*, *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 e posteris alqs*). **lineage**, n. *stirps*, -is, f., *genus*, -eris, n., *origo*, *progenies*. **lineament**, n. used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (*similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.), but applied to the mind (e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*), see **FEATURE**. **linear**, adj. *linearis* (Plin.).

linen, n. as the material, *linum* (λίον, flax; *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in telâ est*, Cic.), *linteum*, *lintea*, -orum, n. (properly of —, i.e. — cloth, e.g. *lintea vestis*, veta); clad in —, *linteatus*.

linger, v.intr. *cessare, morari, contari* (cunct-), he —s (i.e. dies slowly), perhaps *paul(l)atim* *moritur*. **lingerer**, n. *cessator*, *contator* (cunct-). **lingering**, I. n. *cessatio*, *contatio* (cunct-), *morâ*. II. adj. *tardus*, *lentus*, *contabundus* (cunct-) (of people); a — death, *lubes*, -is, f. (= consumption), perhaps *tarda mors*, -tis, 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, *far*, *taeda*, *finale*; 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)nectere; see **UNITE**).

lint, n. *linamentum* (Cels.).

lintel, n. *limen* (*superum* or *superius*).

lion, n. 1, *leo*; of a —, *leoninus*; a —'s skin, *pellis leonina*; —'s claw, *unguis leoninus*; 2, fig. (e.g. the — of the season) *deliciae*, -um. **lion-hearted**, adj. *magnanimus*. **lioness**, n. *leona*.

lip, n. *labrum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (= the tip of the —s) *gustasse* = to get a taste of; *labellum* (esp. in endearing sense), *labium* (rare). **lip-salve**, n. *unguentum*. **lip-service**, n. see **FLATTERY**. **lip-wisdom**, n. *verbo tenus sapientia*.

liquid, I. adj. *liquidus*, *fluens*; to grow —, *liquescere*, *liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere*. II. n. *liquor*, *humor*, + *latex*, *sucus* (= juice). **liquidate**, v.tr. see **PAY**. **liquefy**, v.tr. *liquefacere*. **liquor**, n. see **LIQUID**, II.

lisp, v.intr. *balbutire* (= to stammer).

list, n. = catalogue, *tabula*, *index* (Quint.).

list, v.tr. see **WISH**, **DESIRE**, **PLEASE**.

listen, v.intr. see **HEAR**. **listener**, n. *auscultator*.

listless, adj. *socors*, *deses*, *languidus*, *piger*. Adv. *torpide*, *stupidè*, *languide*. **Listlessness**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *socordia*, *desidia*.

lists, n. *campus*, *hippodromus*, *spatia*, -orum; to enter the — against (fig.), *cum alqd contendere*.

litany, n. * *litania* (Eccl.), or *preces*, -um, f. (= prayers).

literal, adj. to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpres*; the — sense, *propria vis*. Adv. *lit(ter)atim*, *proprie*, *ad lit(ter)eram*, *ad verbum*. **literary**, adj. *lit(ter)atus* (= lettered or learned), *lit(ter)arum studiosus*; — leisure, *otium lit(ter)atum*; — monuments, *lit(ter)arum monumenta*. **literature**, n. *lit(ter)erae*, *lit(ter)arum monumenta*, -orum; to entrust to the care of —, *lit(ter)is mandare* or *consignare*; to learn from —, *lit(ter)is percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abest historia lit(ter)is nostris*; the study of —, *lit(ter)arum studium*; the knowledge of —, *lit(ter)arum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *lit(ter)as scire*; to be without —, *lit(ter)as 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 sequi*. **litigant**, n. *qui cum alqo litgat*. **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 cupitus*).

litter, I. n. 1, *lectica*; a small —, *lecticula*; 2, *fetura*, *felus*, -is, *suboles* (sob-) (= a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*, 3, — for cattle, *stramentum*, = confusion, *turbæ*, to make a —, *res turbare*. II. v.tr. 1, *parere*, *fetum edere* = to bring forth, 2, see **STREW**.

little, I. adj. *parvus*, *paucus* (dim.), *exiguus*, *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 superbae*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for a —, *parumper*, *paul(l)isper*; in a —, *brevis*; a — after, *paul(l)o post*; by — and —, *paul(l)isper*, *sensum*, *gradatim*, *minutatim*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; not a —, *valde*, *vehementer*, *magno opere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquid ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — trouble-some to me, *nonnihil molesta haec sunt mihi*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*, how —, *quantulus* (Plant.), *quantulus*; how — soever, *quantuluscunque*, so —, *tantulus*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum a(b)fut quin occideretur*. II. adv. *paul(l)um*, *aliquid tantulum*, *nonnihil* (= somewhat), *parum* (= too —). III. n. *aliquid*, *nonnihil*, *parum* (= too —), *paul(l)um*, *paul(l)ulum*; see **LITTLE**. I. **littleness**, n. *parvitas*, *exiguitas*. **less**, adj. *minor*. **least**, adj. *minimus*; *minimum*, at least.

liturgy, n. * *liturgia* (Eccl.).

live, I. v.intr. 1, *vivere*, *in vitâ esse*; yet to —, *in vivis esse*, *superstitem esse*; to let one —, *alqs vitae parcere*; cannot — without, *alqd re carere non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum* (*quoad*) *vivis*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I — I ita vivam! — for a thing, *deditum esse rei*; — in a thing, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *sibi vivere*; 2, to — on anything, *vivere re*, *vesci re*, *ali re*, *vitam sustentare alqd re*; 3, to — luxuriously, *laute vivere*; — poorly, *parce vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere*, *locum* or *in loco habitare*; see **DWELL**; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere* or *degere*; — happily, etc., *bene*, *feliciter*, *misere*, etc., *vivere*. II. adj. *or living*, adj. *vivus*. **livelihood**, n. *victus*, -us (= provisions). **livelong**, adj. *longus*. **lively**, adj.

1, = active, strenuus, acer; see ACTIVE; **2**, = sprightly, alacer, vegetus, hilaris, festivus, lepidus; see MERRY, WITTY; **3**, of places, = frequented, celebrer; **4**, = keen, vehemens; to feel a — joy, valde or vehementer gaudere; to form a — idea of anything, rem tanquam praesentem contemplari. **liveliness**, n. alacritas, hilaritas, festivitas

liver, n. jecur, -(in)oris, n.

livery, n. vestis quam alejs famuli gerunt. **liveryman**, n. sodalis, -is, m., or socius alejs societatis **livery-stables**, n. stabulum (mercenarium).

livid, adj. lividus, a — colour, livor.

lizard, n. lacerta, stellio.

lo! interj. en, ecce.

load, **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; opprimere (= 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, argillosus (of chalk)

loan, n. res mutuata or mutuo data or commodata; pecunia mutua or credita

loath, adj. inuitus; 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 (as disgust, mostly post class.). **loathsome**, adj. feter, foedus, obscenus (obscen-), odiosus **loathsomeness**, n. foeditas, obscenitas (obscen-)

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, piscina (Plin.) or emissarium (= outlet of a lake). **II**. v.tr. obserere, occludere; to — in, claustro includere; to — out, claustro foras excludere, to — up, alqm concludere. **looker**, n. armarium. **locket**, n. collare, see NECKLACE. **lock-jaw**, n. tetanus (Plin.).

look, n. of hair, currus; of wool, floccus

locomotion, n. motus, -us. **locomotive**, adj. sub vi motus; — engine, machina ad currus trahendos facta.

locust, n. locusta (Plin.).

lodge, **I**. n. casa (= a cot). **II**. v.intr. **1**, deversari apud alqm, ad alqm devertere; **2**, = in, (in) alqd re haerere. **III**. v.tr. **1**, hospitio excipere, tecto recipere; **2**, — a complaint, alqm or nomen alejs deferre; — a spear, etc., adigere. **lodger**, n. deversor (at an inn), inquilinus, inquilina (= one who lives in another's house). **lodgings**, n. cenaculum meritorium (= hired room, Suet.), or by domus, = house. **lodging-house**, n. insula. **lodgment**, n. to effect a —, see LODGE **II**. and **III**.

loft, n. caenaculum (coen-); hay —, faenilia, tum (fen-); corn —, horreum. **lofty**, adj. **1**, = high, altus, (ex)celsus, editus (of places), sublimis (= aloft, mostly poet.); **2**, fig. (ex)celsus, elatus, sublimis, erectus, of speech, grandis; of pride, superbus. Adv. alte, excelsè (lit. and fig.), sublime (lit.), elate (fig.); = proudly, superbe. **loftiness**, n. **1**, altitudo; **2**, (fig.) altitudo elatio, excelsitas, comb. of speech, altitudo et elatio oratoris (Cic.), sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor (Quint.); — of mind, altitudo animi.

log, n. **1**, lignum (or ligna, pl. = firewood); stipes, -itis, m (= trunk of tree); **2**, fig = blockhead, stipes, caudez, -icis, m., truncus. **logbook**, n. tabulae. **loggerhead**, n. **1**, = blockhead; see LOG; **2**, to be at —s, see QUARREL.

logic, n. logica, -orum, or dialectica (or dialectice), logica (or logice, or written in Greek, ἡ λογική). **logical**, adj. logicus, dialecticus (= connected with logic); — questions, dialectica, -orum; — conclusion, consequentia, -um, or ea quae ex concessis consequuntur. Adv. dialectice or quod ex concessis consequitur, or quod necessarie demonstratur. **logician**, n. dialecticus.

loin, n. lumbus.

loiter, v.intr. cessare; see LINGER.

loll, v.intr. and tr. recumbere, recubare; to — out the tongue, linguam exserere.

lonely, **lonesome**, **lone**, adj. solus, solitarius, avius, reductus (of situation). **loneliness**, n. solitudo.

long, **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, sequis, piger. a — business, lentum negotium. **II**. adv. diu; — ago, pridem, jumpudum (or as two words), jumpudum (or in two words), not — ago, haud dudum, modo, olim; how —, quamdiu, as — as, quamdiu. — tamdiu, — after, multo post or post multos annos, — before, ante multos annos. **III**. v.intr. and tr. to — for, avere alqd or with infin, cupere alqd or with infin. or ut, gestire with infin, avere, cupere, gestire, desiderare (= to regret the loss or want of) alqd or alqm, alqd ab alqo, alqd in alqo, desiderio alejs rei teneri or flagrare, concupiscere (= to desire). **longevity**, n. by circumloc., see OLD. **longing**, **I**. n. alejs rei desiderium (= desire), appetitus, -us, appetitio (= passionate desire). **II**. adj. — after anything, alejs rei cupidus, or avidus. Adv. cupide, avide. **long-suffering**, adj. see PATIENT.

look, **I**. n. **1**, as act, (oculorum) obtutis, -us; to direct a — at, aspectum or oculos convertere or conficere in rem, — at a person, intueri, (ad)spicere alqm; **2**, = appearance of the countenance, vultus, -us, a severe —, vultus severus; in gen. species, facies. **II**. v.tr. to — at, (ad)spicere, intueri, contemplari. **III**. v.intr. speciem alejs (rei) praebere, videri; see SEEM; to — about, circumspicere; to — back, (alqd) respicere; to — down, despicere; to — down upon, alqm despicere; to — for, see SEEK; = to expect, (ex)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, *susplicere*; to — up to, *alqm veriri*. **looking-glass**, *n.* *speculum*. **look-out**, *n.* use verb.

loom, *n.* *tela*.

loom, *v.intr.* in *conspectum e longinquo dari*.

loop, *I. n.* *laqueus* (= noose). **II. v.tr.** *annectere*; see **TIE**. **loophole**, *n.* *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra* (= — in the wall of a tower for the discharge of missiles).

loose, *I. adj. 1.* = slack, *laxus, flurus, remissus*; — reins, *laxae or fluvae habenae*; with — hair, *passus crinibus*; **2.** of soil, *rarus* (opp. *densus*), *solutus* (opp. *spissus*), *facilis* (Col.); **3.** of teeth, *mobilis* (Plin.); **4.** = at liberty, (*carcere, etc.*) *liberatus, solutus*; **5.** of morals, (*dis*)*solutus, effrenatus, remissus*. Adv. *laxe, (dis)solute*. **II. v.tr.** (*re*)*laxare, remittere, (re)solvere*; see **UNTIE**. **looseness**, *n.* use adj. **LOOSE**.

lop, *v.tr.* *tondere, (de)putare, amputare* (= to prune), *praecedere* (= to — off). **lopsided**, *adj. uno latere grandis*.

loquacious, *adj. loquax, garrulus* (= chattering), *verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter, verbose*. **loquacity**, *n.* *loquacitas, garrulitas*.

lord, *n. dominus*. **lordly**, *adj. 1.* of high rank, *illustris, nobilis, illustri or nobili loco natus*; **2.** = proud, *superbus, arrogans*; see **PROUD, ARROGANT**. **lordliness**, *n.* *superbia, arrogantia*; see **PRIDE, ARROGANCE**. **lordship**, *n.* = power, *imperium, dominatus, -as*.

lore, *n.* *eruditio, doctrina*.

lorn, *adj. solus, desertus*; see **LONELY, FORLORN**.

lose, *v.tr.* *amittere, perdere, jacturam rei facere* (of loss purposely ocured), one who has lost a member, *captus* (e.g. *oculo, auribus*); = to be bereaved, *privari, orbari 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, perdi, perire, absumi*; to give up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — colour, *evanescere, pallescere*; to be lost in thought, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; the mountain —s itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perii*; the ships were lost at sea, *mersae 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 rescire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*; see **UNCERTAIN**.

lot, *n. 1.* *sors, -tis, f., sortitio, sortitus, -us*; by —, *sorte, sortito*; **2. = for tune, *sors, fortuna*; casting of —s, *sortitio, sortitus, -tis*. **lottery**, *n.* *sors, sortitio, alea* (= game of dice); 'tis all a —, *nihil incertius est*.**

loth, *adj.* see **LOATH**.

lotion, *n.* *liquidi quae aloi 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*. **lounge**, *n.* *homo deses, iners, contator (runcti), oisator, ambulator*.

louse, *n.* *pediculus* (Plin.). **lousy**, *adj. pediculosus* (Mart.).

lout, *n.* *homo rusticus, agrestis, stipes, curdax*

(*coi*). **loutish**, *adj. rusticus, agrestis*; see **RUDE**. Adv. *rustice*.

love, *I. n.* *amor, caritas* (= affection), *pietas* (= reverent devotion), *studium*; = a favourable disposition, *studium alajs rei*; to have —, *alajs rei amantem esse*; worthy of —, *amandus, amore dignus*; — affair, *amor*; — potion, + *phylitrum*; the god of —, *Cupido, Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; my — I mea voluptas! meum cor! *deliciae meae*. **II. v.tr.** *amare* (with natural affection), *diligere* (as friends), *carum habere alqm, studere alci, amore compecti alqm, amore prosequi alqm, amore alajs teneri, amore alajs captum esse, alajs amore deperire*; to — learning, *lit(terarum) studiosum esse*. **loves**, *n.* *amores*.

loved, *adj. carus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis*.

loving, *adj. alajs amans, studiosus, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens*. Adv. *amantè*.

loving-kindness, *n.* *misericordia*; see **MERCY**.

lovely, *adj. 1.* *bellus, venustus* (of persons and things), *amoenus* (of things); see **BEAUTIFUL**; **2.** = worthy of love, *amore dignus, amandus, amabilis*. **loveliness**, *n.* *venustus, amoenitas*. **lover**, *n.* *amator, f. amatrix*; a — of literature, *lit(terarum) 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 cili (pretio) emere*; **4.** in regard to condition, *humilis* (= humble), *ignobilis, obscurus* (as to birth and ancestors), *tenus* (as to property); lower, inferior (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin), of — birth, *humili or ignobili, obscuro or tenui loco ortus, humili fortunæ ortus*; of the lowest birth, *infimæ conditionis et fortunæ, infimus, sordido loco ortus*; of the lower orders, *trivioris ortus*; the lowest of the people, *infima plebs*; the lowest class of men, *ultimæ sortis homines, infima ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum, faex, vulgus, -i, n. plebs, pleberula*; **5.** = having a — tone, *humilis, illiberatus* (= unworthy a gentleman), *abjectus* (= despicable, employed with animus), *turpis*; see **BASE**; — expressions, *verba ex trivis petita*; **6.** = sad, *maestus, tristis*. **II. adv.** *humiliter* (lit. post class., but class = basely), *demisse, abjectè* = basely, *ultraliter* (= unbecomingly to a gentleman); to speak —, *submisse, submissè 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, turpitude*; of expression, *verba ex trivis petita*.**

low-born, *adj.* *ignobilis* or *obscuri loco natus*.

low-lands, *n.* *loca (-orum) plana*.

low-spirited, *adj.* *animus demissus et oppressus, affligus, maestus, tristis*; see **SAD**. **lower**, *I. adj. inferior*; the — world, *quid inferos, † Tartarus (-os), † Tartara, -orum, pl.*; — orders, see **Low**; **4.** **II. v.tr.** *demittere*; to — the voice, *submittere* (Quint.); to — oneself, *se ab(j)icere*.

lowering, *adj.* see **DARK, THREATENING**.

low, *v.tr.* of cattle, *mulire*. **lowing**, *n.* *mulgus, -us*.

loyal, *adj. fidelis, fidus*. Adv. *fideliter*.

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 *diffusus*). Adv. (*di*)*lucide*. **lucidity**, *n.* *perspicuitas* (Quint.), better use *adj.* or *adv.* (e.g.

he expressed him. If with —, *dilucide rem explicavit*).

Lucifer, n. 1, the morning star, *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*, † *Eous*; 2, = Satan, *Lucifer* (Eccl.).

luck, n. *fortuna*, *fors*, *sorts*, *casus*, -ūs; good —, *fortuna secunda*, *res secundae*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!* **lucky**, adj. *felix*, *fortunatus*, *faustus*, *auspiciatus*. Adv. *felicitate*, *ex animi sententiā*, *auspiciato*.

lucre, n. *lucrum* (= gain), *quaestus*, -ūs (= acquirement); for —'s sake, *lucri caus(æ)*. **lucrative**, adj. *lucrosus*, *quaestuosus*.

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), *visa*, -orum, n; *sarcinae* (= the knapsacks, etc., of the individual soldiers).

lugubrious, adj. *lugubris* (mostly poet, belonging to mourning), *flebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad); see **SAD**. Adv. † *lugubre*, † *lugubriter*, *flebiliter*, *maeste*; see **SADLY**.

lukewarm, adj. *tepidus* (lit and fig.); = indifferent, *languidus*, *frigidus*, *lentus*, *remissus*, *neglegens* (*neglig-*). Adv. *languide*, *fragide*, *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, *sopare*, † *somnum suadere*. II. v. intr. the wind —s, *venti vis cadit*, *venti sedantur*. III. n. use verb **lullaby**, n. *cantus*, -ūs, or verb *lullare* (= 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 —, *sententiae oblique lucem desiderant*. Adv. (*di*)*lucide*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *plane*, *comb aperte atque dilucide*, *dilucide et perspicue* **luminary**, n. 1, lit. *sol*, -is, m, *luna* (= sun, moon, etc.); 2, fig. *lumen*

lump, n. *massa*, *gleba* (*gleba*). **lumpish**, adj. *hebes*, *stupidus* (= stupid). **lumpy**, adj. *glebosus* (Plin.).

lunar, adj. *lunaris* (with *cursus*, *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. *illicebra*. II. v. tr. *allicere*, *illucere*, *pellucere*.

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, *utor*, *fulgor*, *splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere utci*; 2, = space of five years, *lustrum*. **lustrous**, adj. *splendidus*, *splendens*, *clarus*, *lucidus*; see **BRIGHT**.

lute, n. *lyra*, † *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.), *ides*, -ium, f. pl., *cithara*, *testudo*.

luxuriant, adj. *lactus*, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *laete*. **luxuriate**, v. intr. *luxuriare*. **luxurious**, adj. *luxuriosus*, *sumptuosus*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *lautus* (lot-). Adv. *luxuriose*, *delicately*, *molliter*. **luxury**, n. *luxus*, -ūs, *luxuria* or *luxuries*, *lautitas*, *apparatus*, -ūs, *deliciae*.

lye, n. *lixivia* (Plin.).

lynx, n. *lynx*. **lynx-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

lyre, n. *lyra*, *cithara*, *fides*, -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. *fasces*, -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*, *comatus*, -ūs, *dolus*, to make —s, *consilia* (*conspicere*), to do a thing through anyone's —, *aliqui auctore facere alqd*. **machine**, n. *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum* (= machinery), *compages*, -is, f. (= framework), the —, fabric of the human body, *compages corporis* **machinery**, n. *machinatio*, *machinamenta*, -orum, n, *machinae*.

mackerel, n. *scomber*

mad, adj. 1, lit. *insanus*, *vecors*, *furius*, *demens*, *mente captus*, † *rabidus* (usu. of animals), *phreneticus* (*phrenit-*). 2, fig. *insanus*, *vecors*, *vecanus*, *furius*, *amens*, *demens*. Adv. *insane*, *furiose*, *rabide*, *dementer*. **madcap**, n. *homo* or *pueris ingenio praeceps*. **madden**, v. tr. 1, *mentem abducere*; 2, fig. *exacerbare*, *exasperare*, *incendere*, see **EXCITE** **madhouse**, n. *domus publica quā curantur insani*. **madman**, n. *homo insanus*, etc., see **MAD**. **madness**, n. 1, lit. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecoritia*, *furor*, *rabies* (esp. of animals), 2, fig. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecoritia*, *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 *virtus* (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. **mag-nanimous**, adj. see GENEROUS.

magnet, n. (*lapis*) *magnes*, *ēlis*, m. **mag-netic**, **magnetical**, adj. *magnēsius* (e.g. *magnesia saxa*, Lucret.); — power, *attrahendi quae dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), *vis quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). **magnetism**, n. **mag-netisma* (t.t., not class.).

magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (= splendid), *splendidus*, comb. *splendidus et magnificus*; *praeclarus* (= eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent), comb. *magnificus et praeclarus*; *lautus* (*lot-*) (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive); *amplus* (e.g. *amplissimae divitiae*). Adv. *magnifice*, *splendide*, *praeclare*, *laute*, *sumptuose*, *ample*. **magnificence**, n. *magnificentia*, *splendor* (= outward splendour, also inward excellency); *res magnifica*, *splendida* (= a splendid thing); *cultus*, *-is* (as regards dress and costly household utensils); *lautitia* (*lot-*) (of an expensive mode of living); *apparatus*, *-us* (= preparations). **magnifier**, n. = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in gen.), fem. *laudatrix*; also simply by verbs, to be the — of anything, *laudare alqd*, *praedicare alqd* or *de alqd re*. **magnify**, v.tr. *augere* (lit., e.g. the number of praetors, *numerus praetorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense comb. *amplificare* or *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. *mag-niloquentia*. **magnitude**, n. *magnitudo* (in gen., both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (= great extent, also fig. = importance of anything and high authority of a person), *ambitus*, *-us*, *spatium* (= circumference, extent of a thing in gen.).

magpie, n. *pica*.

mahometan, n. and adj. **Muhamedanus*.

maid, n. 1, = an unmarried woman, see GIRL; 2, = servant, *ancilla*, *famula*. **maiden**, **maidenly**, adj. *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*, *-acus*, m.; 2, a letter-bag, *folliculus* (= bag) with descriptive epithet (e.g. *ad litteras perferendas*), = the letters themselves, *litterae*. **mail-coach**, n. *raeda* (*r(h)eda*) *cursualis publica*. **mailed**, adj. *loricatus*.

maim, n. *mutilare*, *truncare*; see INJURE. **maimed**, adj. *mancus*, *truncus*.

main, I. adj. *primus*, *princeps*; see CHIEF, PRINCIPAL, GREAT; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (= first part), *caput* (= chief point); his — intention is, *id maxime* (*praecipue*) *sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat*; — point, *summa* (sc. *res*), *res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, *caput alqs rei* or *summa*; the — question is, *id maxime quaeritur*, *quaeritur de*, etc. (in a meta-physical question), *agitur de alqd re*, *cardo alqs 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*, *prae ceteris*

alqd agere or *spectare*; — road, *via*; — object, *finis*; to make anything one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *revocare*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; in the —, *si veram rei rationem exigit, vere* (= in reality). Adv. *praecipue*; see PRINCIPALLY, UNCOMMONLY. **II**. n. 1, = the great sea, *altum*; see OCEAN; 2, = the main-land, (*terra*) *continens*. **main-land**, n. *terra* (*continens*). **main-mast**, n. *malus*. **main-sail**, n. *velum*.

maintain, v.tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through anything, *alqd re*; (*conservare* (= 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, *valetudinem tuere*; 2, = to keep in the necessities of life, *sustinere*, *sustentare*, *alere*; 3, = not to lose or surrender, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, (*conservare*); 4, = to — an argument, *contendere*, *confirmare*; see ASSERT. **maintainable**, adj. *munitus*, *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. (*conservator*, *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), *alimentum*, *-orum* (= food in gen.; then in the meaning of the law, what anyone subsists on, subsistence); to give to anyone his —, *alere victum* or *alimentum* (often in pl) *praebere*; 2, = protection, continuance, *conservatio*, *tutio* (= the act), *salus*, *-utis*, f., *incolumitas* (= the state of being preserved).

malze, n. *far*.

majestic, adj. *augustus*, *sanctus* (= very revered), *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 *ludere*; your —! *majestas tua!* (late).

major, I. adj. 1, = greater in number, extent, e.g. the — part, *major* (e.g. *major pars*); see MORE; 2, in music (the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*; 3, in logic, the — premiss, *propositio*. **II**. n. 1, = a military rank, *centurio*, *praefectus*; *optio* (= assistant to and immediately under the *centurio*); 2, in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris*, *suae potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *suae tutelae* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (= one who can do as he likes). **major-domo**, n. = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat*, *dispensator*. **majority**, n. 1, = the greater number, *major pars*, *major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), or *plures* (= several), *plurimi* (= most); *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 quod sui iuris alius sit*; he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commendavit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*

make, **I.** v. tr. 1, = to form, in the ordinary sense in gen. *facere*; = to accomplish, *conficere, efficere, perficere*; 2, = to create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad alqd factus, alci rei* or *ad alqd natus*, comb. *alci rei* or *ad alqd natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad alqd doctus* or *institutus*); a spot almost made for an ambushcade, *loca insidiis nata*; 3, in an arithmetical sense, *efficere*, or by esse, *feri*; 4, = to — by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere, alqd 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, *auctore uti alqo*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam proficisci maturavit*; 6, = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — a man proud), *facere, efficere, reddere alqm* (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, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — anyone better, *alqm meliorem reddere*, to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilised beings, *homines ex feris mites reddere* or *homines feroces mites 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, *alqm magni facere* (= to esteem), *multum alci tribuere* (= to think very highly of anyone), *alqm colere* (= to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much regard for, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (= to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (= to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere, existimare* (= to value highly), *alqd in honore habere* (= to honour); not to — much of a thing, *alqd negligere* (*neglig.*, = to disregard, neglect), to — much, be eager for, etc., *alci rei esse appetitissimum*; = to be fond of, *alqm acrum 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) *alqm* (with accus., e.g. to — anyone the heir, *heredem alqm facere, instituere*), 8, = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiam*), a wedding, *nuptias, pacem*, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus, pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratum reconciliare cum alqo*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (= to cause discord); *causam iurgii inferre, iurgia excitare* (= to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; 9, = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, in *alqm locum migrare, in alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare, in alqm 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, *alqm gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare* (= to get anyone forward); *alci fortunae auctorem esse*; 11, = to gain (e.g. to — money off, see MONEY, GAIN); 12, = to discover, to — land, *capere* (e.g. *insulam* or *portum*); see LAND; ex alto invahi in portum, *decurrere in portum*; 13, to — one's way to, = to arrive at, see PENETRATE, ADVANCE; 14, = to convert, *alqd re uti* (e.g. to — anything an instrument of, etc.); 15, = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; 16, = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere, scribere*, see COM-

POSE; 17, to — hay, *semita secare, caedere, succidere*; 18, = to contribute (e.g. this argument — a nothing in his favour), *magni* (*parvi*, etc.) *momenti esse* (= to matter); *impers.* it — a nothing, *nihil est ad rem*; 19, to — amends, *satisfacere alci de alqd re, alqd expiare, alqd* (*cum*) *alqi re compensare*, 20, to — arrangements, (*ap*) *parare, comparare, praeparare, adornare alqd, facere, comb. parare et facere, se comparare* or *praeparare ad alqd*, 21, to — away with, = to kill, *interficere*, see KILL II. n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura*, or simply *corporis figura, corporis conformatio et figura*, in the connection of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*, see also SHAPE **maker**, n. in gen. *qui facit*, etc., or *auctor* (e.g. *papis*), *suasor* (= adviser), *factor, fabricator*. **making**, n. *factio, fabricatio*, but better use verb. **makeshift**, **makeweight**, n. *ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*)

maladjustment, n. *incompositus* (e.g. the — of parts, *partes incompositae*)

maladministration, n. *prava rerum administratio*.

malady, n. see ILLNESS.

malapert, n. *petulans, procaz, protervus, parum recondus* (= not very discreet), see SAUCY.

malapropos, adv. *intempestive*.

malaria, n. *aer pestilens, caelum grave et pestilens*.

malcontent, n. *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novitum* or *rerum evertendarum 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. *ex(s)ecratio, dirae, -arum, f.* (= curses); see CURSE.

malefactor, n. *homo maleficus* (*malif.*) (= perpetrator of a wicked act). **maleficence**, n. *malitia* (= roguery), *improbitas* (= wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *malignitas* (= malignity), see MALICE **malefic**, adj. *maleficus* (*malif.*), *malitiosus* (= roguish, esp. in law proceedings), *improbis* (= wicked, of persons, opp. *probis*), *malignus* (= evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*). **malevolent**, adj. see MALICE, **MALICIOUS**. **malformation**, n. *quod informe est*. **malice**, n. = envy, *malignitas, invidia, malevolentia* (*maliv.*), = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (= roguery); = a wicked act, *scelus, -eris*, n. **malicious**, adj. *malitiosus, malevolus* (*maliv.*, = malevolent); + *malignus* (never used in the sense of malicious, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *invidus*, = saucy, *procaz*. Adv. *malitiose* (not so strong as the English). **maliciousness**, n. see MALICE. **malign**, **I.** adj. see MALICIOUS and UNFAVOURABLE. **II.** v. tr. see SLANDER. **malignant**, adj. see MALICIOUS. **maligner**, n. *obstreptator*. **malignity**, n. 1, *malevolentia* (*maliv.*), 2, of a disease, *vis morbi*. **malpractice**, n. see MISDEED. **maltreat**, v. tr. *male tractare*; see INJURE. **maltreatment**, n. see INJURY. **malversation**, n. *peculatus, -us*.

mallard, n. *anas* (-atis) *mas* or *masculus*.

malleability, n. by **malleable**, adj. *quod malleis extendi potest, lentus* (= tough), *ductilis* (Plin.).

mallet, n. 1, *astuca* (for driving anything

with force), *pavicola* (= a rammer), *fustis* (= a club), *malleus* (= a hammer), *pistillum* (= a pestle).

mallow, n. *malva*, *malache*, -es (Plin.).

malt, n. *hordeum aquid perfusum et sole tostum*.
malt-liquor, n. see **BEER**.

mama, mamma, n. *mamma*.

mammal, n. *animal*.

mammon, n. *divitiae, 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, -um*; a young —, (*homo*) *adulescens* (adol-); quite a young —, (*homo*) *adulescentulus* (adol-), *juvenis*; very often it is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with adjs., and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e.g. many men, people, *multi*; there are men who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc., *non desunt qui*, etc., *veniuntur* or *reperiuntur qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined; but the subjunctive mood when the class of men is described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification; there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicunt*, i.e. who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = there are men who assert, i.e. in a positive manner); no —, *nemo, nullus* (= no one, nobody); he is not a — (i.e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitatis expers est*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic* (but *huc tu*, if with emphasis); — by —, every —, *virum* (= to every — individually, e.g. to distribute anything, to grant, *tribuere* or *dare*); altogether, everyone up to the very last —, *universi, ad unum omnes*; so much a —, or every — gets so much, *singuli auferunt* with the accus. of the sum, = soldier, *miles, -itis, m*, his men, *sui*, our men, *nostri*; men may also be expressed by *exercitus, -us*, *copiae, manus, -us*, newly recruited men, *triones*, with commendation, *vir*, to march in a file three men together, three abreast, *tripleti ordine incedere*; they marched thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; with — and horse, *viris equisque* (i.e. with infantry and cavalry); an army of ten thousand men, *exercitus decem mil(lio)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, *latro, latrunculus* (Sen.), *miles*; in draughts, *calculus*; — of money, *pecuniosus*; — of the world, *homo urbanus*, or *perpolitus*; merchant —, *navis* (mercatoria), *navis rotunda*; — of war, *navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis* (= different kinds of Roman men-of-war, in opp. to *navis rotunda*, = merchant-).
II. v.tr. 1. = to furnish with soldiers, *navem* or *classem militibus* or *propugnatoribus instruere* or *complere*; to — sufficiently, *navem* or *classem armatis ornare*; to be sufficiently —ed, *suum numerum habere*. **manful**, adj. see **MANLY**. **manhood**, n. 1. = adult age, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas adulta*; to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*; 2. = humanity, *humana natura, humanitas*. **man-kind**, n. *homines, genus humanum*. **manly**, adj. 1. = belonging to men, *virilis*; 2. = brave, *virilis, fortis*; see **BRAVE**. **manliness**, n. *virtus, -utis, f., animus virilis* or *fortis*; see **COURAGE**. **mannikin**, n. *homunculo, homunculus, humulus*. **manservant**, n. *servus, famulus*. **manslaughter**, n. *hominis caedes*; guilty of —, by *hominem caedere, interficere*. **man-trap**, n. *stimulus* (Cae.).

manacle, I. n. *manica*. II. v.tr. *vincire catenas*.

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), *perjungi alqd re* (= to discharge the duties of an office), *gerere* (= to hold a public office, with reference to the general conduct), *praeesse alci rei* (= to act as presiding officer, to superintend the management of affairs), *procurare* (= to act for an absent person, e.g. anyone's business, *alcs negotia*), *dispensare*. **manageable**, adj. 1. = easy to be used, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or transl. by verbs; 2. = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.), *tractabilis* (fig., of persons), *docilis, facilis* (= compliant); see **FLEXIBLE**. **management**, n. = manner of carrying on, *administratio, tractatio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticae cura*), the — of anyone's affairs (in his absence), (*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, *alcs rationes negotiarum procurare, alcs rem* or *negotia gerere*), *praefectus* (= one who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat of the office), *magister* (= principal of an establishment, director of a company).

mandate, n. *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere* or *edacere, ut, etc.*, of a public body); in gen. *imperatum, jussum, mandatum*.

mandible, n. *maxilla*.

mandrake, mandragora, n. *mandragoras, -ae, m.* (Plin.).

mane, n. *juba, coma* (*comae* *cervicem*, of lions' — s, Gell.), with a —, *jubatus, comatus*.

manes, n. *Manes, -um, m.*

mange, manginess, n. *scabies, scabities* or *scabritia* (Plin.) **mangy**, adj. † *scabr.*

manger, n. *praesepe, praesepes, praesepium* (*praesep.*).

mangle, I. n. *machina qua lintea aut panni laevigantur*. II. v.tr. 1. = to smooth clothes with a —, *laevigare*, 2. tug (*di*)*laniare*. **mangled**, adj. *truncus, mutilus*.

mania, n. *insania* (lit and fig.) **maniac**, n. *homo insanus*; see **MAD**.

manifest, I. adj. *apertus* (= open before one), *manifestus* (= apparent), comb. *apertus et manifestus*; *perspicuus* (= clear), comb. *apertus et perspicuus*; *evidens* (= evident), *testatus* (= shown, proved by witnesses), *notus, cognitus* (= known); a — crime, *facinus manifesto conpertum et deprehensum* (when anyone is caught in the act); it is —, *patet, apparet, manifestum est, perspicuum est omnibus*; to make —, *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere*. Adv. *aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, perspicue, 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 *alqd 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*

various doctrinæ esse; or it may be rendered by *multi* (= many), *creber* (= frequent); at the — requests of, *serpe 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*, *-ūs* (= mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law, hence the instinctive habit of animals), *comb ratio et consuetudo*, *institutum*, *comb consuetudo et institutum*, = sort, kind, *genus*, = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*, in a —, in like —, *eodem* or *pari modo*, = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores*, *-um*, in (= the whole of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alijs moresque* (= character), that is my —, *da sic, totum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (= that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (= my —, mode), *ita 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 meae consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more* or *suo instituto vivere*; what is that? *qui ista mor est?* alter, in the — or way of, etc. (— like), *more alijs* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum*, *ferarum*, *torrentis*, *fluminis*), in *morem alijs* (e.g. in the — of cattle, *in morem peculorum*), in the — of slaves, *servitum in modum*, *modo* or *ritu alijs* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritu latronum, mulierum, peculorum*), in this —, *hoc modo*, *haec ratione*, *ita* or *sic* (— thus), in an equal —, *pari modo*, = style, *stilis* (of a writer), *manus*, *-ūs* (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 —, *alijs 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); *ritu communis ignarus* (= one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus*, *agrestis* (= rude, rough, clumsy), *urbanus* (= 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**, **AFFECTION**. **mannerist**, *n.* *pictor qui tabulas suo* (or *alijs*) *more pingit*. **mannerly**, *I. adj.* *urbanus*, *humanus*, *perpolitus*, see **POLITE** **II. adv. *urbane*, *humane*, *humaniter*, *perpolite*, see **POLITELY****

manœuvre, *I. n.* *1.* military, *decurso*, *decursum*, *-ūs* (*decurso* always as the act of manoeuvring, *decursum* = the — itself); *multibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicrum indicere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *militis in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicrum educere* (= to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicrum committere*; to hold a — (at sea), *proellum navale committere* (of the commander);

2, see **SCHEME**, **TRICK**. **II. v. intr.** *1.* to —, *in decursionem exire* (= to march out to a —), *in armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrere* (= to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); **2**, see **SCHEME**, **TRICK**

manor, *n.* *fundus*, *praedium*

mansion, *n.* in gen., *acies*, *-ium*, *f.*; see **HOUSE**.

mantelet, *n.* *vinea*, *pluteus*, *testudo*. **mantle**, *n.* *amiculum*, *palla* (for women), *pallium*, *pallivolum* (= Greek —), *laccerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *paenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum*, *sagulum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —) **mantel-piece**, *n.* by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf)

manual, *I. 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 vivum tolerare*) **II. n.** = small book, *libellus*

manufactory, *n.* = the building, *officina*. **manufacture**, *I. n.* = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus*, *-eris*, *opera fabrilis*, — is at a standstill, *op. paet*, = the article —d, *opus quod arte* or *manu factum est* **II. v. tr.** *fabricare*, see also **MAKE** **manufacturer**, *n.* *opifex*, *-eris*, *fabricator* (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex*, *-eris* (of artificial objects), *teilor* (= a weaver) **manufacturing town**, *n.* *ubs officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures)

manumission, *n.* *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave) **manumit**, *v. tr.* *aliqui manu mittre*, or as one word, *manumittere*

manure, *I. n.* *stercus*, *-oris*, *pus* **II. v. tr.** *stercolare*

manuscript, *n.* **1.** = anything in one's own handwriting intended for recital or for the press, *chirographum* **2.** = a written work, *liber*, *libellus*, or further defined as opp. to printed book, *manu scriptus* or *nondum editus*

many, *n.* *multi*, *hand pauci*, see **MUCH**; *cicet* or *frequens* (= — together), an assembly of — people, *manus frequentia* (*hominum*), a good —, *emphases*, *pleraque*, as — as, *quot. tot*; a thing, things, *nonnulli*, *aliquot*, *quidam* (= some), *sunt qui* . . . a time, *nonnumquam* (= now and then), *interdum* (= sometimes); times indeed, perhaps aliquando, not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum*, — ways, — a way, *varie*, *vario modo*, *multis modis*, these — years, *abhinc multos annos*, to make — words, *verba facere*, *longum esse*, — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*; an oracle, *oraculum*), with — corners, *polygontus* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, † *multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurium angulorum formam exhibere*, with — feet, *multis pedibus*, † *multipes*, † *multiformis*; — times, *saepe*, *saepe numero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *persaepe*, *saepeissime* (= very often), *sterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*, how — times, *quoties*(us); so — times, *toties*(us); as — times . . . as, *toties* . . . *quot.*; 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*, *polygonius*.

map, *I. n.* *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in Germa

nid) 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, praedabundus.

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, promovere*, or simply *movere*; to — three men abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they were marching thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; to be marching quicker, to accelerate one's —, *accelerare iter*; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, *agmen claudere, cogere*. **II.** v.tr. *ducere* (e.g. exercitum); — back, *reducere*; — across, *tra(ns)ducere*; see LEAD. **III.** n. 1, in a military sense, = movement of soldiers, *iter, pro-fectio* (= 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 alquo facere, contendere, convertere, intendere*, to change the route of the —, *iter (com)mutare, iter or viam flectere*; the troops on the —, *agmen*; 2, (= signal to move), to sound the —, *classicum canere* (= to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) *procede!* (for one); *procedite!* (for several); 3, (= — of intellect); see PROGRESS; 4, (= a day's journey), *iter*; one day's —, *iter unius diei, castra, -orum* (the latter as much as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a five days' —, *quintus castris*; to make forced —es, *magnus itineribus contendere* (in gen.), *dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter* (= day and night). **Marches**, n. *finis, -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. *nauta, m.* (= sailor), *miles (-itis) classicus*; the —s, *embatae*. **mariner**, n. *nauta*. **maritime**, adj. *maritimus* (= situated near the sea), — state, *civitas maritima* (= situated near the sea), *civitas or gens mari pollens, civitas or gens nauticus or classe marum 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.), *indiciu(m), vestigi(u)m* (= trace); it is the of a wise man, *est sapientis* (followed by infin.); to make one's —, *clarum alq(u)d re fieri*; 2, = thing aimed at, *scopus, -i* (Suet.); see AIM; = goal (fig.); see PURPOSE. **II.** v.tr. *(de)signare, notare*; = to take notice of, *observare, animadvertere*; — or mind, *animum advertere, animum or animo attendere*; — out, lit. *metiri metari*; fig. *designare, (de)notare*; see PURPOSE. **marked**, adj. = distinguished, *illustris*; in a bad sense *infamis, insignis* (e.g. *turpitudine*

insignis). **marker**, n. 1, in a book, *nota* (= mark); 2, = one who marks at a game, *minister or servus* (= assistant). **mark-land**, n. see MARCHES. **marksman**, n. *homo jaculandi peritus, jaculator*.

market, I. n. 1, *macellum* (= provision —), *forum* (= — place), *emporium* (= — town), *nundinae* (= fair); the cattle —, *forum bovi-um*; the vegetable —, *forum olitoriu(m)*; 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. *simiulus*.

marmot, n. perhaps *mus*.

marriage, n. *conjugium, matrimonium, nuptiae, con(n)ubium*; a legal, lawful —, *conjugium legitimum, matrimonium iustum or legitimum, nuptiae iustae et legitimae*; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony. *in matrimonium ire* (Plaut.), *ducere uxorem* (of the man), *nubere alci* (of the woman); *matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi* (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, *sibi alq(u)m in matrimonium petere*, also simply *petere alq(u)m*; to be united to anyone in —, *alq(u)m in matrimonio habere*; to give one's daughter in — to anyone, *alci filiam* (or virginem) *in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare, alci filiam collocare or nuptum locare*. **marriage-contract**, n. *sponsalia, -ium, pactio nuptialis*; to make a —, *pactionem nuptialem facere*; the written document or deed containing the — written on tablets, *tabulae legitimae, tabulae nuptiales, dotis tabulae*. **marriage-feast**, n. *nuptiae*. **marriage-settlement**, n. *dos, dotis, f. marriageable, adj. *pubes, -eris* (in an age of puberty, in both sexes), *nubilis, adultus* (= grown up), *sponsae or marito i maturus*. **marry**, I. v.tr. 1, = to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, *sol(lem)nibus (solenn-) dictis con(n)ubium sancire*; 2, = to dispose of (of females only), *alci alq(u)m (in matrimonium) collocare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere*; 3, = to take for husband or wife, in gen., *matrimonio se (con)jungere cum alq(u)o or alq(u)a, in matrimonium accipere or recipere*; to — a woman (of a man), *ducere alq(u)m uxorem in matrimonium*, or simply *ducere alq(u)m (uxorem), matrimonio alq(u)m secum conjugere, alq(u)m uxorem sibi adjungere*; to — a man (of a woman), *nubere alci*; to — each other, *matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi*; to — again, *novum matrimonium intrare*; to — to advantage, *virginem bene dotatam ducere* (of a man), *in luculentum familiam collocari* (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem duxisse*; to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*. **II.** v.intr. = to enter into the conjugal state, *uxorem ducere (in matrimonium)* (see above), *nubere viro* (of the woman). **marrying**, n. *nuptiae*.*

marrow, n. 1 *medulla*; 2, = the essence, the best part of anything, *medulla* (seldom in this sense, e.g. *medulla verborum*, Anl. Gell.), *flos, floris, m.* (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. *os medullosum* (not class.).

marry! interj. *medius fidius, mehercle*.

marsh, n. *palus, -udis, f.* (= morass). **marshy**, adj. *paluster* (= swampy), *caenosis* (= milky), *uliginosus* (= swampy).

marshal, *I. n.* use *dux* for field — : = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *ductor pompae*. *II. v.tr.* instruire, 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, *jure or lege belli*; — law, in its theory, *leges militares*.

martyr, *I. n.* *martyr* (Eccl.), to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, *pro alqđ re mortem occumbere*. *II. v.tr.* *alqm pro alqđ re interficere*. **martyrdom**, *n.* = death of a martyr, *martyrium* (Eccl.). **martyrology**, *n.* *historia martyrum*.

marvel, *n.* *miraculum*, *portentum*. **marvelous**, *adj.* (*per*)*mirus*, (*adm*)*mirandus*, *mirificus*, *stupendus*, (*adm*)*mirabilis* (= astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens*, *immanis*. Adv. *mirum in modum*, *mirifice*, (*adm*)*mirabiliter*, *stupendum in modum* (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

masculine, *adj.* *masculus*, *masculinus*.

mash, *I. n.* *furrigo*. *II. v.tr.* (*con*)*tundere*, (*con*)*terere*.

mask, *I. n.* 1, = cover for the face, *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —, often used at pantomimes), to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*, to take anyone's — off, *alci personam demere*, *alci capiti personam detrahere*; 2, fig. to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* or *gerere*, *simulare alqd*, to unmask oneself, to take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, fig. *alci* or *alci rei personam demere et reidde re suam* (Sen.); to strip off the — which anyone wears, and show him in his real light, *alqm nudare*; to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*, to betray anyone under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodere*. *II. v.tr.* 1, lit. *personam alci aptare*, *personam alci 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*), *occultare* (= to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

mason, *n.* 1, *structor* (= builder), *faber* (= carpenter), *caementarius*; 2, a free —, **lutomus*. **masonry**, *n.* *structura* (*caementicia*).

masquerade, *n.* *convivium a conviviis personis celebratum*. **masquerader**, *n.* *homo personatus*.

mass, *I. n.* †*massa*, *moles*, -is, *f.*, *summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnum pondus*, -eris, *n.*, *magna copia* or *vis alci rei*; in the —, *per saturationem*; — of people, *multitudo*, *frequentia*; see CONCOURSE, ASSEMBLY. *II. v.tr.* *colligere* (= collect), (*ac*)*cumulare* (= — together); see COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. **massive**, *adj.* 1, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, fig. of character (e.g. simplicity), *gravis*. **massiveness**, *n.* 1, by *adj.*; 2, *gravitas*.

mass, *n.* = Catholic service, **missa*.

massacre, *I. n.* *caedes*, -is, *trucidatio*, *internecio*. *II. v.tr.* *caedere*, *trucidare*, *trucidando occidere* (= to butcher); a great number of enemies were —d, *magna caedes fugientium est facta*.

mast, *n.* on ships, *malus*, †*arbor mali*; the — head, *malus summus*; lower end of the —, *malus imus*.

mast, *n.* = fruit of the beech, *glans fagea*; oak —, *glans quercina*.

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, *paterfamilias* 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, *plius herilis*, *plius familiaris* (the latter with reference to the family: the former as regards the servants); 3, = lord, ruler, *dominus*, *princeps*, -ipis, *m.* (the first in a state, as opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (*τυραννος*), = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes*, -is, *m.* (*δυναστης*), = potentate, then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei* and *alci*, *potentem esse alci 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*, *alci rei* (*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 *genit.*); *antistes*, -itis, *m.* and *f.*, *princeps alci rei* (= one of the first, a man of importance in anything), *perfectus et absolutus in alqd re* (= perfect in any art or science), *alqd re* or *in alqd re excellere* (= to be foremost, excel in anything); Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores praecipuus*; 7, fig. = — over oneself, *sui potens* or *compos*, — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated *M.A.* or *A.M.*), — of the ceremonies at court, *comes*, -itis, *officiorum*, *magister officiorum* or *aulae* (in *gen.*); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*, — ship, = superior skill, *summa alci rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magistrum*. *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 flammæ oppressa est*. 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligere* (*intelligere*), *discere* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cognatum habere*, *perspicere*, *alqa re instructum esse*. **masterful**, *adj.* *insolens*, *superbus*, *contumax*, *arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *superbe*, *contumaciter*, *arroganter*. **masterfulness**, *n.* *insolentia*, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *arrogantia*. **masterly**, *adj.* *artificiosus* (= executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *artifex* (= of persons), *summa* or *singulari arte*, *summo artificio factus*, *callidissimo artificio factus*, *singulari opere artificioque* or *politissima arte perfectus* (= made in a — manner, of things); a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastery**, *n.* 1, = victory, *metoria*; see also POWER; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also MASTER, I. 7, and II.

mastic, **mastich**, *n.* *mastiche* (Plin.), *resina lentiscina* (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, -itis, f., tegeticola. II. v.tr. — together, implicare.

match, *n.* for getting a light, *sulphurata, -orum* (Mart.), *ignarium* (Plin.); *a* — box, *pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuratorium*).

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. bello), *non inferiorem esse alio*; to be *a* — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotium*), *alio sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); **2.** = contest, *certamen*; **3.** see **MARRIAGE. II. v.tr.** — oneself with, *cum alio* in *certamen descendere, congrédi cum alio* (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci, non inferiorem esse alio*, = to compare, *aequare alqm* and *alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *adequare, exaequare alqd cum alqd re* or *alci rei*; = to join, (*con*)*iungere, 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), *coniunx* (= husband or wife); **2.** in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *nautis praepositus. II. v.tr. 1.* in chess, *alqm vincere* or *ad incitum redigere*; **2.** in gen., see **MATCH II.**

material, *I. adj. 1.* = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni materiali concretione segregata est*; **2.** = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia, argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum, quacustus, -us*; — wants, *indigentia, inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas. Adv.* in *omni genere* (= in all respects), *multum valde* (= greatly), *revera* (= really). **II. n.** = anything composed of matter, *materia* (*materies*, lit. and fig.), *res* (= what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*; in a fig. sense, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*); the — for a rampart, *agger, -eris, m.*; a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum*; to collect —s, *silvam rerum comparare*; to leave —s about anything historical, in *commentariis alqd relinquere*; —s for war, *belli apparatus, -us. materialism*, *n.* *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturâ esse statuunt nisi corpora. materialist*, *n.* *qui nihil in rerum naturâ esse statuunt 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 artificum peritus. mathematics*, *n.* *mathematica, -ae* (Sen.).

matins, *n.* *matutinae preces, -um* (= morning prayer).

matricide, *n. 1.* *matricidium* (= the crime); **2. *matricida*, *m.* and *f.* (= the person).**

matriculate, *v.tr.* (a student), *alqm civitatē academicā* or *in civitatē academicā adscribere. matriculation*, *n.* see above.

matrimony, *n.* *matrimonium*; see **MARRIAGE. matrimonial**, *adj.* see **CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL.**

matron, *n.* *matrona*; — of a workhouse, etc., *custos, -odis, procuratrix. matronly*, *adj.* *matronalis.*

matter, *n. 1.* (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus, puris, n.* (Cels.); full of —, *purulentus*; **2. (= visible, tangible —), *corpus, -oris, n.*, *res corporeae, quae cerni language 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 revertimur*, or simply *sed ad propositum*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*, to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in paucis conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longum sim*, it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with infin. or with supine in -u); = material, *materia* (*materies*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*); = event, occurrence, *res, res gesta*. = affair, cause, *res* (in gen., also = disputed point in a lawsuit, the lawsuit itself), *negotium* (= a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (in a war, in a lawsuit, or in a literary discussion); to meddle with the —s of other people, *aliena negotia curare*, how is it with the —? how do —s stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet?* the — is settled, *iudicata res est*, concerning the —, *quod rem* or *res spectat*, pith of the —, *res*, — of fact, *factum*, what's the —? *quid* or *quidnam est?* *quid res est?* *quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denuque*, a small —, *parvulum, 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, nostrâ, vestrâ*, e.g. to me it —s, *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 —s a great deal to me whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostrâ interest te esse nobiscum*, at Rome, *permagni nostrâ interest te esse 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, effecere, 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. *laedere* (= injure).

maunder, v. intr. *nugari*.

mausoleum, n. *mausoleum* (Suet), see TOMB.

maw, n. *ingluvies, venter*; see STOMACH.

mawkish, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mawkishness, n use adj.

maxim, n *dogma* (δόγμα), or in pure Latin *decretum* (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *praeceptum* (= precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher), *institutum*, *sententia* (in gen = an opinion founded upon reasons), *judicium* (= conviction, anyone's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alqis rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (= rule, principle upon which we act in a matter, never without the gent of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eodem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*), *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primum esse historiae legem*)

maximum, n *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *quantus (-us) maximus*

May, n (*mensis*) *Maius* **May-day**, n *Kalendarie Maius*.

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 *vulter*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse eius vulteris quidam*, he — be twenty years old, *vixit annos natus esset videret*, a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition, should be rendered simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf., e.g. he — go, *eat*, somebody might say, *fortitan quisquam dixerit or forte aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say), however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *fremant, dicunt quod sentio*, whoever he — be, etc., *quicunque is est*, as fast as — be, *quam celerime*, you — for me, (*per me*) *liceat*, if I — say so, *ita loqui or dicere liceat, sit venia verbi*, — be, see PERHAPS.

mayor, n *urbis praefectus, -us* (Suet)

mayoralty, n *urbis praefectura*

maze, n *labyrinthus* (*qui itinerum ambages occursumque ac revertis inextricabilibus continet*, Plin.). **mazy**, 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 LEAN-NESS; 2, *exilitas*, 3, *jejunitas exilitas*.

meal, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see FLOUR. **mealy**, adj. *farinarius*.

meal, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulae* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, *vis*, 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, mandere, prandium comedere, gustare* (= to lunch), *cenare, cenitare, epulari* (= to feast, to banquet); to take a — at anyone's table, *accubare apud alqm*.

mean, adj = low and unworthy, *illiberalis, sordidus* (= unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= base), *improbis* (= 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, sordes, -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, adiumentum*; a — which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deductive*, ways and —, *via atque ratio*, to select or take a —, *rationem* (or *viam*) *inire* (or *nihil capere or sequi*); to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil incertum omittere*, to try the last —, *extrema experiri or audere, ad extrema* (ad ultimum *auxilium*) *descendere*, to endeavour by all —, *omni operatque operi enti* (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, divitiae*, I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*, I have no — to, etc., *ad alqd perficiendum mihi desunt facultates*, out of your own —, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*, by — of, *ope* (or *auxilio*) *alqis, alqo parante, per alqm*; (if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed), to mount the wall by — of ladders, *sculis murum a(d)scendere*, by participation, *parulis secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*, *mulieres per aetatem ad pugnum inutilis*, = women useless for fight by — (= on account) of their age; *per se cognitus*, by his own — or efforts; *per Caecilium agere*, = to carry on by — of Caecilia, *eorum operâ plebs concitata est*, = by their — the people were stirred up, *eius beneficio in curiam venerant*, = by his — (or favour) they had entered the senate.

mean, v. tr. 1, = to have in contemplation, *velle, cogitare*, see INTEND, 2, = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to anyone, *bonâ fide agere cum alqo, alci bene velle, alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense), *alci favere, comb alci favere et cupere*; *alci amicum esse, alci cupere et amicum esse*. 3, = to signify, *dicere alqm or alqd, significare, designare, denotare*, also with the addition *oratione sua* (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); I — Hilarus, *Hilarum dico*; *intelligere* (*intelligi*, = to understand by), what does he —? *quid sibi vult?* what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult haec oratio?* *quid sibi vult verba ista?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare*, sonare (lit. to sound), *valere* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

becco — s the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet*. **meaning**, n. 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; see INTENTION, WISH, OPINION; 2, see PURPOSE, AIM; 3, = signification, *significatio* (of a word), *vis* (= force of an expression), *sententia* (= the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word), *notio* (= original idea of a word; see IDEA), *intellectus*, -*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 excutiendum est, quid sit CARIERE*, to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem sub(j)icere*; well —, see BENEVOLENT.

meander, v.intr. *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

measles, n. 1, = disease in man, **morbilli* (t.t.); 2, = disease in pigs, **hydditis fœna* (not class.).

measurable, adj. *quod metiri possumus*. **measurableness**, n. render by adj. **measure**, I. n. 1, *mensura* (= that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (= proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (= moderation); weights and —s, *mensurae et pondera*, -um (Plin.); to take the — of anything, *mensuram alcs rei inire*; with full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro modo, pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with ablat., according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e. everyone according to his strength); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo, praeter or extra or supra modum, immodice, immoderate, majorem in modum* (= beyond the usual —), *nimis* (= too much), *admodum* (= exceedingly), *longe* (= by far, with superl., e.g. *longe omnium maximus*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, *hoc modo, tali modo, sic*; in some —, *alqo modo, alqā ratione, alqā ex parte, alqd, nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res alqd sublebat*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when it modifies an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quasi, quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies (e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*); in such a — as, *prout*; — for —, *par pari referre or respondere*; 2, = steps taken, *ratio* (= mode of acting), *consilium* (= plan), *remedium* (= remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; to take a —, *rationem inire, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; 3, in music, *modi, numeri*; see also METRE. II. v.tr. 1, = to ascertain extent, degree, (*di*)*metiri, emetiri, permetiri, mensuram alcs rei inire*; 2, = to ascertain the degree of anything (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; 3, = to travel over, *emetiri*; see PASS, v.tr.; 4, = to judge of distance, etc., by anything (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), (*di*)*metiri alqd alqd re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqd re*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, *in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini, et in quā mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis* (Vulgate). III. v.intr. render by *magnitudine esse* (with genit., e.g. *quinque pedum*). **measured**, adj. see MODERATE. **measurer**, n. *qui metitur, mentor*. **measureless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*. **measurement**, n. *mensio* (= the act), *mensura* (= the manner); see MEASURE. **measuring-rod**, n. *decempeda*.

meat, n. 1, = anything eaten by man or beast, see FOOD; 2, = flesh, *caro*, -*nis*, f.; a small piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro assa* or *assum*, with distinguishing adj. (e.g. *assum vitulinum* = veal); boiled —, *caro elixa*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa* or *conditanea*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market, *macellum* (= general market).

mechanic, n. *faber, opifex*. **mechanical**, adj. *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 alcs rei cusus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, n. *clipeus* or *clipeum* (in the form of a shield); see also MEDAL.

meddle, v.intr. see INTERFERE. **meddler**, n. *ardelo* (Phaed., Mart.), *homo importunus, molestus*. **meddling**, adj. see INQUISITIV.

mediaval, adj. *ad medium aevum or ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

mediate, I. adj. opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae*, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate. Adv. *per causas adjuvantes*. II. v.intr. *se interponere ad alqd faciendum*; see also RECONCILE. III. v.tr. — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediation**, n. use deprecator (e.g. *me deprecator*, by my —). **mediator**, n. *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres*, -*etus* (= one who, as a translator, represents the interests of his party), *conciliator alcs 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 alqd*); counteracting —, *antididus (antidotum)*; pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina, ars medicinalis, ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, n. *potulum* (= cup). **medicine-box**, n. *narthecium, pyxis*. **medicinal**, adj. *soluber, salutaris*. Adv. *remedio* (lat. = as a remedy).

mediocre, adj. *mediocris*. **mediocrity**, n. *mediocritas*.

meditate, v.intr. 1, *cogitare, meditari, commentari*; see THINK; 2, see INTEND. **meditation**, n. *cognitatio, commentatio, meditatio*, comb. *commentatio atque meditatio*; see THOUGHT. **meditative**, adj. by adv. *attento animo, in cogitatione defixus*.

medium, n. a middle course, fig. *media consilia*, -orum, *media consilia via*; to pursue a —, *mediam consequi consilia 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, verecundus*. Adv. *modeste, verecunde*. **meekness**, n. *animus demissus, modestia, verecundia*.

meet, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

meet, I. v. tr. 1, *alci occurrere, obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obvium or obvium fieri, (obviam) se offerre* (all in gen. = to — a person), *congrédi cum alqo* (of two meeting each other on the way), *offendere alqm, incidere alci or in alqm* (accidentally), *improvisò alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody — a me on the road, *se inter viam offert alqs*; = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere, occursare, obviam procedere, obviam venienti procedere, obviam venire or progredi, obviam egredi* (all with dat., in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *invenire, reperire alqm* (or *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 oppellere, morti se offerre or se ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alqd re*; to — kindly, to — half-way, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v. intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obvius esse, inter se congrédi or convenire, concurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congrédi cum alqo, convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *concurrere* (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*) *congrédi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio, conventus, -us* (= a friendly —), *coetus, -us* (*coit-*) (= a gathering, *concurtus, -us, concursio* (= 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. *Graeci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorē, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant; quasi vero atrox solum mens, ad non saepe vel iracundiā graviorē, vel timorē, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia, maestitia*.

melée, n. *concurtus, -us* (= charge), or *pugna, praetium* (= battle).

melliferous, adj. † *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homeroi senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent, mellifuous**, adj. *mellitus*.

mellow, I. adj. 1, of fruit, *mitis, mollis* (= mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.); = ripe, *maturus*, comb. *maturus et coctus*; 2, fig. *sapiens, sagax, prudens*; see WISE, SAGACIOUS. II. v. tr. *coquere*. III. v. intr. *maturare*.

melodious, adj. *candrus, sondrus, numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful of a speech and of the

speaker) *numeros cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numerosē*. **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, *voce modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melo-dramatic**, adj. *musicus*; see WONDERFUL.

melon, n. *melo* (Plin.).

melt, I. v. tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquafacere, dissolvere, tresolvere* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, *nivem, margaritas*, etc.), *diluere* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *baccam aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *alcis mentem ad misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere* (= to move to compassion). II. v. intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liquescere, liquefieri, 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 PITIFUL.

member, n. 1, *membrum, artus, -us* (both of the body); see LIMB; 2, = part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (= part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus* (*articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur*, Cic.), *incisio, incisum* (*κόμμη* = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, *κόλον*, e.g. *quae Graeci κόμματα et κόλλα nominant, nos recte incisa 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 alcis stirpe*; — of a society, *socius, sodalis, -is, m.*, see PART. **membership**, n. render by circumloc. with **member**.

membrane, n. *membrana*.

memoir, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alcis, memoria* (= tradition, narrative); an historical —, *commentarij, Socrates'* —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quae a Socrate dicta Xenophon rebitit*. **memorable**, adj. = worth mentioning, (*com-*) *memorabilis* (rare), *memoratu dignus* = deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memorū dignus, memorabilis, memoriae prodendus; insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nilh memorid dignum actum*, this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*. **memorandum**, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index, -teus, m. and f.*; = a sign whereby to remember anything, *notu* (= 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, *lit(terarum) monumenta, -orum, lit(terarum)*. II. adj. — coin, *nummus in memoriam alcis cusus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarij*. **memory**, n. *memoria, recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoriā tenere alqd*; to the — of, in *memoriam alcis*; from —, *ex memoriā, memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memorias mandare, edocere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to hand down to —, *memorias tradere, or prolere*.

menace, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

menagerie, n. *vivarium, leporarium* (both = preserve), or *feras septis* (sept. = inclosure).

mend. I. v. tr. 1, = to repair, *reficere, reparare, reconcinnare* (= to — again what was whole before), (*re)sarcire* (= 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, *moros 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, mendicity, 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 metiendi*; 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 alicj rei*. II. v. tr. (*commemorare alicj, alicj 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 alicj rei* or *de alicj re* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alicj rei incidere*; to — frequently, *mentionem alicj rei agitare, crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alicj 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 (quā) supra commemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus* or *dictimus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui (quae, quod) supra scriptus (-a, -um) est, de quo (quā) a nobis antea dictum est, cujus supra meminimus*, also simply by *ille*; as we have —ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi* or *scriptum est*; see STATE, DECLARE.

mentor, n. see ADVISER.

mephitic, n. *mephiticus* (late), *foetidus*.

mercantile, adj. *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *commercium, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturas 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., *tobacconarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit* or *venditat* (= a hosiery in a small way). **merchandise**, n. 1, = goods, *merx, -ois, f.*, *res vendales*; 2, = commerce, *commercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchant**, n. *mercator*. **merchantman**, n. *navis mercatoria* (Flagg.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

mercurial, adj. 1, by circuml. with mercury; 2, fig. *mobilis, leviss.* **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, exorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lenis, mitis*. Adv. *clementer, mansuete*. **meralless**, adj. *immisericors, inexorabilis, immitis, inclemens, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, atrox, saevus, ferreus*; see CRUEL. Adv. *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter* (dure), *atrociter, saeve*. **merollessness**, 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, *fuscatus*.

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. *meritis ac debitus*. **meritorious**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *laude dignus, laudabilis*, or, that is a very — act of yours, *hūc re optime meruisti*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alicj*. Adv. *bene, optime*.

merle, n. *merula*.

mermaid, n. *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

merriment, n. *hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood).

merry, adj. *hilarus, hilarus, lascivus* (= frolicsome), *festivus*; see GAY. Adv. *hilariter, hilarare, festive*. **merry-andrew**, n. *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *scanno* (= mimic, and in gen. sense), *scurra* (= droll). **merry-making**, n. *voluptas*; see PLEASURE, FEAST.

mesh, n. *macula*. **meshy**, adj. *reticulatus*.

mesmerize, v. tr. *manuum contrectatione somnum alicj inducere*. **measmerism, mesmerist**, n. use verb.

mess, I. n. 1, = portion of food, *cibus* or some special n. (e.g. a — of veal, *caro vitulina*); 2, = common meal, *convivium*; 3, = soldiers dining together, *use convivae, sodales, -ium*. II. v. intr. *cenare* (coen-). **messmate**, n. *conviva, m. and f., sodalis, m. and f.*

mess, n. 1, = dirt, squalor, *illuvies, paedor, sordes, -ium, f.*; see FILTH; 2, fig. *res afflictas, perturbatio* or *confusio rerum*; his affairs are in a —, *pestima cum illo agitur*; see TROUBLE.

message, n. *nuntius, mandatum, legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to anyone, *legationem ad alicj suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of this — sent was, *quae*).

(s)a mittendi erat); see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *aliquem certiores facere aliquid rei* or *de aliquid* **re. messenger**, n. 1, *nuntius* (nuncio) (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth, fem *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per litteras aut per nuntium certiores 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*, -ae (Eccl.).

metal, n. *metallum* (in gen.), *aes*, *aeris*, n. (= copper, brass, bronze), like —, *metallus* (o *aeris similis*. **metallo**, adj. *metallicus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus*, *alheneus* (= of brass). **metalliferous**, adj. † *metallifer* **metallurgy**, n. use *ars metallica*, see MINE

metamorphose, v.tr. *mutare in aliqd*, see TRANSFORM **metamorphosis**, n. *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, ut *Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.), use verb.

metaphor, n. and adj. *translatio*, *verba translata*, Cic. *modus transferendi*, *metaphora* (post Aug.; Quint states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quae metaphora Graecae dicitur*). **metaphoric**, adj. *translatus* Adv. *by translatus verbis* (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 alios transitio*

meteor, n. *fax* (caelestis) **meteorio**, adj. by circumloc. **meteorio-stone**, **meteorolite**, **meteorite**, u. *lapis qui caelo descendit*

method, n. *ratio*, *via*, *comb. ratio et via*, *ratio et ratio* (= the particular — which we follow in anything), *modus* (= mode in which anything is done), — of teaching, *docendi*, *disserendi* *ratio*, *docendi* *modus* (= manner of explaining a thing). **methodic**, **methodical**, adj. by circumloc. with *ratio*, *ratio et via*. Adv. *ratione et via*, *via et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et via*, *via et arte* (= according to the rules of art).

metonymic, **metonymical**, adj. (im-) *mutatus* 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*, *intertegnum*

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. *auidacia* (= boldness), *ferocitas* (= high spirit); — of youth, *feror adolescentie*, *feror juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer*, *homo servidioris animi*; see COURAGE. **mettlesome**, adj. *auidax*, *ferox*; see COURAGEOUS.

mew, I. n. = a cage for hawks, *cavia*. II. v.tr. to shed (e.g. a hawk); see MOULT. **mewn**, pl., see STABIE.

mew, v.intr. (of a cat) perhaps *vagire* (used of young goats or hares).

miama, n. *noxius terrae habitus*, -us (Plin.).

mlea, u. *phongites* (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 meridiano*, *meridianus temporibus*; before —, *forenoon*, *dies antemeridianus*, *tempus antemeridianum*, *ante meridiem*, *tempore antemeridiano*; after —, *afternoon*, *dies postmeridianus* (or *postmeridianus*). **midland**, adj. *mediterraneus*. **midnight**, n. *media nox*, at —, *mediā nocte*, *concupitā nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de mediā nocte* **midriff**, n. *diaphragma*, -ātis, 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. *medius* or *summa aestas*. **midway**, adv. *medius*; — between, *medius inter*. **midwife**, n. *obstetrix*. **midwinter**, n. *bruma*.

midden, n. *sterculinum*; see DUNGHILL.

middle, adj. and n. (between two), *medius*. The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the — of the slaughter, *mediā caedis* (lit = the — slaughter, so we employ *mid*, e.g. *midnight*, *media nox*), so *media aetate*, = the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*, to strike in the —, *medium ferire*, to seize by or round the —, *medium aliqui* (or *aliqui*) *arripere*, the — class (or social condition), *ordo plebeus* (opp. to *patres*, *equites*), *plebs*, *plebeus*, f. **middling**, adj. *mediocris*.

mien, n. (oris) *habitus*, -ūs, *lineamenta*, -orum (= features), *comb. habitus oris lineamentaque*, os (oris, n) et *vultus*, -ūs (= 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., *vervi* (= muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi*, *summā vi*, *omni ope*, *omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *vervis*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus*, *omnibus opibus ac vervis*; — is right, *fortiori celandum est*. II. v.intr. *poteram*, *potuissim*, or by imperf. subj. (e.g. I — go, *irem*, = I was permitted, *licuit mihi* with infin. *ut*, or simple subj.); see MAY **mighty**, adj. *potens*, *validus*; see POWERFUL, STRONG. Adv. *magnopere*, *valde*, *summā 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 terrā excedere*, *solum mutare* or *vertēre* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile) **migration**, n. *mutatio loci* **migratory**, adj. by (de)migrare, *vagari* (= to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (= to change one's abode very often), by the genit. *nomidium*; — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris*.

milch, adj. *lac habens*, — cow, *vacca* (quas *lac praebeat*); 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*), *lenis* (= pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (= sweet); to make —, *mollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*, 2, = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (= soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus*, *acer*); *mitis* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. *asper*), *lens* (= gentle). *temperatus* (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, = cold, or *calidus*, = warm). *tepidus*, = warm; — winter, *tepidus bruma* (Hor.). *levis* (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); 3, of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis*; *mitis* (= not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (= gentle), *misericors* (= compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (= easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (= indulgent, of persons, towards anyone, *alci*, opp. *acerbus et severus*), *placidus* (= peaceful, opp. *fervidus*, *iracundus*), *mansuetus* (= gentle, lit. tame), comb. *mitis et mansuetus*, *lens 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 *mile* (= — of character), *mansuetudo morum* (= — of manners), *clementia* (= — in treating others), *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *modestia* (= moderation), in Tac. and Plin. of the weather (e.g. *hiemis*).

mildew, n. of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo* (*rub-*), *muco* (Plin.), = mouldiness, mustiness, *aius*, -us (= filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (= blasting of trees, herbs).

mile, n. of a Roman —, *mille* (*passuum*) (1,000 paces; in the pl. *mille* (*passuum*); — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, *mille* (*li*) *varium*, or *lapis*, -idis, m.; he lies interred five —s from the city, *sepultus est ad quantum lapidem*. **mileage**, n. *vestigal quod in singula mille* (*li*) *exigitur*. **milestone**, n. *mille* (*li*) *varium*, *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 peritia*, *usus*, -us, *belli*; — school, *ludus militaris*. II. n. the — = soldiers, *milites*, or collect. *miles*, *copiar*. **militate**, v.intr., to — against, *alci adversari*. **militia**, n. perhaps *cives ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

milk, I. n. 1, lit. *lac*, -tis, made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *la concretum*; 2, fig. — of human kindness, *beni*, *aitas*, *comitas*; see KINDNESS. II. v.tr. *mulgere*. **milker**, n. *qui mulget*. **milking**, n. *mulctus*, -us (Var.). **milkmaid**, **milkman**, n. *puella quae vacuus mulget*; (*homo*) *qui lac venditat*. **milk-pail**, n. *mulctra*, *mulctrum*. **milk-sop**, n. *homo effeminatus et mollis*; see EFFEMINATE. **milk-white**, adj. *lacteus*. **milky**, adj. *lactens* (= full of milk), *lacteus* (= like milk). **milky-way**, n. *orbis* or *circulus lacteus*, *via lactea* (Ov.).

mill, I. n. as a machine, — for grinding, *mola* (= — stone), *pistrinum* (= the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked); belonging to the —, *molaris pistrinalis*; hand —, *mola trusattilis*. II. v.tr. see GRIND. **mill-dam**, n. (*molae*) *agger*. **millers**, n. *qui molam habet*, *pistor*. **mill-hopper**, n. *infundibulum*. **mill-pond**, n. *picina*; 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*.

millers, n. *milium*.

milliner, n. *quae mundum muliebrem facit*. **millinery**, n. *mundus* or *vestitus* (-is) *muliebris*.

million, n. *decies centena mil* (*lia*); two, three millions, *vicies*, *trices centena mil* (*lia*); a — times, *decies centies mille* (*ns*) (lit.), *sescenties* (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire**, n. *vir magnis opibus praeditus*; see RICH.

milt, n. 1, in anatomy, *splen*, *lien*; 2, = roe of fishes, *ova*, -orum. **milter**, n. *piscis mas*.

mimic, I. adj. *mimicus* (= belonging to mimes; post class. = imitative), *simulatus*, *fictus* (= 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. *turriculu*.

mince, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *concidere*, *consecare*; 2, fig. *extenuare*, comb. *extenuare et diluere*; not to — matters, *sine furo* *ac fallaciis dicere*. II. v.intr. *mollius incidere*. III. n. *minutal* (Juv.). **mincemeat**, n. 1, lit. *minutal*; 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*, *sagacitas*, *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* (*lib-*); I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *maio*; to have a — to do anything, *alci rei studio captum esse*, *teneri*, *alci rei studiosum*, *appetentem*, *cupidum esse*, *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alci rei studio* or *cupiditate ardere*, *flagrare*; *mirā alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum* (= to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorere*, *alienum esse ab alqd re*; 2, *memoria*, see MEMORY, THOUGHT; to keep in — = to think about, *cogitare cum* or *in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd* or *de alqd re*; *considerare in animo* or *cum animo* or *secum*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd* and *de alqd re* (= to deliberate with oneself), *alqd agitare mente* or *animo*, or *in mente* or *cum animo* (= to think over), *perpendere*, *penitare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *alqd* (= to consider on all sides), *secum meditari de alqd re* or *alqd*; only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *verantur animo meo multae et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to be of a —, *opinari*, *opinionis duct*, *opinionem habere*; with one —, *in hoc omnes consentiunt*; see UNANIMOUS; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to put one in — of, = to warn, (com)monere, admonere, commonefacere *alqm de alqd re* (or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj.

mood); it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit, subit animum cognitio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= a thought comes into my —), *mihi or animo, or in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit alqd* (= a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio or recordor or remaniscor* (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, *teligerat animum hujus rei memoria*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to attend to, *animum advertēre* (advort-) or *alqd animadvertēre, animum attendēre ad alqd or alqd attendēre, animum intendēre ad or in alqd, alqis rei rationem habēre* (= to regard); *alqd agere*; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas cura*, **2.** = to obey, *alci obediēre, parere*, **3.** = to object to, *alqd recusare*; I do not —, *non recuso quon or quominus*, **4.** = to remind, *alci alqd ad animum revocare*; see REMIND. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, *alqis rei meminisse, alqd recordari*; see REMEMBER. **mindful**, adj. **1.** *diligens alqis rei and in alqd re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. *neglegens*), *sedulus* (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp. *piger, e.g. spectator*) *alqis rei studiosus, amans* (e.g. *veritates*); see ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL; **2.** = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *alqis rei*), to be —, *meminisse* (e.g. *mortis*). **mindless**, adj. *neglegens* (neglig-) (= negligent), *socors* (= thoughtless), comb. *socors neglegensque*; see CARELESS, UNMINDFUL; *insanus* (= not in his senses), *exors* (= stupid, a simpleton), *amens, demens*, see IR-RATIONAL.

mine, possess pron. *meus, mea, meum*.

mine, **I.** **n.** **1.** *metallum*, or pl. *metalla, -orum*; **2.** silver —, *fodina argenti* or *argentifodina*, a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *conviculus*, to sap, dig a —, *conviculum agere*; **3.** fig. *fons uberrimus*, or by the *thesaurus* (e.g. *memoria thesaurus omnium rerum*). **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to dig a —; see above; **2.** fig = to practise secret means of injury, *insidias alci parare or instruere* or *ponere, perniciem alci moliri*; **3.** milit. term, by *conviculus agere*. **miner**, **n.** **1.** *metallicus* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *qui conviculum agit*. **mineral**, **I.** **n.** *metallum*. **II.** adj. *fossilis, metallicus*; — kingdom, *fossilia, -um, n*; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicine salubritatis, aquae medicatae* (Sen.), *aquae salubres*, in the context also simply *aquae*. **mining**, **n.** use *metallum* (e.g. useful for —, *ad metalla exercenda utilis*).

mingle, v.tr and intr, see MIX.

miniature, **n.** *tabella* or *pictura*, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. *tabellas pinxit parvas*); in — (e.g. Rome in —, *quasi or tanquam* (Jamg-) *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 minister omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et participes, consilarius* (as his adviser); state —, *ille penes quem est cura administrandae republicae*; — of foreign affairs (as foreign secretary), *rerum externarum minister*; — of war, *qui res bellicas administrat*; **3.** — of the Gospel; see CLEGGYMAN, PRIEST. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, *alci occasionem dare, praebere*; see GIVE, AFFORD, SUPPLY. **III.** v.intr. **1.** see ATTEND, SERVE; **2.** to — to, *facilitates 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*, (*pro*) *curatio*; **2.** political, *qui rempublicam administrant*; see MINISTER; **3.** clerical, * *ministerium*. **minium**, **n.** *minium*.

minor, **I.** adj. see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premiss, *assumptio* (opp. *propositio* = the major). **II.** **n.** gen. *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adultā aetate* (= not yet of age), sons that are — *s. filii familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *pupillus*, = not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*. **minority**, **n.** **1.** *aetas non-dum 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), *citharaeetus* (κίθαράετος, = singer to the lyre); see MUSICIAN, PLAYER. **minstreley**, **n.** *chorus canentium* (= chorus of singers); *concentus, -us*.

mint, **n.** in botany, *ment(h)a*.

mint, **I.** **n.** = place where money is coined by public authority, *monēta* (a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined); everything relating to the —, *res nummaria*. **II.** v.tr. see COIN.

minuet, **n.** *saltatio*; see DANCE.

minus, prep *sine* with abl.

minute, **I.** adj. **1.** see LITTLE, SMALL; **2.** fig. *minutus* (= trifling and contemptible), *subtilis, diligens, accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *subtiliter, minute, accurate, diligenter*. **II.** **n.** **1.** of time, *horae sexagesima pars* (= 60th part of an hour); **2.** fig see MOMENT. **minutes**, **n.** pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *breviarum* (= 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 lit(teris) consignare* (in gen. = to write down); see NOTE; — book, see MEMORANDUM. **III.** v.tr. *notare, annotare, in tabulas referre, lit(teris) consignare*; see DRAW UP, NOTE, WRITE. **minute-ness**, **n.** **1.** = smallness, *exiguitas, brevitās* (of stature); **2.** = carefulness, *subtilitas, accuratio* (rare), *diligentia*. **minutiae**, **n.** by *omnia, -ium, or singula, -orum*, see DETAIL, TRIFLE, PARTICULAR.

minx, **n.** *puella putita* (= an affected girl), *filiola* (= little daughter, expressing affection).

miracle, **n.** **1.** = a wonderful thing, *res mira, miraculum* (= thing exciting astonishment); see WONDER; **2.** in theology, * *miraculum*. **miraculous**, adj. *mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter*. Adv. see above, in a — manner.

mirage, **n.** (*vana*) *species (urbis, etc.) oculis oblata*.

mirre, **miriness**, **n.** *lutum*; see MUD. **miry**, adj. *lutosus, lutulentus*; see MUDDY.

mirror, **n.** *speculum*.

mirth, **n.** *hilaritas, laetitia* (= gladness), *gaudium* (= joy), *lascivia* (= sportiveness), *risus, -us* (= laughter), *focus* (= jest), *lusus, -us* (= sport); see GAIETY, JOY. **mirthful**, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus, lascivus, jocosus*. Adv. *hilarē, hilariter, laetē, lascive, jocose*.

misacceptation, **n.** *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta*; see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misadventure, *n.* casus, -ūs (adversus), *incommodum* (= something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war); see MISFORTUNE.

misadvised, *adj.* imprudens (= without foresight), *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= thoughtless).

misanthrope, *n.* qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit. **misanthropic**, **misanthropical**, *adj.* hominibus inimicus. **misanthropy**, *n.* animus hominibus inimicus.

misapplication, *n.* usus (-ūs) perversus. **misapply**, *v.tr.* alqd re abuti (= to make a bad use of), male interpretari or accipere (= to misinterpret).

misapprehend, *v.tr.* see MISUNDERSTAND. **misapprehension**, *n.* see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misbecome, *v.tr.* alqm alqd dedecet, or alqd facere dedecet.

misbehave, *v.intr.* indecōre, indigne se gerere. **misbehaviour**, *n.* rusticitas, mores rustici; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

misbelief, *n.* see UNBELIEF. **misbelieve**, *v.tr.* perperam judicare, falso sibi persuasum habere.

miscalculate, *v.tr.* 1, male computare alqd or rationem alqs rei, or by ratio me fefellit; 2, fig. errare, decipi. **miscalculation**, *n.* 1, mendum, rationes falsae; 2, error.

miscarriage, *n.* 1, = ill conduct, delictum (= act of misbehaviour); 2, = failure, by res al (or in) irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur; 3, of an untimely birth, abortus, -ūs, abortio. **miscarry**, *v.intr.* 1, = not to succeed, non or parum or secus procedere (= not to lead to the desired result), praeter spem evenire, secus cadere, praeter opinionem cadere (= to end worse than one expected), ad irritum cadere, redigi (= to be frustrated); 2, by abortum facere (of an untimely birth).

miscellaneous, *adj.* by varius et diversus; — 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, turba (= noise and confusion). **mischiefmaker**, *n.* mali auctor. **mischievous**, *adj.* 1, = harmful, noxius, calamitosus, perniciosus; see HURTFUL; 2, = full of tricks, lascivus. Adv. calamitose, perniciose, lascive. **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, lascivia.

misconceive, *v.tr.* and *intr.* perperam accipere. **misconception**, *n.* opinionis error, opinio falsa.

misconduct, *n.* 1, see MISBEHAVIOUR; 2, see FAULT.

misconjecture, *I. n.* falsa suspicio. **II. v.tr. and *intr.* falso suspicari.**

misconstruction, *n.* see MISINTERPRETATION. **misconstrue**, *v.tr.* see MISINTERPRET.

miscreant, *n.* 1, = unbeliever, doctrinae falsae studiosus, apostata (Eccl.); 2, = a vile wretch, homo illiberalis, sordidus (= unworthy of a free-born man), obiectus (= contemptible), turpis (= disreputable).

misdeal, *v.intr.* perhaps paginas male distribuere.

misdeed, *n.* facinus, -ōris, *n.* scelus, -ōris, *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, pecculatus, -ūs, publicus (= defalcation), scelus, -ōris, *n.* (= crime); to be guilty of —, scelus suscipere, admittēre, facere.

misdirect, *v.tr.* 1, a letter, epistolam perperam inscribere; 2, a passenger, a recta viā adducere (lit.); 3, fig. inducere alqm in errorem (= to lead anyone into an error).

misemploy, *v.tr.* abuti alqd re (= to misuse). **misemployment**, *n.* usus, -ūs, perversus.

miser, *n.* homo tenax, homo avarus. **miserable**, *adj.* miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus (= to be pitted, in poor circumstances), infelix (= unhappy), afflictus, aerumnosus; calamitosus; see UNHAPPY; = worthless, nequam, nihil, improbus, turpis (= wicked, of persons and things), vilis (= vile); to lead a — life, in miseria esse or versari; — food, tenuis victus, -ūs; to live in — circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degere. Adv. misere, miserabiliter, infelicitate, calamitose, improbe, nequiter, turpiter; see MISER. **miserliness**, *n.* avaritia, sordes, -is, *f.* (or in pl) **miserly**, *adj.* avarus, tenax, sordidus, parvus, malignus. **misery**, *n.* = great unhappiness of mind and body, miserui, res miserae or afflictive (= depressed circumstances), calamitas (= caused through losses), aerumna, vexatio (= 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), acerbitates, -um (= great hardships); he had the — to, etc., accidit ei ut, etc.; one — after another, aliud ex alio malo.

misgive, *v.intr.* perhaps malum praesagire, praesentire or diffidēre (= to distrust); see DOUBT.

misgiving, *n.* metus, -ūs, timor (= fear), sollicitudo (= anxiety), praesensio (= foreboding).

misgovern, *v.tr.* male regnare, male rem gerere. **misgovernment**, *n.* mala reipublicae gubernatio or moderatio, mala alqs rei administratio.

misguidance, *n.* error, or by falso alqs 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 alqs animum et mores, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm in errorem inducere; to be misled, labi, errare, in errorem induci. **misleading**, *adj.* falsus.

mismanage, *v.tr.* see MISGOVERN.

misnomer, *n.* falsum nomen.

misogamist, **misogynist**, *n.* qui mulieres odit.

misplace, v. tr. (in) alieno loco collocare; to — confidence, etc., alqd re falli.

misprint, I. v. tr. typis mendose scribere. II. n. mendum typographicum.

mispronounce, n. male pronuntiare.

misproportion, n. ratio impar.

misquotation, n. verba falso allata, falsa commemoratio (= mention), verba haud accurate prolata. **misquote**, v. tr. verba alqjs haud accurate proferre.

misreckoning, n. falsae rationes

misrepresent, v. tr. fig. alqd narrando depravare (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), perversa interpretari (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), verbum in pectus 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 FAULT, MISTAKE. II. v. tr. 1, carere alqd re (= not to have got a thing), alqd desiderare (= to feel the want of it); 2, = to discover that something is wanting, desiderare, querere, requirere (= to look for anything that we have had, although in vain), to — with regret, desiderio alqjs rei ang, magnā molestiā desiderare alqd, see LOSE, 3, = to fail of finding the right way, deerrare, to — anyone on the road, ab alqo deerrare or aberrare, 4, = to fail in aim, destinatum non ferre (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, transire, omittēre, praetermittēre; see OMIT. III. v. intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed, see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, desesse, desiderari. **missile**, I. n. (feloni) missile, jaculum, hasta (longer or shorter for throwing), pilum (short, used by the Roman infantry), to cast a —, missile or jaculum mittēre. 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 docent

misspell, v. tr. non recte scribere, male scribere.

misspend, v. tr. 1, money, perdere; see SQUANDER, 2, time, perdere, see WASTE.

misstate, v. tr. see MISREPRESENT. **misstatement**, n. quod falsum est; deliberate —, mendacium.

mist, n. 1, nebula (subtilis, in opp. to fog = caligo, nebula densa, when the — is very thick), 2, fig. caligo (e.g. the — of those calamitous days, caligo 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 (intellig.) alqd or alqm (= to know too little of anything, not to know sufficient of a person's character); 2, see MISUNDERSTAND. II. v. intr. = to be —n, errare, per errorem labi (= to commit a slight error), in errorem versari (= to be in error), falli (= to deceive oneself), peccare (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), dubium or incertum esse (= to be uncertain), if I am not —n, nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit, nisi quid me fallit or fecerit; 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 —lor, pro (e.g. pro illo culpavit, = he blamed the one in — for the other); to make a —, errare, peccare (in a thing, alqd in alqd re), labi in alqd re, to be under a —, in errore esse or versari, errorem captum esse, errorem vagari; to see one's —, errorem suum agnoscere, 2, a — in writing, mendum, to correct a — in writing, mendum tollere; full of written —s, mendosus. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. per errorem, 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, materfamilias (materfamiliae, or as two words), hera (with reference to the servants), matrona (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), domina, 3, = governess, praeceptorix, 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 nostri, deliciae meae, 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), amica, concubina, peller

misunderstand, v. tr. non recte intelligere (intellig.), see MISINTERPRET. **misunderstanding**, n. error (= mistake); = difference of opinion, dissensio, dissidium.

misuse, I. n. usus, -us, perversus, abusus, -us (usus). II. v. tr. alqd re perverse (ab)uti, immodice or immoderate or intemperanter or insolenter et immodice abuti re (e.g. alqjs indulgentiā, alqjs potentia), male uti re, see ABUSE, USE

mite, n. minimus in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, res minima).

mitigable, adj. quod mitigari potest. **mitigate**, v. tr. lenire (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), mitigare, mitiorem fierē (e.g. pain, fevers, sorrows, taste, etc.), mollire (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, iram, impetum, to abate, also to make milder in taste), levare (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, alqm curā levare; — cares with wine, curas levare vino), alqd remittere ex alqd re (= to diminish). **mitigation**, n. mitigatio, lenitio (ab)llevamentum, to afford anyone a — of anything, lenire alci alqd, levare alqm alqd re. — of anger, placatio (e.g. deorum immortalium), mitigatio; or by verbs, see above.

mitre, n. = a sacerdotal ornament, mitra (Ecel)

mitten, n. see GLOVE.

mix, I. v. tr. 1, temperare; to — one thing with, among another, (per)miscere alqd cum alqd re, alqd alqd re or alqd alci rei, temperare alqd alqd re, to — a thing, admiscere alqd alci rei or in alqd (gen. in the passive, admisceri alqd re, to be —ed with), to — poison, etc., venenum, etc., parare, conquire (= to prepare, to boil in gen.); 2, see CONFUSE. 3, = to associate oneself with in company, se (con)jungere cum alqo, (con)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 verb above; 2, to — in society, hominum coetus et celebrationes olire, see SOCIETY. **mix up**, v. tr. 1, see MIX; 2,

see IMPLICATE. **mixed**, adj. (per)mixtus, *promiscuus*. **mixture**, n. 1, (per)mixtio (*mixt.* = the act and the thing itself), *mistura* (*mixt.* = modes of mixing and the thing itself, mostly post class.), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio aeris*; 2, in pharmacy, see MEDICINE; 3, lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order; *farrago* (= a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *farrago libelli*, Juv.), *colluvio*, *colluvies* (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army, a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*); *varietas* (= a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum spinorumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscere*; e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*.

mnemonic, **mnemonical**, adj. ad memoriam artem pertinens. **mnemonics**, n. ars or artificium or disciplina memoriae.

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 republicae* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the low, rabble), *faex populi* (= the dregs of the people). II. v.tr. see SURROUND. III. v.intr. *concurrere*, *concursare*.

mobile, adj. *mobilis*; see also FICKLE. **mobility**, n. 1, *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *linguae*; also fig. of the mind, *animi*; — of character, *mobilitas hominis* or *ingenii*), *agilitas* (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2, = fickleness, *levitas*, *ingenium mobile*; see FICKLENESS.

mock, I. v.tr. 1, see IMITATE, MIMIC; 2, = to deride, *alqm*, *alqd* *deridēre*, *irridēre*; 3, in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *alqm* *ludēre* (= 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, *ludēre*, *ludificari*, *ad irritum redigere*; see FRUSTRATE. II. v.intr. to — at, *in ludibrium vertēre*, or by *cavillari*, at anybody, *alqm*; see above. III. n. see MOCKERY; to make a — of; see Mock, I. 3. IV. adj. *simulatus*, *actus*, *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 —, *deridēre alqd* (also *alqm*), *in risum vertēre 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*, -ātis, n. (Plin., or as Greek *πρόπλασμα*, = an artist's —); *aemular*, *arēe*, *aemulium* (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, *alqis rei modum formamque de-*

monstrare; to take the — from anything, to take anything as a —, *aemulum 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 alqis* (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2, fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege* or *ratione quiddam instituere alqd* (e.g. *republicam*). III. adj. *optimus*.

moderate, I. adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus*, *modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling, opp. to *cupidus*, *petulans*), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *mediocris* (= mediocre), *sobrius*. Adv. *moderate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *temperate*, *mediocriter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cultique*. 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**, **moderateness**, n. *modus* (= due measure), *continentia* (= self-restraint), *temperantia* (= self-government, both opp. to *libido* (lub-)), *moderatio* (= the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (= the moral feeling to avoid excess), *sedatio alqis rei* (e.g. of the passions); *abstinentia* (= keeping from what belongs to others). **moderator**, n. see PRESIDENT.

modern, adj. *recens*, *novus*, *ad nova exempla* (= in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est*, *ut nunc 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*); — *Capua*, *Capua 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. *acerbis*). Adv. *modice*, *modeste*, *prudenter*, *verecunde*. **modesty**, n. *modestia* (opp. *superbia*), *pudor* (= a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (bashfulness).

modicum, n. *parvulum*.

modifiable, adj. *res de quā alqd immutari potest*. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo ut*, etc., or by *ita definire*, *ut*, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqd de 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. *flexio* (voice), *numerus* (or in pl.).

molety, n. see HALF.

moist, adj. *humidus* (= moderately wet). **moisten**, v.tr. *conspargere* (= to sprinkle), (*irrigare* (= to water); † *humectare*). **moisture**, n. *humor*.

molar, adj. (e.g. tooth) *dens genuinus*.

mole, n. = mound, *moles*, -is, f., *agger*, -eris, m. **molecule**, n. see PARTICLE.

mole, n. = mark on the body, *naevus*.

mole, n. = animal, *talpa*, **mole-hill**, n. 1, lit. perhaps (*talpae*) *grumus*; 2, fig. to make mountains out of —s, *difficilia ex facillimis redigere*.

molest, v.tr. *alqm sollicitare, vexare, molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, molestum esse alci, alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (= to give trouble), *alci negotium exhibere, facessere* (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1, *molestia, onus, -eris*, n. (= a burthen); 2, = trouble, *molestia, onus, -eris*, n., *cura* (= anxiety), *incommodum* (= adversity), *vexatio*.

mollifiable, adj. *quod molliri potest*. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (*e*)*mollire* (= to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.), *lenire* (= to appease), *frangere* (= to subdue anyone's hardness-heartedness), *movere alqm or alci animum* (= to make an impression upon anyone, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.).

molten, adj. *liquefactus*; see **MELT**.

moment, n. 1, *punctum* or *vestigium* or *momentum temporis*, in a —, *statim, e vestigio, confestim*; for the —, in *praesens*; 2, = impulsive power; see **MOMENTUM**; 3, = importance, of great —, *magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANCE**. **momentary**, adj. *brevissimus* (= of a short duration); see **INSTANTANEOUS**. **momentous**, adj. *magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANT**. **momentousness**, n. see **IMPORTANCE**. **momentum**, n. (in mechanics) *vis quā alqd movetur*.

monarch, n. *rex, regis* (= king), *princeps, -ips*, m. (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), *imperator, Caesar, Augustus* (= emperor, Imperial Rome), *dominus* (= an absolute —), *tyrannus* (*τύραννος*, = one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before) or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = rex), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= tyrannus); to be the —, *regnare*; to proclaim oneself as the —, = to usurp the throne, *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere*. **monarchical**, adj. *regius*, a — government, use *rex* (e.g. *regi parent*, they have a —). **monarchist**, n. *defensor imperii regii*. **monarchy**, n. 1, as the kind of government, *imperium quod ab uno sustinetur* or *sub uno stat, principatus, -ūs* (= the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum* or *regium, imperium quod penes regem* or *reges est, potestas regia, tyrannis, -idis* (*τύραννος*, 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 quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in gen.), *regnum, civitas regia*.

monastery, n. *monasterium, coenobium* (Eccl.).

Monday, n. *dies lunae* (not class.).

monetary, adj. *quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius*. **money**, n. *pecunia* (= sum of —), *argentum, aes* (= coined from silver or copper, silver coin copper coin); good —, *nummi probi*, bad —, *nummi adulterini*; for very little —, for a deal of —, *parvo, magno (pretio)*; prov., — makes —, *dat census honores* (Ov.); to pay — down, out of hand, *per praesentem pecuniam solvere, repraesentare*; praesentem pecuniā solvere; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *nummi praesentes* or *nummatum* or *pecunia*; — transactions, *negotium*, more distinctly *negotium nummarium, negotiatio* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (= banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*. **money-bag**, n. see **PURSE**. **money-broker**, n. *argentarius*. **money-making**, n. *quæstus, -ūs*. **money-market**, n. *res nummaria*. **moneyed**, adj. *dives, pecuniosus*; see **RICH**. **moneyless**, adj. *inops*; 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*.

monomania, n. *de una modo re ix. sanire*.

monopolize, v.tr. perhaps *solum habere* or *exercere alqd*.

monosyllable, n. only in pl. *monosyllabi, -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). **monstrosity**, n. 1, *deformitas* (= deformity). 2, see **MONSTER**. **monstrous**, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*), *immanis* (e.g. *belua, praeda, facinus*, etc.), *portentosus, monstr(u)osus, naturae repugnans*. Adv. *praeter naturam, monstr(u)ose*.

month, n. *mensis, -is*, m. **monthly**, adj. *singulis mensibus, in singulis menses, mensis*.

monument, n. *monumentum* (*moni-*); see **MEMORIAL**. **monumental**, adj. 1, *ad monumentum pertinens*, 2, fig. *gravis, magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANT**.

mood, n. 1, of mind, *animus*; 2, *modus* (Gram.). **moodiness**, n., **moody**, adj. see **PEEVISH**.

moon, n. *luna*; eclipse of the —, *lunae defectus, -ūs*. **moonlight**, I. n. *lunae lumen*. II. adj. *lunā illustris*.

moor, n., **moorland**, n. *loc(a)-orum palustris*. **moor-hen**, n. *fulica (fulax)*.

moor, v.tr. *navem ad terram* (*ripam*, etc.) *religare, or deligare*. **moorings**, n. use verb (e.g. he found convenient —, *loco opportuno navem relegavit*).

moot, v.tr. see **SUGGEST**, **ARQUE**. **moot-point**, n. it is a —, *incertum* or *dubium est an*.

mop, I. n. *pēniculus*. II. v.tr. *alqd peniculo 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, *verissimillimum est* with acc. and infin. Adv. *honeste, probe* = uprightly, *verisimiliter*; see **PROBABLY**. II. n. = teaching of a story, etc., *res ad quam fabula spectat*. **morals**, n. = moral conduct, *mores, -um*; = ethics, *de moribus* or *de officiis* or *philosophia*. **moralist**, n. *qui de moribus praecipit*. **morality**, n. *mores, -um*; see **MORALS**. **moralize**, v.intr. *de moribus praecipere*.

morass, n. *palus, -udis, f.*

morbid, adj. 1, *aeger*; a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aeger, aegrotus*; a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*. Adv. *maeste*

(= sadly); see SADLY. **morbidity**, n. 1, physical, aegrotatio; 2, fig. aegritudo; see SADNESS.

more, I. adj. *plures* (neut. *plura*), *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecuniae*), or by II. adv., *plus* = — in quantity or degree (e.g. *plus amare, diligere*), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. I am *aedilis*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum aedilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*davantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (= rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc., it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*); “*than*” after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning 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, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*, with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam feliciter, fortius quam felicius*), after negations — is rendered I, 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 dicit*); I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (= I cease) or *desisto* (= I leave off) with inf. (e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*); and *what* is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est*; still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (= still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the . . . the . . . , *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto*, or *eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora capiunt*. III. n. *plus*; see I. **moreover**, adv. *praeterea, insuper, ultra, ad hoc, ad haec, accedit quod* with indic.; see BESIDES.

moribund, adj. *moribundus*.

morn, **morning**, I. n. *mane* (Indel.). *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the —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, nullo mane, bene mane primâ luce, ubi primum illustrat,*

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*); thus —, *hodie mane, hodierno mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane, hesternodie mane*; good —! *salve!* or (to several) *salvete!* to wish anyone a good —, *salvere alicui dicere*. II. adj. *matutinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer, † Phosphorus*.

morose, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* (= harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morose, acerbè, moroseness*, n. *morositas, acerbitas*.

morrow, n. *Dies posterus* or *crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras, crastino die*; in letters the writers express “to —” by *postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, cum haec scribebam* (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. *offa* (= 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, stultus*); —s, *homines, mortales*, all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; 2, = deadly, *mortifer*; see FATAL; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensusissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*. **mortality**, n. 1, *condicio mortalitatis, mortalitas*, 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. (e.g. there was a great —, *plurimum morte assumpti sunt*).

mortar, n. = a vessel, *pila, mortarium*.

mortar, n. = cement, *arenatum, mortarium*.

mortgage, I. n. *hypotheca, pignus, -oris*, n. II. v. tr. *pignori dare, obliquere*

mortification, n. 1, in surgery, *gangraena* (Cels.); 2, fig. see VEXATION. **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. *fere, plerumque, saepe*; see GENERALLY.

mote, n. see PARTICLE.

moth, n. *tinea, blatta* (= mite).

mother, n. 1, lit. *mater* (also as address to an aged female), *matric* (of an animal); 2, fig. = preserver, *mater* (in gen.), *perens, -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 —, *crassa* or *pingui* *Minerva* *alqd facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).

motion, I. n. 1, (in gen.) *motus*, -ūs, *motio* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (= moving up and down); to be in —, *movēri*, *agitari*, to set anyone in —, *agere alqm*, to set in quick —, *incitare, concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.); 2, = proposal, *rogatio* (of the tribunes), *sententia* (in the senate); to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre. **II.** v.ti. annuere, significare.

motionless, adj. *immotus*

motive, I. n. *caus*(s)u, *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), *varu* or *disparis coloris* (= of different colours).

motto, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (= a saying, anything uttered), *verbum, vox* (as a short sentiment).

mould, n. = shape, *forma*.

mould, n. = soil, *terra*, see EARTH **moulder, v.intr.** *mucescere, putrescere*. **mouldiness, n.** *mucor*. **mouldy, adj.** *muculus* (Juv.).

moult, v.intr. *plumas ponere*

mound, n. *tumulus, agger, -ēris, m.*

mount, I. v.intr. 1, see **Rise**; 2, = to get on horseback, *conscendere (equum)* **II.** v.tr. 1, = to furnish with horses, *mulas equis imponere*; —ed, *equo cectus*, 2, to — guard, by excubiae in stationem procedunt, militis in stationes succedunt, = to ascend, scandere, adiscendere, conscendere, escendere

mountain, n. *mons, -tis, m.*, what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*, full of —, *montuosus* or *montosus*, situate on this side of the —, *cismontanus*, on the other side of the —, *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. circulatoria, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (= quack)

mourn, I. v.intr. *maerere, in maerore esse* or *jacere* (= to be deeply afflicted), *lugere, in luctu esse* (= to show one's grief outwardly), *squalere, in squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu 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, maestus* (= sad), *lugubris, flebilis, lamentabilis, acerbus, luctuosus* (= causing sorrow) Adv. *maeste, lugubriter, flibiliter, acerbè, luctuose*. **mournfulness, n.** *maeror, tristitia*, see SADNESS. **mourning, n.** *maeror, maestitia* (= grief), *luctus, -ūs* (= grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus, -ūs, lugubris, spudor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordides, vion* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse, pullatum* or *sordidatum esse*.

mouse, n. *mus, muris, m.* and *f.*, *musculus* (= a little —). **mouse-hole, n.** *cavis* or *cavum muris*. **mouse-trap, n.** *muscupula* (Sen.).

moustache, n. perhaps *barba labri superioris*.

mouth, n. 1, *os, oris, n.*; with open —, *hians*; 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 omnium ore* or *in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri*, 2, — of a river, etc., *os, oris, n.*, *ostium* (in gen.); *caput* (= a single — of a river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus, -ūs*.

move, I. v.tr. (com) *movēre, ciere* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *qualere* (= 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.), *flectere* (= to persuade anyone who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare precibus, precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield) **II.** v.intr. 1, *se* (com) *movēre, (com) moveri* (= to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly, opp. *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp. *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *movare, 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, -ūs*, to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus aguntur cognoscere*, see MOTION.

now, v.tr. *demetere, secare* (= to cut).

mower, n. *faeniser* (fen-). **mowing, n.** *faenisium, faeniscium* (fen-).

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, *amundare 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 maiorem esse*). — beloved, *delectissimus, carissimus*; as — as, *tantus* *quantus* (adv. *tantum* *quantum*), — less, *nequam, ne diuam, tantum abest ut*.

muck, n. see DIRT. **muck-heap, n.** *sterquilinum*

mucous, adj. *mucosus* (Cels.) **mucus, n.** *pituita* (= phlegm, rheum), *mucus* (= filth of the nose).

mud, n. *lutum, caenum* **muddy, adj.** *lutulosus* (of soil), *lutulentus* (= besmeared with mud), see DIRTY.

muddle, I. n. *turba, confusio*, see CONFUSION **II.** v.ti. 1, *miscere, turbare*, comb. *miscere ac turbare*, see CONFUSE, 2, with drink, *inebriare*, to be —d, *vino mudere* (Plaut.).

muff, n. *manica* (= a long sleeve).

muffin, n. see CAKE

muffie, v.ti. *velare, obvolvire* **muffier, 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.*

mulot, v.ti. *multare*.

mule, n. *mulus, mula*.

mull, v.tr. —ed wine, *vinum fervidum*.

mullet, n. *mulius*.

multifarious, adj. *multiplex, varius*. Adv. *varis, 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), *vis, vis*, f. (e.g. *magna vis hominum*), *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the —, in contemptuous sense), by *multi* and n. (e.g. *multi homines, multae naves*), *frequentia, coetus*, -us (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, adj. *creber, frequens, multus, numerosus*.

mumble, *v. intr.* see MUTTER.

mummer, n. *qui personam or partes agit*.

mummy, n. *persona or partes*, -um.

mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

munch, *v. tr.* *manducare*.

mundane, n. **1**, lit. *mundanus*; **2**, fig. = worldly, *alci rei* (e.g. *divitiarum*), *studiosus, alci rei deditus*.

municipal, adj. *municipalis*. **municipality**, n. *municipium*.

munificence, n. *munificentia, largitas, liberalitas*; see GENEROSITY. **munificent**, adj. *munificus, liberalis*; see GENEROUS. Adv. *munifice, large, liberaliter*.

munition, n. *munimentum, munition*, n. *instrumenta, -orum, or apparatus, -us, belli*.

mural, adj. *muralis*.

murder, *I*, n. *caedes* (in gen.), *occisio, homicidium* (= homicide), *nox* (= violent death), *scelus alci allatum* (= crime committed upon anyone), *parricidium alcijs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); to commit a —, *caedem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere*; or anyone, *caedem alcijs facere or efficere* or *perpetrare, mortem per scelus alci inferre, necem alci inferre, offerre, alci vim offerre* (= to lay hands upon anyone), *alqm interficere* or *occidere* (= to kill anyone); accomplice in a —, *caedis socius*, in the context also *sceleris affinis* (as participating in the —). **II**, *v. tr.* *caedere, occidere, interficere, trucidare, jugulare, necare, de or e medio tollere*. **murderer**, n. *homicida*, m. and f. (in gen.), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.), *fratricida* (of a brother), *matricida* (of a mother), *scarius* (= who makes a trade of it), *percussor* (= who pierces, slaughters anyone); — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida, tyranni intersector*. **murderous**, adj. *sanguinarius* (= bloodthirsty, e.g. man, thought), *cruentus* (when much blood is shed, e.g. bellum, dies; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, pugna; bloodshed, slaughter, caedes).

murmur, *I*, n. **1**, *murmur, -uris*, n., *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, *fremere* (also = to — at, with accus. and infin.); to — at with a hissing noise, *mussare, mussitare*; **2**, = to complain, *queri*; see COMPLAIN.

muscle, n. **1**, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.); the — in the arm, *lacertus*; **2**, a shell-fish, *mytilus* (mit-). **muscular**, adj. *lacertosus*; see STRONG.

musae, 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, -es*, f. (*μουσική, η*), *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, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); pieces of —, *modi excerpti* (instrumental). **musical**, adj. **1**, = concerning, referring to music, *musicus, aptius ad usum canendi* (= adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, organum); **2**, = understanding music, by circumloc. *musicis eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditas habere, aurium iudicio valere*; **3**, = melodious, *canorus*; of speech, *numerosus*; see MELODIOUS. Adv. by adjs.; *numerosae*. **musician**, n. **1**, if he plays in public, *servus or puer symphoniacus* (= a slave), *fidicen, -icinis*, m. (= who plays the lyre), *tibicen, -icinis* (= 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, *confitendum est omne animal esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done in the dative, very seldom by ab, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. everyone — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a vobis on account of quibus, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the gerundive); we — take the same road, *haec via (nobis) ingredienda*; one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; **2**, by *oportet* (impersonal dei, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the accus. and infin., or merely with the subjunctive mood; **3**, = by *debere* (*δὲβειν*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriam commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcijs* and simply *est alcijs*, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil praeter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus accepisse*. *Officium* is gen. left out in **1**, you — meum, tuum, vestrum est; **4**, by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis*; **5**, by *opus est* (impersonal xpi), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect

great advantages ; either with accus. and infin., or if the person who — do, etc., a thing is added in the dative, *ut* with subjunctive mood, e.g. if anything should happen which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam* ; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut laven*. 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 tuā nobis opus est*, 6, 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 algo 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 accusatores*, you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ut*, 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, *sinapisimus* (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, *arma, viros, equos cum cura inspicere*, Liv.) ; *numerus alcis 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 ASSEMBLY. III. n. see ASSEMBLY.

musty, adj. *miculus* (Juv., of bread and wine), in gen. perhaps *obsoletus* ; see also OLD.

mutable, adj. (com.) *mutabilis*, *inconstans*, *mobilis* ; see CHANGEABLE. **mutability**, n. *mutabilitas* ; see CHANGE, LEVITY.

mute, I. adj. *mutus*. II. n. *servus*, defining sense by context, or *unus ex iis qui funus ducunt*.

mutilate, v. tr. *mutilare* (gen. of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare* (= to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off anyone's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once ; e.g., a body, *corpus* ; a statue, *stimulacrum*). **mutilated**, adj. *mutilatus*, *mutillus*, *truncus*, *truncatus* (*mutillus* 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), *cutus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, n. by verb.

mutiny, I. n. *conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *seditio*, *motus*, -us (= insurrection). II. v. intr. *inter se conspirare*, *inter se conjurare* (= to conspire), *seditionem facere*. **mutineer**, n. *conjuratus*, *homo seditiosus*. **mutinous**, adj. *seditiosus*. Adv. *seditiose*.

mutter, v. intr. and tr. *mussari*, *mussilare*.

mutton, n. *caro* (carnis) *ovilis*

mutual, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*.

muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fascella*.

my, pron. *meus* ; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*, I am — own master, *meus sum*, *mei juris sum*, it is — business, — duty, *meum est*, I for — part, *quod ad me attinet*, *ego quidem* (often *noster* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

myriad, n. 1, = ten thousand, *decem mil(l)ia* ; 2, = an indefinitely large number, *secenti*

myrmidon, n. *missarius*, *satelles*, -itis, m. (et administrator).

myrrh, n. *murra* (*myrrha*) ; of —, *murrinus* ; anointed with —, *† murreus*.

myrtle, I. n. *myrtus* (mur-). II. adj. *† myrteus*, — berry, *myrtum* ; — grove, *myrtetum*.

myself, pron. see I, SELF.

mysterious, adj. *arcanus* ; a — affair, *res arcana*, *mysterium*, see SECRET. **mystery**, n. 1, in a religious sense, *mysteria*, -orum, *sacra*, -orum (= worship, e.g. *Cerens*), to initiate into the mysteries, *mysteria 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*, *mysticus disciplinae 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. *alqm fraudare* (= to deceive)

myth, n. *fabula*. **mythical**, adj. *† fabulosus*. **mythology**, n. *fabulae*. **mythological**, adj. *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

N.

nag, n. *caballus* ; see HORSE.

naïad, n. *narus*

nail, I. n. 1, (on the fingers and toes) *unguis*, -is, m. ; dirty —s, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that your —s be not dirty, *et sint sine sordibus unguis*, Ov.) ; to cut the —s, *ungues recludere* or *resicare* ; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere* ; 2, an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus* ; to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere* ; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti* ; a small tack, *clavulus* ; head of a —, *clavi bulla*. II. v. tr. = to fasten with —s on anything, (*clavis*) *affigere*, or *configere* *alci rei*, *suffigere* *in alqd* ; —ed, *fixus*.

naïve, adj. perhaps *simplex*. Adv. perhaps *sine fuco* *ac fallacius*.

naked, adj. *nudus* (lit. and fig.) ; half —, *semnudus* ; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.

corpus). Adv. *aperte* (= openly), *sine fūco ac fallaciis* (= without dissimulation). **nakedness**, n. 1, *nudatum corpus*; 2, fig. of style, *jejunitas*, *inopia ac jejunitas*, *exilitas*, *siccitas*.

name, I. n. 1, *nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (= the sign of an object or person), *appellatio* (= the calling, the title), *cognomen* (= the family name); my — is Balbus, *est mihi nomen Balbo* or *Balbus*; give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des et meis verbis*; in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatim*); in — (or appearance) only, *verbo (tenus)*, *verbo non re* or *revera*; under the — of, *nomine alcys rei*, *sub titulo alcys rei*, *specie alcys rei* (= under the excuse, pretence, or pretext); 2, fig. *nomen*; to have a —, *magnum nomen* or *magnam famam habere*; to obtain a —, *nomen consequi*, *famam colligere*; *nomen* also = *nation* or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman — (= everything Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *infestum*; the terror of the Gallic —, *terror Gallici nominis*. II. v.tr. *alcem nominare*, *alcem nomen dare*, *videre*, *facere*, *alcem rei nomen imponere*, *alcem appellare*, *dicere*, *nuncupare*; to — after a person, *ab nomine alcys appellare* (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APPOINT. **nameless**, adj. *nominus expers*; a certain person who shall be —, *homo quidam*. **namely**, adv. if inserted to add something to a previous statement, by apposition (e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, — luxury, *avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries*); sometimes it may be rendered by *rel.* and *est* (e.g. *maxime illa movens eloquentia quae est naturalis*); more expressive is *duco* or *inquam*, = I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores*, *Crassum duco et Antonium*. **namesake**, n. *eodem nomine appellatus*.

nap, I. n. *somnus brevis*, *somnus meridianus* (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v.intr. *paullulum conquiscescere*; see SLEEP.

nap, n. (of cloth), perhaps *villus*.

nape, n. *cervix*.

napkin, n. *muappa*, *mantile*, -is, n.

narcissus, n. *narcissus* (Plin.).

narcotic, I. adj. by (con)sopire, *somnum alcem afferre*. II. n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

nard, n. *nardus* (Plin.).

narrate, v.tr. (lit.) *(e)narrare, referre, memorare, exponere aliquid alci*; see TELL, RELATE, RECITE. **narration**, **narrative**, I. n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *relatio* (Quint.), *memoria* (= account of any event as handed down to us), *expositio* (= exposition, representation), *historia* (= story) II. adj. by *narrare*, etc. **narrator**, n. *narrator*, *auctor*, *rerum gestarum pronuntiator*.

narrow, I. adj. 1, of little breadth, *angustus* (= not broad, not wide, leaving little distance from side to side, opp. *latus*, generally as censure), *artus* (= tightened, opp. *laxus*, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), *contractus* (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, *angusti animi et parvi*, *pusilli animi et contracti*; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum effugere*. Adv. = nearly, *aegre*, *vix* (= scarcely), *ferre*, *ferme* (= almost); = closely, *accurate*, *diligenter*. II. v.tr. (co)artare, *contrahere*. III. v.intr. *in artius coire*, *cogi*. IV. n. or **narrows**, *aditus*, -us (= access in gen.), *angustiae locorum* or simply *angustiae* (= — passage through a mountain, hollow, etc.), *fauces*, -ium, f. (= — entrance and outlet). **narrowness**, n. *angustiae* (lit. of narrow pass, fig. = embarrassment, difficult circumstances, deficiency of understanding); — of mind, *animus angustus et parvus*.

nasal, adj. *naarium* (gen. of *nares*, = nose).

nascent, adj. *nascens*.

nasty, adj. 1, of taste, *amarus* (= bitter), *inopacundus*, *gravis* (= unpleasant); see UNPLEASANT; 2, = foul, *spurcus*, *teler*, *immundus*, *foedus*, *obscenus* (*obscaen-*); see FOUL. Adv. *amare*, *graviter*, *spurce*, *tetre*, *foede*, *obscene* (*obscaen-*). **nastiness**, n. 1, of taste, *amaritas*, *amaritudo*; of smell, *gravitas* (Plin.); 2, *foeditas*, *obscenitas* (*obscaen-*).

natal, adj. *natalis*, *natalicius*.

nation, n. *populus*, *gens*, -ntis, f. (= the people of a country as a whole), *natio*; my, your —, *cives nostri*, *vestri*. **national**, adj. *gentis proprius* (= peculiar to a people), *domesticus* (= referring to one's own country), *popularis* (= peculiar to the great mass of the people), *togatus* (= only of the Romans, e.g. *fabula togata*, = the — drama); it is —, *est gentis proprium* (= it is peculiar to the whole people); — character, *mud*, of a people, in the context, *natura insita*, *ingenium*, *ingenium hominum*, *mores*, *mos alcys gentis*. **nationality**, n. *mores populi* or *civilitatis*, *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 ed* or *illa terra natus*, — land, *patria*. II. n., the —s, *indigenae*; the —s of an island, *in insula nati*. **nativity**, n. in astrology, *thema*, -atis, n. (Suet.), *positus*, -us, *siderum et spatia* (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), *sidus* (-eris, n.) *natalicium* (= the sign under which anyone is born), to cast a —, *notare sidera natalicia*.

natural, I. adj. *naturalis* (= coming from nature, opp. *artificiosus*; = founded upon the nature of things, opp. *arcessitus* or *quaesitus*); *naturalis* (= what is so by nature, in its — condition, of things, e.g. wall, dam, hau, colour, grotto, heat, opp. *artificiosus*, also of innate qualities, opp. *quaesitus*), *naturaliter innatus* or *innatus*, also simply *innatus* or *innatus*, comb. *innatus atque insitus* (= innate by nature, only of qualities), *proprius et naturalis* (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, alcys), *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 nothus*, *filius et concubini natus*, *filius naturalis* (Jct.); a — death, *mors*, -tis, f.; to die a — death, *naturae concedere*; to be a — consequence of anything, *ex ipsa 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 inquirunt*; — products, *quae terra gignit* or *parit*, *quae gignuntur in or e terra*, *res naturales*; — gift, *ingenium*, *indoles*, -is. Adv. *secundum naturam*, *naturaliter*, *naturae conventer*; = unaffectedly, *simpliciter*, *sincere*, *sine fūco ac fallaciis*; = clearly, *manifesto*, *necessario*. II. n. *skil-tus*; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n., by **naturalize**, v.tr., to — someone, *alcem civitatem dūre* (see CITIZEN); to be —d, *alcem esse*, *in civitate* or *civitati adscriptum esse*; to — an animal or plant, *importare*. **naturalist**, n. *qui rerum naturalium exempla (undique conquirat, et) investigat*. **nature**, n. *natura*, *ingenium*, *indoles*,

-is, f. *proprietas* (= 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 conveniēter* (= in accordance with —, both with *vivere* = to live), the — of a thing, *natura* or *ratio alius rei*; to draw, picture anything from —, *ad verum exprimere alqd* (with the pencil or in writing); phenomenon of —, *quod in rerum naturā 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 projecta rerum naturā* (= law based upon the — of things), people living in a state of —, *populus nullo officio aut disciplinā assuefactus*.

naught, *n. nihil*; to set at —, *parci facere* (= to make little of), see **Mock**.

naughty, *adj. improbus, immodestus* (= behaving in an improper manner), *rustus* (= rude), **naughtiness**, *n. immodestia* (= improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (= rudeness).

nausea, *n. nausea, fastidium* (= disgust) **nauseous**, *adj.* see **Loathsome, Disgusting**.

nautical, naval, *adj. navalis* (e.g. *pugna*), *nautilus* (= nautical), *maritimus* (= belonging to the sea)

nave, *n. 1.* of a wheel, *motholus*; **2.** of a building, *spatium medium*.

navel, *n. umbilicus*

navigable, *adj. navigabilis, navium patiens* (= being able to carry vessels) **navigate**, *v. tr. navigare in alqo loco or per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum* **navigation**, *n. navigatio* (= the voyage itself), *avis navalis* (as art. skill) **navigator**, *n. nauta*; see **Sailor** **navy**, *n. copiae navales, naves* (= ships), *f. naves bellicae* (= men-of-war), *classis*

nay, *adv. im(mo) (vero), quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (= — even), he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivit, im(mo) 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. ut, prope, propter* with accus., *secundum* (= along or by with accus.). **III.** *adj. 1.* *propinquus* (= — to with gen.), —er, *propior*, —est, *proximus, vicinus* (= neighbouring); a — friend, *familiaris*, — relationship, *necessitudo*, **2.** see **MEAN** **nearly**, *adv. prope, paene, fere, 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.* *non longe prospicere posse*, **2.** *fig. parum prudens*

neat, *adj. 1.* = very clean, *nitidus* (= — looking, of the outside), *comptus* (= dressed smartly, also *nitidus*, = of — appearance), *comb. nitidus et comptus, elegans* (= elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor., Sat.), *juvencis barbē et comē nitidus, totus de capsulā* (Sen.); **2.** = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), *comb. nitidus et comptus* *Adv. nitide, compte, eleganter*, see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness**, *n. uxor, 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 necessarii, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; e.g. wheat, wood, and other —, *umentum 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), *neesse est* (with accus. and infin., or with subj. mood; see **MUST**), *est quod or cur* (= there is a reason why); despatch is —, *matinato or prope rato opus est, properes or festines neesse est* (= it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines or festinemus* (= it is desirable to be quick), if it should be —, *si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postulari* (= if circumstances require it), I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd faciendum puto, neesse est mi alqd facere* (= I must necessarily do a thing). *Adv. necessario, utique* (= at any rate), often by *neesse est* with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex luxuria crescit avaritia neesse est*) **necessitarian**, *n. qui omnia futo fieri putat*. **necessitate**, *v. tr. by cogere*; see **OBLIGE** **necessity**, *n. 1.* *necessitas*, to be placed in the —, *cogi* with *ut*, etc. (= to see, find oneself compelled), *necessario cogi* with infin. (= to find oneself necessarily compelled), if anyone should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas hujus rei alci obveniret*, to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*, **2.** = need; see **WANT**.

neck, *n. 1.* = part of an animal's body, or of the human body, *collum, cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl. *cervices*), *gula, fauces, -um* (= throat, gullet), *fig.* to bend anyone's —, *animum or ferociam alius frangere*; to bend anyone's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis iungere*. **2.** = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix* (e.g. *Peloponnesus*, 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* (torques), *-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 —s 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 angustiae* (in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (= want) *inopia* (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.

needle, *n. acus, -ūs, f.* **needlework**, *n. opus acu factum*.

nefarious, *adj. nefarius*; see **ABOMINABLE**, **WICKED**. *Adv. nefarie*.

negation, I. n. *negatio*. II. adj. *negans*, *privans*.

neglect, I. v. tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *desse alci rei* (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *omitte* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). II. or **negligence**, n. *negligentia* (*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-*), *indilgens*; 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 condicionebus 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), *condiciones* (= conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (= counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to break off the —s for anything, *infecta pace dimittere legatos*, *dimittere pacis internuntios*. **negotiator**, n. *internuntius conciliator* (e.g. *pacis*), *legatus* (= ambassador).

negro, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress**, n. *femina Aethiops*, *Afra*.

neigh, v. intr. *hinnire*, *hinnitum edere*. **neighing**, n. *hinnitus*, *-us*.

neighbour, n. in gen. *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *proximus*, *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. *vicinus*, *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 conveniens* or *dignus*, *ut decet vicinum*.

neither, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*. II. conj. *nec* .. *nec*, *neque* .. *neque*, *neve* (*neu*), .. *neve* (*neu*).

nephew, n. *fratris filius* (= brother's son), *fratris sororis* (= sister's son).

ne-plus-ultra, u. *quod optimum est*.

nepotism, n. by *qui suos colit*.

neroid, n. *Nereis*.

nerve, n. 1, *nervus* (= sinew, not class. in modern sense); 2, *fig. nervi* (of oratory, etc.); see VIGOUR. **nervous**, adj. 1, = nery, *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*, *infirmè*, *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*)*tingere*, *nidificare*. **nestle**, v. intr. *in gremio alqs 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 texere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *rete*, *† funda*, *jaculum*, *everriculum* (= a drag —); a — for catching birds, *rete*, *plaga*, or in pl. *plagae*; *casses*, *-um* (for catching animals). II. v. tr. *rete capere*; see ABOVE.

nettle, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galeopsis*, *laminum* (= 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 partem inclinatus* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medium esse*, *in neutris partibus esse*, *neutrām partem sequi*, *non alterius*, *ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere*, *neutri parti se adiungere*. **neutrality**, n. *neutrius partis* or *neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralize**, v. tr. see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutrius partis sit*.

never, adv. *numquam* (*nunquam*), *non umquam*, *nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime gentium*. **nevertheless**, adv. *nihilominus*, *nihilo 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 quidnam novi*? **new-born**, adj. *recens natus* (Plaut.), *catuli recentes* (= — puppies, Var.). **new-comer**, n. *advena*, m. and f.; see STRANGER. **new-fangled**, adj. *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of). **new-fashioned**, adj. *novus* or *novi ritu*. **newly**, adv. *nuper*, *modo*, (= lately) *recens* (ante and post class.); see LATELY. **newness**, n. *novitas*, *insolentia* (of what is uncommon). **news**, n. *alqd novi*, *novae res*, *nuntius*; what —? *quid novi*? that is no — to me, *nihil nihil novi affert*. **news-paper**, n. *acta publica*, *-orum*; see JOURNAL.

newt, n. *lacertus*, *lacerta* (= lizard).

next, I. adj. *proximus*; in the — year, *proximo* or *insequenti anno*. II. adv. *deinceps*, *deinde*, *post haec*, *postea* (= afterwards). III. prep. see NEAR.

nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

nibble, v. intr. *admordere*, *ambedere* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

nice, adj. 1, = delicious, *suaavis*, *dulcis*; 2, = fastidious, by *delicatus*; 3, of judgment, etc., *accuratus*, *diligens*, *subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaaviter*, *delicate*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *subtiliter*. **niceness**, **nicety**, n. 1, of taste, etc., *suaavitas*, *dulcitas* (rare); 2, *fastidium*; 3, *diligentia*, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem*.

niche, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

nick, n. in the — of time, *in (tempo) tempore*, *opportunitate*. **nickname**, I. n. *nomen* or *nomen per iudicium datum*. II. v. tr. *nomen alci per iudicium dare*.

niece, n. *fratris filia* (= brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (= sister's daughter).

niggardly, adj. see MISERLY. **niggardliness**, n. see MISERLINESS.

night, n. *nox*, *tenebrae* (= darkness); till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte*, *noctu*, *nocturno tempore*; early in the —, *conculida nocte*; in the dead of —, *nocte intempesta*. **night-cap**, n. *galerus*; see CAP. **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**, n. *vestis nocturna*. **nightfall**, n. see EVENING, NIGHT. **nightingale**, n. *luscini*. **nightlight**, n. see LAMP. **nightly**, adj. *nocturnus*. **nightmare**, n. *suppressio nocturna* (Plin.). **nightshade**, n. *solanum* (Plin.).

nimble, adj. *mobilis*, see LIGHT, QUICK, SWIFT.

nimbus, n. † *radii*.

nine, adj. *novem*; — times, *novie(n)s*. **nineteen**, adj. *undeviginti*, distrib. *undevicens*. **nineteenth**, adj. *undevicesimus*, *nonus decimus*. **ninety**, adj. *nonaginta*, distrib. *nonageni*. **ninth**, adj. *nonus*.

nipple, n. *papilla*.

nitre, n. see SALTPETRE.

no, I. adv. *non*, *minime vero*, *minime* . . . *quidem* (= —, not at all), *im(m)o*, *im(m)o vero*, *im(m)o enimvero*, *im(m)o potius* (= —, rather to the contrary), instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question (e.g. *is your brother within?* — *istne frater intus?* *non est?* you are not angry, I hope? *non iratus es?* — *! non sum iratus*), don't you believe that? *an tu haec non credis?* —, not at all! *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime vos quidem!* so then you deceive him? *peccare hunc decipis?* — *! on the contrary he deceives me*, *im(m)o enimvero hic me decipit*. — *! that is not it, ye judges!* *non est profecto*), to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*, one says yes, the other —, *hic aut, ille negat*, to say — to anything that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare alqd* or *de alqd re*, *negare se alqd facturum esse*. II. (**none**), adj. *nullus*, *nemo* (*nullus* of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus*, *non quisquam* (= not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a pronoun), *neuter* (= neither, must always be used if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit. (e.g. — mortal, *nemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*); the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circumloc. with *de*, *ex* (e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*); sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit. when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative more strongly than *nullus* = none at all (e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infelicitius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*); very often we use — when the negative does not refer to anything in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus* (e.g. you ordered them — ship, *navem eis non imperasti*). We likewise use *non* in Latin for

— when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun (e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against anyone, *non odisse alqm*, etc.); — one, *nemo*; at — place, *nusquam*, at — time, *numquam* (*nunq-*), *nullo tempore*, and at — time, *nec umquam*; in — respect, *nihil*, in — wise, *nullo modo*, *nulla ratione*. **nobody**, n. *nemo*, *nullus* (= no; as the genit. of *nemo*, *neminis* was little used, *nullus* was used instead), *nemo homo*; and —, *nec ullus*, *nec quisquam*, that —, *ne quid*; a —, *terrae filius*. **nowhere**, adv. *nusquam*.

noble, I. adj. 1, by birth, *nobilis*, *generosus*, *nobilis* or *illustri loco natus*, 2, morally, *ingenius*, *magnanimus*, *praeclarus*, *honestus*, *liberalis*, *elatus*, *excelsus*. Adv. — born, *nobilis loco natus* or *ortus*, *ingenue*, *praeclare*, *honeste*, *liberaliter*, *elate*. II. n. *unus e nobilibus*, or by homo *nobilis* or *generosus*, in pl. the nobles, *optimates*, *nobiles*. **nobility**, n. 1, by birth, *nobilitas*, genus *nobile*, *generosa stirps*, — by lofty position, *summo loco natum esse*, 2, = the nobles, see NOBLE, II.; 3, moral —, *magnanimitas*, *animus ingenuus*, etc.; see NOBLE, I. 2.

nocturnal, adj. *nocturnus*.

nod, I. v. intr. *nutare*, to — in approbation, *annuere*, to —, = to doze, *nictare*. II. n. *nutus*, —is.

noise, I. n. *streptitus*, —is (= loud —), *fremitus*, —is (= low, hollow —, of bees, horses, etc.), *crepitus*, —is (= clattering, clashing), *sonitus*, —is (= loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet), *stridor* (= the whizzing, e.g. of a saw), *frigor* (= the crackling, e.g. of a house that falls), *murmur* (= murmuring of water), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus*, —is (= uproar with clamour; then in general any — caused by a mob or by a single individual), *convictum*; to make a —, *streperè*, *streptum edere*, *fremere*, *concrepare*, *streptum facere alqd re*, *tumultum facere*, *tumultuari* (= to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare*, *clamare* (= to cry with a loud voice); to march out with great —, *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*. II. v. tr. to — abroad; see PUBLISH. **noiseless**, adj. *quietus* (= quiet), *tacitus* (= silent). Adv. *quiete*, *tacite*, (*cum*) *silentio* (= in silence). **noiselessness**, n. *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*). **noisy**, adj. *strepens*, *fremens*, *tumultuosus* (= full of shout and uproar, e.g. *contio*), † *argutus*. Adv. *cum strepitu*.

noisome, adj. *foedus*, *leter*.

nomades, n. pl. *nomādes* (*νομάδες*), in pure Latin, *vagae gentes*. **nomadic**, adj. by the genit. *nomādum*, or by *vagus*.

nomenclature, n. *index nominum* or *nomen*.

nominal, adj. and adv. opp. to real, *nomine*, *verbo*, *per speciem*, *specie*.

nominate, v. tr. *nominare*, *dicere*, *facere*, *designare*, (*consalutare* (= to greet as), *creare*; see APPOINT. **nomination**, n. *nominatio*, *designatio*. **nominate**, n. *casus*, —is, *nominativus* or *rectus*. **nominee**, n. use *nominatus* (e.g. the — of Caesar, a *Caesare nominatus*).

non, in comp. (e.g. — residence, see ABSENCE). **nonentity**, n. *nihil*; perfect eloquence is no —, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*. **nonsense**, I. n. *ineptias*; to talk —, *inepta dicere*, *aliena loqui*. II. interj. *nugas!* *gerris!* **nonsensical**, adj. see FOOLISH.

none, adj. see NO.

nook, n. see ANGLE, CORNER.

noon, n. = midday, *meridies*.

noose, n. *laqueus*.

nor, conj. *neque*; see NEITHER.

normal, adj. see **REGULAR**.

north, or **northern**, or **northerly**, **I.** adj. *septentrionalis* (*septem-*), *aquilonarum*, — 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 arcticus, gelidus*, or simply † *polus* (*Ov.*) or *apex* (*septentrionalis*). **northwards**, adv. *septentrionem versus*. **north-west**, adj. *inter septentriones et occiduum solis spectans*; — wind, *Caurus* (*Cor.*).

nose, n. *nasus, nares, -ium* (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling, and 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), *alqm suspendere naso* (*Hor.*).

nosegay, n. *fasciculus*.

nostrils, n. *nares, -um, 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, haudquam, nequaquam, minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. do — resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis, si, etc.*; dare —, *ne audeto*); *fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see **LEST**, etc.), or *cave (ne)* with subj. (= take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin. = do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*, do — be tempted to, *cave cupias*; do — believe it, *cave credas*); in double prohibitions, *neve (neu)* . . . *neve (neu)*; after verbs of fearing, = *ut* (e.g. *vereor ut veniat* = I fear that he will — come). In questions, — is expressed by *annon* (= perhaps —), when an affirmative answer is expected (e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?*), or *nonne*, if we put a question with a view to convince anyone that we are right (e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similes?*); by *ne* (enclit.), esp. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing (e.g. do you — see that in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apud Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus praedicet?*); by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention (e.g. do you — see how great the danger is when, etc., *non vides quanto periculo, etc.*, by *num*, when a negative answer is expected; — on any account, *minime, minime gentium, fac or cave ne* with subj., *noli* with infin.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (= in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (e.g. — so very far, *haud (non) ita longe*); — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (= too little); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I do — even consider this profitable, *ne utine quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — so, = — in this manner, *non ita, non sic*; = less, *minus* (e.g. — to stray so far, *minus lute vagari*); but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to

something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I cannot tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used, e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); — either, *nec* or *neque* (e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, nor words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque 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 nullius condemnatum arbitraretur*); 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, *injucundus, ingratus*.

notable, adj. see **REMARKABLE**.

notary, n. *scriba (publicus)*.

notation, n. *inscriptio alius rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, (*per*) *scriptio, subscriptio* (= the writing down of one's name, *nominis*). **note**, **I.** n. **1.** in music, *nota* or *locus 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**, **notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notice**, **I.** n. *observatio, animadvertio, notatio*, comb. *notatio et animadvertio*; to take —, *animadvertere*; to give —, see **PROCLAIM**, **DISEMISS**. **II.** v.tr. *animadvertere*; see **REMARK**. **noticeable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notify**, v.tr. *alqm alqs rei certorem facere, alqd (demonstrare)*; see **INFORM**. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *demonstratio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *chirographum*.

notch, **I.** n. see **INDENT**, **INCISION**. **II.** v.tr. *striare* (in architecture), *incidere* (= to make incisions, e.g. in a tree).

nothing, n. *nihil (nil)*, *nihilum, nulla res*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen. (e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*, to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni divinare*); to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; with comparatives, *nihilo*, e.g. — greater, *nihilo majus*; — less, *nihil minus, nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but,

nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam, so much, is to be understood*); and —, *nec quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*, to care — for, *alqd non flocci or parvi fucere, or pro nihilo ducere*, good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for — fellow).

notice, *n*, **notify**, *v tr*, see under NOTATION

notion, *n* see CONCEPTION, IDEA

notorious, *adj.* 1, = well known, *notus, manifestus, clarus, tritus, celebratus, comb tritus et celebratus* (= commonplace), 2, in a bad sense, *insignis or infamis alqd re*, or by superl (e.g. a — evil-doer, *homo sceleratissimus*) Adv *manifestum est*, with acc. and infin. **notoriety**, *n. fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense)

notwithstanding, *adv* *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilominus, tamen, attamen, verumtamen*, often not expressed after *etsi*, etc = although.

nought, *n.* see NOTHING

noun, *n* *nomen* (Gram.), see SUBSTANTIVE

nourish, *v tr* *nutrire* **nourishing**, *adj* *in quo multum alimentum est, nutriti cibi* (= containing much nutritious matter, opp *parvicedi*), *valens* (= strong, opp *imbuillus, 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, -ilis, novus* (opp *miles veteranus*); a — in anything, *tiro or rudis*, or comb *tiro et rudis in alqd re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus or hospes*, or comb *peregrinus atque hospes in alqd re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate**, *n* *tempus ad alq's facultates experiendum constitutum* or *tempus tirocinii*.

now, *adv* *nunc* (opp *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to), *jam* (a particle of transition, up to —, from —), *hoc tempore, in 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 primum*); — especially, (*nunc*) *cum maxime*, but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*, from —, *jam inde, ab hoc tempore*; — (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quae cum ita sunt* (= as these things are so). As a particle of mere transition, *autem* or *vero* or *quidem, equidem, sed*, but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may — say, *quidquid dicat*, you may — (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession use *vero* or *nunc, nunc vero*, — in fact; *nunc autem*, = but now. With a question, *quid vero?* — what? or *quid autem?* — what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, e.g. come —, *age, agite*; — four years ago, *quat(tuor) abhinc annis, ante hos quatuor annos*; — and then, *atquando, nonnunquam* (*nonnumq.*). **nowadays**, *adv* *hodie, hodierno tempore*; see NOW.

nowhere, *adv* *nusquam*.

nude, *adj*, **nudity**, *n.*, see NAKED.

nudge, *v tr* *alri latus fodicare* (Hor.).

nugatory, *adj* *nugatorius*; see VAIN.

nugget, *n* perhaps later, *-ëris, m.* (Var.)

nuisance, *n* by *molestus* (e.g. the man is a —, *homo molestus e t*)

null, *adj.* *vanus* (= not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (= without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *fuf(f)ilis* (= 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, *alqd irritum esse pübere, alqd rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a will), fig by *nihil valere, nihil auctoritatis habere* (= to have no authority), *nulla alq's habetur ratio* (= anyone is not considered at all). **nullify**, *v tr* *ad irritum redigere*. **nullity**, *n.* *vanitas, inanis, fragilitas*; see INVALIDITY.

numb, *I. adj* *torpens*, to be —, *torpère*; to grow —, *torpescere*. **II. v tr** *alqm torpore afficere* **numbness**, *n* *torpor*

number, *I. n* 1, *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng = several people or things, 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, *copia, multitudo*, or by multus (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*). **II. v tr** *numerum vñre; alqd numerare, di numerare, numerum alq's rei vñre or exsequi or efficere, computare* (= to reckon), (*enumerando*) *percurrere* (= 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, -üs*; see CENSUS **numberless**, *adj* *innumerus, innumerabilis* **numerable**, *adj* *numerabilis*. **numerical**, *adj* — signs, *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, gentilis* (e.g. *lectus*); see CONNUBIAL. **nuptials**, *n.* *nuptiae*; see WEDDING

nurse, *I. n* 1, *nutrix* (in gen or = wet- —), *nutricula* (dimin.), a sick —, by verb *quae alqm curat*, 2, fig. *altrix*. **II. v.tr** 1, *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *forfere* (= to fondle); 2, in sickness, *alqm curare, alci assidere*. **nursery**, *n.* *parvulorum diacta*, — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig; *plantarium, Plin*), — of vines, *vitarium*. **nursery-gardener**, *n.* *qui seminarium habet*. **nursling**, *n.* *alumnus* (= adopted son); *alumna* (= adopted daughter); see DARLING.

nurture, *n.* see EDUCATION.

nut, *n* *nux*; to crack a —, *nutem frangere*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculeus* (Sen.). **nutshell**, *n.* lit. *putamen*, fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

nutriment, **nutrition**, *n.* see FOOD, NOURISH.

nymph, *n* *nympha, Nerëis, -idis, f.* (= sea —), *Oreas, -idis, f.* (= mountain —), *Dryas, -idis, f.*, and *Hamadryas* (= tree —, forest —), *Nau and Navae* (= 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, *atqui jam factus est*.

oak, *n. quercus*, -*is*, *f.* (= the common —); of —, *oaken, querneus* or *quernus, querceus* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, *n. galla* (Plin.).

oakum, *n. stuppa*; made of —, *stuppeus*.

oar, *n. remus* (in gen., = — of a ship, boat), *scalmus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), *nullum scalmum vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; † *palma* (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *tranztrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *oolumbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus*, -*us*, *remorum*.

oath, *n. iurjurandum*, gen. *iurjurandi* (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), *sacramentum* (military), *religio, iurjurandi verba* (= the form of an —); a false —, *falsum iurjurandum, perjurium*; to put one to his —, *iurjurandum ab alio exigere, iurjurandum alci deferre*; to swear or take an —, *iurjurandum dare* or *iurare, sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *falsum iurare, pejerare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum iurjurandum iurare, ex animi sententia iurare*, to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis iurare* (so *pejerare*); to swear allegiance, *in verba alci* (to his dictation) *iurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm, sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alci* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba iurjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *iurejurando alqm adstringere, obstringere, obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se iurejurando obstringere*.

oats, *n. avena*. **oatmeal-porridge**, *n. avenae puls*. **oatmeal-gruel**, *n. cremor avenae*.

obdurate, adj. see OBSTINATE.

obedient, adj. *oboediens, dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque oboediens, obtemperans, obsequens* (all with dat.). Adv. *oboedienter*. **obedience**, *n. oboedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *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 retineri* or *contineri*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*. **obey**, v.tr. *alci parere, oboedire* (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 auscultare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alci morem gerere, morigerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parere* et *obedire, oboedire et parere, obtemperare* et *oboedire, obsequi et oboedire, dicto audientem atque oboedientem esse*.

obeisance, *n.* see Bow.

obelisk, *n. obeliscus* (Plin.).

obelus, *n. obelus* (late) *vergula censoria* (Quint.).

obese, adj. see FAT.

obituary, *n.* perhaps *ratio Libitinae*; to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire* (Suet.).

object, *I. n. 1.* = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; to be the — of is variously rendered; by *esse* and dat. (e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to anyone, *alci esse curae, odio, contemptui*), 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, diligi*); 2, = ultimate purpose, *finis*, -*is*, *m.* (and *f.* mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *consilium*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod spectro* or *sequor* or *peto* (= end, aim); *finis* (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not = *propositum* = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, *consilium alius rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causam aliquid facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqd consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *agere, petere* (= to seek), *velle* 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 volunt*, 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 cauit*.

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, *nihil impedire, non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non recusabo quin* or *quominus*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply *at (enim)*. **objection**, *n. quod contra dicitur, excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine mora, sine ulla dubitatione, haud contanter (cunct-), non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!* (Com.); see also HINDRANCE. **objectionable**, adj. *malus* (= evil); see BAD. **objective**, adj. *sub sensus cadere* or *res externae*; — case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus dativus* (indirect). Adv. *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externae dico*. **objector**, *n. qui 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), *devincire* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitam se ipso privaret*); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egressi*; 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 *obstringere*.

gère or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to be very much —d to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*; I am very much —d to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *benigne*. **obligation**, n. = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, debitum, religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alci officium*, *obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see DUTY. **obligatory**, adj. render by OBLIGE. **obliging**, adj. *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *lit(t)eræ humaniter scriptæ* or *humanitatis plenæ*; see KIND. Adv. *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, effulse*. **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*), *cæcus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermões, 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, perplexe, ambigue, dubie*; — born, *obscurò loco natus*. II. v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebris offundere, obturare* (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, asservere* (= carefully), *animadvertere* (= to attend to a thing), *speculare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); 2, = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare, conservare, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. prætermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, iurjurandum conservare*; 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, animadversio (= act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturæ et animadversio*; power of —, *ingenti acumen* or *acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); 2, = remark, *dictum*; see REMARK. **observatory**, n. *specula astronomica*. **observer**, n. *custos, -odus, m. and f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadversor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiõrum, Cic.*), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out, tem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturæ*; — of the sky and stars, *speculator cæli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

obsolete, adj. *obsoletus* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*, fig. *verbu*), *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), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. Adv. *pertinaciter, pervaciter, obstinate, obstinato animo, affirmatâ voluntate*. **obstinacy**, n. *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, volutus affirmator*.

obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, v.tr. 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstruere, officere* (with dat.), *obsæpire (obsep-), intersæpire*; to — the light, *obstruere or officere luminibus alci*, 2, = to retard (e.g. progress), see HINDER, OPPOSE. **obstruction**, n. *impedimentum*, see STOPPAGE, HINDRANCE. **obstructive**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

obtain, I. v.tr. *comptem fieri alci rei, potiri alqd re* (= to get possession of), *adipsæ (= to — what one desires), alqd assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *naucisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *deferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummos ab alqo*), to — by entreaties, *erorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab alqo*); to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. II. v.intr., see PREVAIL. **obtaining**, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested).

obtrude, v.tr. see INTRUDE.

obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusus, retusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.); then fig of things, e.g. *ingenium*, all three lit. and fig, opp. *acutus*, comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. *scythe, falx*). **obtuseness**, n. see DULNESS, STUPIDITY.

obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), *nummus aversus*.

obviate, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obviare* (= to prevent), *præcavere alqd* (= to prevent by precaution); see HINDER.

obvious, adj. *apertus, manifestus, clarus perspicuus*; see CLEAR, EVIDENT. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

occasion, I. n. 1, see TIME, OPPORTUNITY; 2, = incidental cause, *ocasio, caus(a), auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansam*

dare or *praebere* *alcjs rei* or with *ad alqd faciendum* (= to afford a handle for), *occasione dare* or *praebere alcjs rei* (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppressing him), *locum dare* or *facere alcjs rei* (= to give room for); on every —, *quotie(n)s cumque* (-cunque) *potestas data est*. **II.** v.tr. *auctorem esse alcjs rei* (= to be the author of, e.g. a war, bell; anyone's return, *alcjs redditus*), *creare* (= to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), *movere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), *caus(s)am alcjs rei inferre* (= to give the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see *CAUSE*. **occasional**, adj. render by *occasione datus* or *oblatus*, *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* (Phn., opp. *sinciput*), *aversa pars capitis*.

occult, adj. *occultus*; see *ABTRUSE*, *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 alcjs rei teneri* or *trahi*, *studio* or *amore alcjs rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, n. *possessio*. **occupation**, n. **1.** (of a place) *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (= storming); **2.** (in business) *negotium*; see *BUSINESS*, *OCCUPIER*, *POSSESSOR*.

occur, v.intr. **1.** = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem mihi alqd veni*, *mihi in opintonem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animi cogitatio*, *in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit alqd*, *mihi succurrit* (= it just strikes me), *subit recordatus*, *recordor* or *reminscor alcjs rei*, **2.** of passages in books, *reperiri* (= to be found), *legi*; **3.** = to happen, *feri* (= to become), *accidere*, *evenire* (= to happen). **occurrence**, n. *casus*, -us, *res gesta* (= thing that has happened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

ocean, n. *oceanus*

ochre, n. *ochra* (Phn.).

octagon, n. *octogōnos* (*octag-*). **octagonal**, adj. *octagōnos*, -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, *alcj 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 subiecta* (*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. *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see *SONG*, *POEM*.

odious, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *invisus* (= 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 —, *odis* or *invidias*

nihil habere (of persons and things); to be — to anyone, *alcj esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum*, *alcj esse odio* or *in odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*, *alcj esse invidiae*. Adv. *odiose*, *invidiose*. **odiousness**, n. *odium*, or render by *Odious*, *odium*, n. *invidia*.

odour, n. = smell, *odor*; see *SMELL*. **odoriferous**, **odorous**, adj. † *suavolens*, † *odoros*, *odoratus* (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

Odyssey, n. *Odyssea*.

of, prep., by the genitive; after a verb or an adjective by the case or preposition the Latin word requires; after partitive words, including comparatives and superlatives, by the genit. or a prep. according to the rules of syntax, by an adjective (e.g. a basm — marble, *labrum marmoreum*); this preposition is sometimes used for others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of) marble, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *eā 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), *adjuare alcj 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), *mordeere* (= to bite); without —ing you, *pae tuā dixerim*, to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —, *habere alqd offensans*. **offence**, n. **1.** = anger, etc., *offensio*, *ira*; to take —, *irasci*; to give —, *laedere*, see *ANGER*; **2.** = a fault, *peccatum*, *delictum*, *culpa*; see *FAULT*. **offender**, n. *rens* (= accused person); see *CULPRIT*. **offensive**, adj. **1.** *quod offensum alcj offert*, *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 arcebant magis quam infererent* = they waged a defensive rather than an — war). Adv. *putide*, or by adj. **offensiveness**, n. by adj.

offer, **I.** v.tr. *offerre*, *profferi* (= to propose voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alcj alqd*), *porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *praebere* (= to hold out, e.g. *manum*, *os*, then fig. = to proffer), *praestare* (= to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *aves leviores cibum praestant*), *dare* (= to give), to — violence to, *vim alcj offerre*; to — one's services to anyone, *alcj operam suam offerre*, to — one's services in, at anything, *ad rem* or *in alqd re operam suam profferi*, to — one's goodwill, *studium profferi*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alcj 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), *ob(j)ici* (accidentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand). **III.** n. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); to make an — to anyone, *conditionem alcj ferre*, *deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, n. see *SACRIFICE*.

office, n. **1.** *munus*, -eris, n. (= function), *officium* (= what one has to do), *partes*, -ium (= 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 —, *hoc meum est*; 2, = a kindness, *beneficium*, *officium*; see *KINDNESS*, *DUTY*; 3, = place of business, *domus*, -us (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud aliquem*. **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, *lit(t)eras publicas*, to make an — report, *referre de aliqua re*, *deserere de aliqua re*. **II**, n = officer, rendered by *Officiarius*, or a special title. **Adv** *publice*, *publica auctoritate*. **officialate**, v intr. rendered by *Officium*, e.g. to — instead of another, *aliquis officio fungit*; see *OFFICE*. **officialous**, **adj** *molestus*, *aliquis studiosus* (= desirous of serving one) **Adv** *molestè*. **officialness**, n *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in aliquem*).

offing, n (*nuere*) *altum*

offscourings, n *purgamenta*, -orum (lit. and fig.)

offspring, n *progenies*, *stirps*, *liberi* (= children).

oft, **often**, **adv** *saepe*, *saepe numero* (= often-times), *crebro* (= repeatedly), *multum* (= many times), to be — with a person, *multum esse cum aliquo*; I do a thing —, *saepe aliquid facere*, also by the *aliquis crebro* and *frequentis*, 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 —, *saepeus*, *crebrus*, very —, *saepeissime*, *persaepe*, *creberrime*, *frequentissime*.

ogle, v tr. *oculis limus intueri* or *(ad)spicere* (= to look sideways).

ogre, n *umbra quaedam tetrica*.

oil, 1, n *oleum* (in gen. but lit = olive —), *oleum* (= olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; to paint with — colours, *pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*. **II**, v tr. *oleo ungere*, *oleo perfundere* (all over). **oilman**, n (*mercator*) *olearius* (Plin.). **oilpainter**, n *pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*. **oil-painting**, n *pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*. **oily**, **adj** *olearius* (= of oil), *oleaceus* (= like oil, Plin.), *oleosus* (= full of oil; Plin.).

ointment, n *unguentum*, *nardus* (of nard oil), — for the eyes, *collyrium*.

old, **adj** = that which has long been, *vetus*, *vetustus*, *inveteratus*, *antiquus* (= ancient), *priscus* (= primitive), *pristinus* (= at the first), *obsoletus* (= gone out of use), in comparative, — ei (that which was before another thing), *prior*, *superior* (e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*); an — soldier, *veterrimus miles*; an — evil, *malum inveteratum*; an — custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, *grandis*, comp. *grandior* (with or without *natu*), *aetate gravis* (= weighed down with years), † *grandaevus*, *vetulus* (contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*, an — woman, *anus*, *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*, -utis. **old-fashioned**, **adj**. *obsoletus* (= out of fashion), *antiquus*, *priscus* (= old). **older**, **adj**. *priscus*; see *OLD*. **older**, comp. *maior* (with or without *natu*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natus*.

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 dicronem cedere*.

olive, 1, n. *olea*, *olea*; — tree, *olea*, *oliva*; the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivetum*; — season, harvest, *oleitas*, *olivitas*. **II**, **adj**. *oleaginusus*.

Olympiad, n. *Olympus*, -adis, 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 *omitte* *aliquid*, or with *infin*, see *NEGLECT*, 2, = to leave out, *omitte*, *praetermittere*, *praeterire*, *transire* (= to pass over), *intermittere* (for a time).

omission, n = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *officiu*); = 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**. *cupis notitiam nulla res effugit, qui omnia videt et audit* (= who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (= who foresees and perceives all things, all three of God). **omniscience**, n by **adj**.

on, 1, prep. of place, *in* with *ablat.* (e.g. *in saxo*, — the rock; *in terra*, — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terra est*); *in scaenâ* (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 aliquo* (= to take part with one)), bad — the part of = in disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*, = near, or in the direction of, *ad*, *iuxta* (e.g. *ad meridiem*, — the south; *ad Tiberim*, — the Tiber), to speak — or upon anything, *de aliqua re loqui*, — account of, *propter*, *ob*, *per* *aliquid*, *de*, *pro*, *propter* *aliquid* *re*, *causâ*, *gratiâ*, *ergo* (*aliquis rei*, the two former also with *pers.* pron., e.g. *mea gratiâ*, all placed after their case, *ergo* only ante class.), — account of fear, *propter timorem* (*grae metu*), so *propter pecuniam*, *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance, *amicitia propter se expetenda*, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mihi non licet*, — certain reasons, *certis de causis*. — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. **II**, **adv** or **onwards**, *porro*.

onward! interj. *perge*, *pergite*.

one, **adj** as a numeral, *unus*, -a, -um; a certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some — of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say), each —, *quisque*; after *et*, *nam*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional prepositions, even without a conjunction, *use qui* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam* (e.g. *ubi semel qui pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet* = when once

any— has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed); in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, “any —” is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and “any” alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ulla res tanti?* is there anything so important?); “as any—” is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); no —, *nemo*; — = *alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (= not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *it nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (= both together); some—, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alvus post alvum*, *alvus ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *uterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hic . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *alii . . . pars (or partim)*; *pars . . . alii*; *quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum* (of two), *alvus alvum* (e.g. *alter alterum* or *alvus alvum adjuvat*, = the — assists the other); so *inter se* (e.g. *timent inter se*, = they fear — another); if “other” refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum lavat*, = — hand washes the other; *so civis civi parat*); at — time . . . at another, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias beatus, alias 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, *alvud . . . alvud*; to be — and the same, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest alqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *mei nihil interest*; — might have thought, *credere, putare*; — or the other, *alteruter*.

once, adv. 1, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denuo*, *de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumve*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *pati alqd*); — 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, illico 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 audivistis aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc, nuper*; hence in fables or narratives = — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see UNEQUAL, UNFAIR.

onion, n. *caepa* (*caepe*).

only, I. adj. *unus, solus, unicuique, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omni civitate Aeduerum qui*. II. adv. *solum, tantum*

(modo); not — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum) . . . , sed etiam*.

onset, onslaught, n. *incursio*; see ATTACK, ASSAULT.

ontology, n. * *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se ex(ist)it*). **ontological**, adj. * *ontologicus* (technical).

onward, adv. see ON.

onyx, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, v.intr. *manare*, † (*de*) *stillare*, † *eadare*, *emanare* (also fig.). **oocy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

opal, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

open, I. adj. 1, = not closed, (*ad*) *apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus, involutus*), *patens* (= standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus*; (*prop*) *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 alqd* (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 manifestâ tenere*); see CLEAR; 4, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see CANDID. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, simpliciter, candidè, palam, propalam*. II. v.tr. 1, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose), *patēfacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*), *reserare* (= to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*; all these of a door, gate, etc.), (*ex*) *pauidere* (= to expand, — wide), *evolvere, revolvère* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *litteras aperire, resignare, solvere*; *insecare, incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, lit. *oculos aperire*; fig. *meliora alqm docere*, = to teach anyone better; to — one's ears to flatterers (fig.), *aures patēfacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare, incidere*; to — the entrance to anything, *aditum ad alqd patēfacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se ad sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patēfacere*; 2, = to explain, etc., *aperire, delegere, redegere* (e.g. *conformationem*), *explicare, interpretari* (= to expound); see EXPLAIN; 3, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *alvum deficere, purgare*; 4, to — a church, etc., *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; 5, = to begin, *exortiri*; see BEGIN. III. v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patēfieri* (of a gate), *pauidi, se pauidere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to burst — of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recrudescere*; to — out, *patēscere* (e.g. *campus*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriorem partem*. **opening**, n. 1, as an act, *apertio* (*patēfactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, *in aperiendo corpore*); 2, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os, oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); to make

al — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have **ea** —, *patēre* (= to stand open), *hāere* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISSURE**; **3**, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*; **4**, = opportunity, *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); to see a good — in business, etc., *quæstum petere*; see **GAIN**; **5**, = beginning, *initium, exordium*; **6**, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *purgatio (alvi)*. **openness**, *n. simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor, animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, *n. drama* (-ātis, *n.*) *musicum* or *melicum*.

operate, *v. intr.* **1**, *vim habere ad alqd or in alqd re*; see **ACT**; **2**, in war, *rem agere*; **3**, in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm or alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpulum admovere, 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 *a(b)* with ablat. (= by), see **PROCESS**, **2**, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis or totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agendae ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; **3**, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, **I.** *adj.* see **PRACTICAL**. **II.** *n.* see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

ophthalmia, *n. oculorum inflammatio* (*Cels.*), *lippitudo*.

opiate, *n. medicamentum somnifloun* (*Plin.*).

opinion, *n.* *opinio, sententia, existimatio, iudicium* (= decision), *dogma, -ātis, n.*, *præceptum* or *decretum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.); see **MAXIM**; a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —s, *opiniones falsae, opinionum commenta* (= dreams), a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris or vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meâ quidem opinione, (ex or de) meâ sententiâ, 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 de alqd re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqd re conjecturâ iudicare*, to have a good — of anyone, *bene de alqo existimare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de alqo habere opinionem, magna est alcijs de alqd re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuere, se alqm esse putare, magnifice de se statuere*; to be of —, *opinionem habere, opiniari*; that is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*, to give one's —, *sententiam dicere, dare, sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dicō quod sentio, sententiam meam aperio, expono quas mihi videntur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *querere quid alqs sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alcijs 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 (opon, Plin.)*.

opponent, *n. adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *testis*; 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.* exists before an action and leads to it, whereas *occ.* presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc.), *casus, -us* (= a casual —), *potestas, facultas, copia* (all three = suitability for carrying out anything), *ansa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *ansam præbere* or *dare alcijs rei* or *ad alqd*, all these nouns are construed with gen. of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona et optata, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum*, also simply *ocasio, opportunitas, tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem, occasione datâ or oblata, si occasio fuerit or tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit), primo quoque tempore dato, ubi primum opportunum* (*Sall.*); to seek an —, *occasionem quaerere or circumspicere*, to find an — for anything, *alcijs rei (faciendae) 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, praetermittere, dimittere*.

oppose, *v. tr.* *alqd alci (rei) obfiscere* (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), *obstistere* (= 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.); † *obluclari, † reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedit*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtricare inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondere*. **opposer**, *n.* see **OPPONENT**. **opposite**, *adj.* **1**, *adversus, oppositus, obiectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandriae*; — to, *e regione* (with gen. or dat., e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans, ultra* (see **BEYOND**, **OVER**); **2**, see **ADVERSE**, **CONTRARY**. **opposition**, *n.* **1**, = the act of opposing, *oppositio*, = difference, *repugnantia, discrepantia*; 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*, -i^{um}, pl. = the *Tory* —).

oppress, *v. tr.* *premère, opprimère, vexare, affligere*. **oppression**, *n. vexatio, injuria* (= injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see **TYRANNY**. **oppressive**, *adj. molestus* (= troublesome), *magnus* (= great), *iniustus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigoribus*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere alieno premi*; — government, *dominatus (-ūs) crudelis*. *Adv.* *molestè, graviter, inique*. **oppressor**, *n. qui dominatum crudelem 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, -es, f.* **optical**, *adj.* in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus oculorum*). **optician**, *n. optices gnarus*.

option, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas*, *potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see CHOICE. **optional**, adj., render by *aleis rei eligendae optionem alci dare, alci permittere arbitrium aleis 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 — *dis, hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*); *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = "even," e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *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 risusve*; hence with numerals it is = "— at most," e.g. four — five each, *quaterni quinqueve, sive, seu* (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 noverca*, be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae*); — not, *neve, neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut alone*), *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut*, either . . . —, *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobrogians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel ut coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Suppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "—" in double questions, see WHETHER.

oracle, n. *oraculum* (in gen.), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in gen. = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question), to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere*; to pronounce anything as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petere* (from someone, *ab alqo*); 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 alqo 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, *aedes sacra*.

orb, n. *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, adj. *in orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, n. in astronomy, *orbis*, -is, m., or less exactly *cursor*, -us, *circulus, ambitus*, -us, comb. *circulus et orbis*.

orchard, n. *pomarium*.

orchestra, n. 1, = the place, *suggestus* (-us) *canentium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

orchid, n. *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain, v.tr. 1, see DECREE, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, INSTITUTE; 2, *in sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, n. see DECREE, EDICT, RULE. **ordination**, n. *itus quo alqs in sacerdotum numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

ordeal, n. 1, **judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); 2, fig. by circumloc., one who has passed through many —s, *multis periculis spectatus*, see PROOF.

order, I. n. 1, *ordo*, -inis, m.; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in —, *disponere, 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, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*, to live according to —, *vitae 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 severo disciplinâ coercere, alqm in officio continere* (in submission); 2, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus, -tris, n.*; the Doric —, *columnae Doricae*; see CLASS, KIND, RANK; 3, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*), = fraternity, *collegium*, an — of knights, *ordo equestris*; 4, = command, *jussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military —), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= — of Parliament), *praeceptum* (= 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 *quâ* 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(s)â*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumener mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pubulanti caus(s)â 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, praecribere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edictare ut* (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in aliquid locum inducere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (caenā) alci imperare*; he —ed his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus 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*. **ordinnance**, 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, *caut.* **ordinarily**, adv *ferme, jere*.

ordnance, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

ordure, n. *stercus, -ōris*, 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, *animalia, -um*, or *nascencia, -um*, = disease, *vitium naturae*, or *insitum*), see **NATURAL**. Adv *naturali, 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 legis 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 *compositus, -is* (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (= nature), *figura, formi* (= form), comb *natura ac figura*.

orgies, n *bacchanalia, -um*. see **REVELRY**.

Orient, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST, EASTERN**.

orifice, n see **HOLE**.

origia, n *origo, ortus, -ūs, fons, -antis*, m (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *causa(s), 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, *causa(s)*, meaning, *significatio*; *primigenitus*, ante and post class.), *pridivus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); 2, = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsum*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipse 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 *idéa*). **originality**, n. *render* in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (= natural

talent); see **ORIGINAL, I. originata, 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 accepisse ab alqd*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

orisons, n *præces, -um, f*.

ornament, **I.** n. *decus, -ōris*, n (= adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus, -us* (= ornaments in gen., then of speech, *offerre 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*; Coriuth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est*, to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci* or *alci rei decori* or *ornamento esse*, *decus offerre alci* or *alci rei*. **II.** v tr (*ex*)*ornare, decorare*, see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj, *render* by verbs **ornate**, adj (*per*)*ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et laetum, or genus orationis pictum et expositum*. Adv *ornate*.

ornithology, n *by ares, -um, f* (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

orphan, **I.** n. *orbus*, *seim orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (obit) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbati parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphanothrophium* (Jet). **II.** adj. *orbus, orbatus*, *parentibus orbatus* (= bereft of parents).

orthodox, adj. *orthodorus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, leges Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **ortho doxy**, n *orthodoria* (Eccl.), *in Christianam legem studium*.

orthoepy, n *vera loquendi ratio*.

orthography, n *recte scribendi scientia* (= knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

oscillate, v intr 1, *lit. agitari*; 2, fig. see **DOUBT, HESITATE**. **oscillation**, n. 1, *agitatio*; 2, *dubitatio*.

osier, **I.** n. *vimen*. **II.** adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

osseous, adj. *osaeus* (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, fiele, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentatious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *gloriosae*.

ostler, n. *agrus*; see **GROOM**.

ostracism, n. *testarium suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

ostrich, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

other, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *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, reliquus*, = the — (*alteri* 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 fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see **ELSE**.

otter, n. *lutra* (lyt., Plin.).

ottoman, n. *lectus*; see **COUCH**.

ought, v.aux. *debere*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — to be practised; *parendum 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 gerere*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *debere* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see **MUST**, **OBLIGE**.

ounce, n. *uncia*; half —, *semuncia*; two —s, *sextans*; three —s, *triens*; four —s, *quadrans*; five —s, *quincunx*; six —s, *semitis*; seven —s, *septunx*; eight —s, *bes*; nine —s, *dodrans*; ten —s, *denarius*; eleven —s, *deunx*; twelve —s, *as*.

our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostrī* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= — countrymen); — Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrā* (or *nostrī*) *causa* (s), *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, *nostras*. **ourselves**, pron. see **WE**, **SELF**.

ousel, n. *merula*.

out, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or —wards may be also rendered by *foris*, *foras*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe —, *expirare, respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco, vinculo carceris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risum* (or *cuchinnos*) *effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *ex* (e.g. *excoquitur*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, (*ex*)*pandere*. II. (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *e* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; *ex urbe, e viti*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *effugere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = —side of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; *so extra limen, ordinem, noxam, tell jactum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e, ex, a, ab*, also *propter* and *proae* (e.g. — of fear, *proae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *aut 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 exanimatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*.

outbid, v.tr. *Uollatione 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 alqm*.

outer, adj. *exterus* (*exterius nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.; so *externa, -orum*, = outer things, opp. *intiora*); 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, ex(s)ul* (= exile). II. v.tr. *proscribere, aqua 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, oris, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

outline, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *tu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the —s of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut 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 superesse*.

outlook, n. 1, to have an — of a place, *ad, in or inter alqd spectare*; 2, to be on the —, *omnia circumspicere*; 3, fig. *spes* (e.g. *bona* = good —, *nulla* = poor —).

outlying, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa alqm locum sunt*.

outnumber, v.tr. *numero* (numeri) or *computatione superare, multitudo 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, alqm injuriā afficere, probis conscire*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*; see **MONSTROUS**. Adv. *indigne, immoderate*.

outride, v.tr. *equitando alqm superare*. **outriders**, n. *qui alci equitando praecunt* or *alqm equitando deducunt*.

outright, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, v.tr. *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere*.

outsail, v.tr. *navigando superare alqm*.

outset, n. *initium*; see **BEGINNING**.

outside, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, use —, *externa, -orum, superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aquae, testudinum, corporum*), *forma, species*

= show; lit. and fig.). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, oris* (with verbs of rest, *foras*, with verbs of motion); on the —, *extrinsecus*.

outskirts, n. see **SUBURB**.

outspoken, adj. see **FRANK**.

outspread, adj. *passus*, with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands (in entirety), *supplicibus manibus*.

outstanding, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum*; see **DEBT**.

outstrip, v.tr. 1, *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere, alqm † praevertere*, 2, fig. see **EXCEL**.

outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.

outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertere*.

outward, **I.** adj. *exterius, externus*, an — show, *species*. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad externas nationes destinata*, see **OUTSIDE**, **II.**

outweigh, v.tr. *graviores esse alqd re* (lit.); *vincere* (fig. of opinions). Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum milibus 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. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig to receive an —, *magnus clamoribus excipere*.

oven, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clubānus* (= small portable —).

over, **I.** adv. *super, supra*; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, reliquum (reli-) esse*; = to be done with, *actum esse de alqo or alqd re*; when the battle was —, *confecto proelio*, — and — again, *etiam atque etiam*, — much, *praefer 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* (cen-) — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, terrere, coercere, comprimere*.

overbalance, v.tr. *praeponderare*, see **OUTWEIGH**.

overbear, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimere, coercere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

overboard, adj. to throw anything —, *alqjs rei iacturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excedere*.

overbilled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.

overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.

overburdened, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

overcast, adj. †(ob)nubilus (of the sky).

overcharge, v.tr. 1, = to put too high a price, *nimio vendere*; 2, = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino oblique onerare*.

overcoat, n. *amiculum*; see **CLOAK**.

overcome, v.tr. (de)vincere, superare, profigere; not to be —, *inezpuabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabile, 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 *conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.

overdrink, v.intr. *vinum se obruere*.

overdrive, v.tr. (de)fatigare.

overdue, adj. *pecunia quam alqs jam solvere debuit*.

overeat, v.reflex. *heluare* (= to be gluttonous).

overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.

overflow, **I.** n. *inundatio fluminis, (ool) luvio*; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffuit, flumen alveum excedit*. **II.** v.tr. *inundare*, the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*. **III.** v.intr. 1, *effundi, † inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exundat*; 2, fig. *alqd re abundare, suppeditare, redundare*.

overgrow, v.intr. 1, see **OUTGROW**, 2, to be —n with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obsitum esse*.

overhang, v.intr. *imminere, impendere*.

overhasty, adj. *praepropereus*. Adv. *praepropere*.

overhaul, v.tr. see **EXAMINE**, **INSPECT**.

overhead, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see **OVER**, **I.**

overhear, v.tr. *excipere, subaudire*.

overheat, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, adj. *laetitud affectus or ex(s)ultans*.

overland, adj. *terra* (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, *negotus obrutum esse*, see **OVERCHARGE**.

overlong, adj. *praelongus*.

overlook, v.tr. 1, = to oversee, *servare, observare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praeesse alci or alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirere in alqd, scrutari, inspicere alqd* (= to examine thoroughly), 2, = to command a view of, *alci rei imminere, alqd prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*); 3, = to pardon, *alci rei or alqjs alci rei veniam dare or condonare*, *alci rei or alci alqd ignoscere, co(n)nuere 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, -odis, m.* and *f.*, *curator, praeses, -idis, m.* and *f.*, *praefectus, exactor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator viarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

overmuch, **I.** adj. *nimius*. **II.** adv. *nimis, nimium*.

overnight, adv. *resperii* (= in the evening).

overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

overpeopled, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. *tantia erat multitudo hominum quantus victus non suppeditabat*).

overplus, n. see **SURPLUS**.

overpower, v.tr. *opprimere, frangere, profigare, vincere, debellare*. **overpowering**, adj. see **OVERWHELMING**.

overprize, v.tr. *pluris quam par est aestimare*.

overrate, v.tr. *nimum alci rei tribuere*; to — oneself, *immodicum sui esse aestimatorem*.

overreach, v.tr. *circumvenire, circumscribere, fraude capere alqm*; see **CHEAT**.

overripe, adj. *qui jam maturitatem excessit*.

overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, *(de)vincere*. **overruling Providence**, n. *Providentia omnia administrans or gubernans*.

overrun, v.tr. 1, = to outrun, *cursum praeterire*; 2, = to swarm over, *(per)vagari*; 3, to be — with (of plants), *alqd re obsitum 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*, † *inumbare alqd*; 2, fig. *alci rei officere*.

overshoes, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.

overshoot, v.tr. *jactu or sagittâ scopum transgredi*; to — oneself, *consilio labi*.

oversight, n. *error, erratum, incuria*; — of a business, *curatio, procuratio, cura*.

overaleep, v.intr. *diutius dormire*.

overspread, v.tr. 1, *obducere, inducere*; see **OVERLAY**; 2, see **OVERRUN**, 2

overstrain, v.tr. *vimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*

overt, adj. *apertus, manifestus*.

overtake, v.tr. *assequi, consequi*; = to surprise, *opprimere, deprehendere alqm, supervenire alci*. **overtaken**, adj. *praeventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimus*.

overtask, v.tr. *maius justo pensum alci injungere*.

overtax, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*

overthrow, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down, *profigare, deſicere*; 2, = to demolish, *diruere, subvertere, demoliri*; 3, = to defeat, *(de)vincere, prosternere, opprimere*. II. n. *clades, -is, strages, -is*.

overtop, v.tr. *eminere, † supereminere*.

overture, n. I. *condiciones ad alqd agendum propositae*; — of peace, *pacis condiciones*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre or proponere*; 2, to in opera, *(dramatis musici) exordium*.

overturn, v.tr. *evertere, subvertere alqd*.

overvalue, v.tr. *nimis magni aestimare*.

overweening, adj. *superbus*; see **PROUD**.

overwhelm, v.tr. *obruere, opprimere, demergere, (sub)mergere*. **overwhelmed**, part. *obrutus, mergus, demersus, submersus*; — with grief, *dolore or tristitiâ 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, *aere alieno demersum or obrutum esse*; to — anyone a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alci debere* (lit.), *multa alci debere* (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, *per te stetit quominus or tibi alqd acceptum refero*, or by *propter* with accus. or *alci*s beneficio. **owing**, adj. see **DUE**.

owl, n. *ulula, noctua, strix, -gis, f., bubo*; 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, suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsum (or sua ipsius) manu scriptum erat, ipse scripserat*). I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi, huc oculis egomet vidi* (Com.); I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *mei culpa*; 2, = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with genit., in other writers also with dat.), *peculius* (of what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (= relating to one's family or home), comb. *domesticus et privatus* (e.g. *domesticae et privatae res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicae*), *privus* (= belonging to any one individual); my, your — people, servants, *mei, tui*, etc.; he has taken from us every thing that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria*. II. v.ti. 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), *manipulum* (= right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

ox, n. *bos, bovis*, m. and f.; a young —, *juvenus*; a driver of —en, *hubulcus*. **oxherd**, n. *armenarius*.

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 —, *tardè, lente*; see **STEP**. II. v.intr. *gradi* (= to walk with an equal and bold step), *vadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere, ingredi, ambulare, spatium* (= to walk about), see **MARCH**, **WALK**. III. v.tr. *passibus metiri alqd*. **pacer**, n. perhaps *Asturco* (= an Asturian horse).

pacifio, adj. by *paci*s (e.g. — propositions, *paciis condiciones*), *pacificus*, † *pacificus*; see **PEACEABLE**. **pacification**, n. *pacificatio, compositio, paz*. **pacificator**, n. *pacificator, pacis auctor* (Liv.), *paciis 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 — up, *vasa conclamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*, to — together, *colligere* (= to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas*, *vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (= to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*, household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (= to — closely), to — together in bundles or bales, in *fasciculos*, in *fascos* colligare; to — into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare*, (*co*)*artare*, *complere* (= to fill), 2, to — a jury, a meeting, etc., *suos inter iudices coetum introducere*, etc. **II.** n. 1, = bundle, *fasciculus*, *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, — of cards, *chartae*; 2, = a crowd, (*magna*) *frequentia* (*hominum*), = a mob, *turba*, *grex*, *gregis*, m.; see CROWD. 3, of dogs, *canes*, -um. **pack-asa**, n. *ascinus* (*titellarius* (lit.), *homo titellarius* (fig. of men, -drudge). **pack-horse**, n. *equus titellarius*. **pack-saddle**, n. *titellae*. **pack-thread**, n. *linea*. **package**, n. *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, *fasciculus*, see PARCEL, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. **packer**, n. *qui alius res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, n. *fasciculus*, = a ship, *navis*, see PARCEL.

paot, n. *paotio*, *paotum* (= agreement entered into between two litigant parties, *paotio*, — the act, *paotum*, = 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. *træcan*.

pagan, adj. *paganus* (Eccl.).

page, n. *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regius*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regni cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer paedagogianus* (Imperial Rome).

page, n. of a book, *pagina*.

pageant, n. *spectaculum* (= show), *pompius* (= procession), *apparatus magnificus* (= great preparations at public processions, etc.) **pageantry**, n. see above.

pagoda, n. *templum* or *uules*, -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 —, *cruciatus*, -us (of body and mind), to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovere*, *excitare* or *incutere*, to anyone, *alici*). **II.** v. tr. *alqm cruciare* or *dolore afficere* (lit. and fig.). **III.** v. intr. *dolere*, see above. **painful**, adj. *vehemens* (= causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (= serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (= heart-felt, e.g. death), — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocumque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet* (ante class.). Adv. *vehementer*, *graviter*, *acere*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*. **painless**, adj. *sine dolore*, *doloris cæpta*, *doloris vacuus*, *vacuus* or *cærens*. Adv. by adj. **painlessness**, n. *indolentia*, or by circumloc. *doloris vacans* or *cærens*, *non* or *nihil dolere* (e.g. — is, according to Epicurus, the

highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere*, or *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem*, Cic.). **pains**, n. = toil, *opera* (of one's own), *virium contentio* (= exertion of power), *labor*, comb. *opera et labor* (see LABOUR), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, = absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.; then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble), *studium* (= zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *aequissime*, *vix* (= hardly), with great —, *multâ operâ*, *magno labore*, *multo labore et sudore*, *multo negotio*, with all possible —, *omni virium contentione*, *omni ope atque operâ*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great —, *jule et operâ*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*, to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare*, *niti*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *ut*, etc.; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque opera* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *ut*, etc., *eniti et contendere*, *ut*, etc., *eniti et efficere*, *ut*, etc., see TOIL, TROUBLE, ANXIETY. **painstaking**, adj. *operosus*; see LABORIOUS, INDUSTRIOUS.

paint, **I.** v. tr. 1, *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr.), = to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe, *effingere* (= to portray, with the pencil), to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*, to — anyone's likeness, *alqm pingere*; to — anyone's likeness with a striking resemblance, *reiam alius imaginem reddere*, to — anything in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*, 2, = to besmear with colour, *illincere alqd alqi re*, *sublinere alqd alqi re* (= to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqi re* or *alci rei* (e.g. *parietes minuo*, = to — the walls red), with different colours, *coloribus* (*varietate*) *distingere*, to — blue, *colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*, all the Britons — their bodies with wood, *omnes v. Britannii vitro inficiunt*, to — white (to whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polare albo* (e.g. *pillars*, *columnas*); to — the face, *facere*. **II.** n. *pigmentum*, *color*, *fuscus* = cosmetic, see COLOR. **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.). **pair** (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos* [*scyphos*] *habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a — [of glasses]; I want this —); *utriusque* (= this —, the — mentioned); see COUPLE, BRACE. **II.** v. tr. (*con*)*jungere*. **III.** v. intr. *jungi*, *conjungi*, (*con*)*jugere*, *coire* (= to copulate).

palace, n. *domus*, -us, *regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *domus*, -us, f. (house in gen., very often sufficient in the context).

palate, n. *palatum*, a fine —, *subtile palatum*, *doctum* et *eruditum palatum*, a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit et 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.).

palatinate, n. * *palatinatus*.

palaver, n. *negus*; see NONSENSE.

pale, **I.** adj. *pallidus*, *luridus* (= 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.* *palescere*; see above; to — before, *alqd re* or *ab alqd vinct.*

palescence, *n.* *pallor*, *pallidus* color, *macula alba* (= a white spot).

pale, **paling**, **I.** *n.* *palus*, *-udis*, *f.* (in gen.), *sudes*, *-is*, *f.* (= a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes*, *-itis*, *m.* (= stem of a tree used as a stake), *vallus* (= pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., *palisade*); see STAKE, POST. **II.** *v.tr.* *ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see SURROUND. **palisade**, *n.* *vallum*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallo munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*. **palisading**, *n.* *vallum*, *valli*; see PALE.

palette, *n.* *patella* or *discus colorum*.

palfrey, *n.* *equus* or *caballus*.

palimpsest, *n.* *palimpsestus*.

palinode, *n.* *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).

pall, *n.* 1, *pallium*; see MANTLE; 2, = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involutum feretri*.

pall, *v.intr.*, to — upon anyone, *alqm alcjs rei tædet*.

palladium, *n.* *palladium*.

pallet, *n.* = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

pallassé, *n.* *lectus stramenticius*.

pallete, *v.tr.* *alqd excusare*, *extenuare*, to — anything with, *præterendere alqd alcjs rei*, *tegere* or *oculare alqd alqd re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegere alqd* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (= to hide under pretence, Cæs.); see EXCUSE. **paliation**, *n.* use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusavit*).

pallid, *adj.* see PALE.

palm, **I.** *n.* 1, *palma*; see HAND; 2, a plant, *palma* (= — tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to present the — to anyone (as token of victory), *dare alcjs palmam*; adorned with —, *palmatus*. **II.** *v.tr.* to — off upon anyone, *centonem alcjs arcire* (Com.), *imponere alcjs* (absolute), *alqd alqd supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi deduit*; see IMPOSE. **palmary**, *adj.* *palmaris*. **palmer**, *n.* see PILGRIM. **palministry**, *n.* either use *χειρομαρτεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, *adj.* *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

palpable, *adj.* 1, *lit.* *quod sentire possumus*, *ad spectabilis* (= visible), *tractabilis* (= that may be touched); see PERCEPTIBLE; *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur*; 2, *fig.* *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (= manifest), *evidens* (= evident), *apertus* (= open, clear), *comb. apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*). Adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*.

palpitate, *v.intr.* *palpitare*; see BEAT.

palpitation, *n.* *palpitatio* (Plin.).

palsy, *n.* see PARALYSIS.

paltry, *adj.* *vilis*; see PETTY.

pamper, *v.tr.* *alcjs nimis indulgere*; see FEED, GLUT, INDULGE.

pamphlet, *n.* *libellus*. **pamphleteer**, *n.* *libellorum scriptor*.

pan, *n.* *sartago* (Plin.), *patina*, *patella*; see DISH. **pancake**, *n.* *laganum* or *placenta*.

panacea, *n.* *lit.* *panchrestum medicamentum* (lit. in Plin., fig. in Cic.); *panacea* (= a plant, the heal-all).

pandects, *n.* *pandectas* (Imperial Rome).

pander, **I.** *n.* *leno*. **II.** *v.intr.* to — to, 1, *lit.* *lenocinari*; 2, *fig.* *alcjs inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see FLATTER.

pane, *n.* *vitreum quadratum* (square).

panegyric, *n.* *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcjs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, 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) *tympantum* (= square — of a door), *abacus* (in wainscoting), *intertignium*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *†laquear*.

pang, *n.* *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see STING, ANGUISH, AGONY.

panio, *n.* *pavor*, *terror*.

pannier, *n.* *chitellae*.

panoply, *n.* see ARMOUR.

panorama, *n.* perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also PROSPECT.

pant, *v.intr.* of the heart; see PALPITATE, BEAT; to — for breath, *aegre ducere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, *fig.* *sutire*, *concupiscere alqd*. **panting**, *n.* *anhelitus*, *-ūs*.

pantaloon, *n.* perhaps *sannio*, *scurra*, *m.*

pantheism, *n.* *ratio eorum qui deum in universis rerum naturā situm esse putant*. **pantheist**, *n.* *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

panther, *n.* *panthēra* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

pantomime, *n.* *mimus*, *pantomimus* (Suet.).

pantry, *n.* *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

pap, *n.* 1, *papilla*, *uber*, *-ēris*, *n.*; see BREAST; 2, = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulticula* (= gruel) (Plin.).

papa, *n.* *pater*; see FATHER.

papacy, *n.* **papatus* (= dignity of the Pope).

papal, *adj.* **papalis*. **papist**, *n.* *sacra 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*, *litterae*, *epistolae* (*epistol*-), *libelli*, *tabellae*; public —s, *tabulae publicae*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publica*; — hanging, *tapete*, *-is* (*tapetum*, = tapestry); = newspaper, *acta* (*diurna*), *-orum*. **II.** *v.tr.* to — a room, *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** *adj.* *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, *n.* *qui conclavium parietes tapetibus ornat*.

papyrus, *n.* *papyrus*, *f.* (*papyrus*).

par, *n.* (in gen.) see EQUALITY (in commerce) by *aequalis*; — of exchange, *viciissitudinis rei argentariae aequales*, *pecuniae permutandae pretium aequale*.

parable, *n.* *parabōla* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *trā(n)s)latio*, *similitudo*; see ALLEGORY, SIMILE. **paraboliical**, *adj.* *per similitudinem*, or *trā(n)s)lationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

parade, **I.** *n.* 1, in military affairs, *decurrus*, *-ūs*, *decurio*; 2, = show, *otentatio*, *apparatus*, *-ūs*; see SHOW, DISPLAY. **II.** *v.intr.* (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** *v.tr.* *otentare*; see DISPLAY.

paradigm, *n.* in Gram., *paradigma*.

Paradise, *n.* 1, *paradysus* (Eccl.); 2, = a

very delightful spot, *locus amoenissimus*; **3**, = the blissful seat after death, *sedes* (-is, f.) *beatiorum*.

paradox, *n. quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the pl. *quae sunt admirabilia*, etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia* *quaedam*, in pl. *paradoxa*. **paradoxical**, *adj.* see above.

paragon, *n. specimen*; see **PATTERN**.

paragraph, *n. caput* (= section).

parallel, **I.** *adj.* **1**, *parallelus*; **2**, *fig. (con-)similis*; **a** — passage, *locus congruens verbis et sententis*. **II.** *n.* **1**, *linea parallela*, **2**, *fig., perhaps similitudo*; to draw **a** —, *alqd cum alqre conferre*; see **COMPARE**, **COMPARISON**. **III.** *v. tr.* *alqd cum alqre re aequare, comparare, conferre*; see **COMPARE**. **parallelogram**, *n. *parallelogrammon*.

paralogism, *n.* (in logic) *falsa ratio*; to make **a** —, *vitiose concludere*, see **SOPHISM**.

paralysis, *n.* **1**, *paralysis* (Plin.), in pure Latin *nervorum remissio*; **2**, *fig. perhaps by impotens, invalidus*; see **POWERLESS**. **paralytic**, *adj.* *paralyticus* (Plin.) **paralyse**, *v. tr.* **1**, *lit. pede (manu, etc.) captum or debilem esse (to be —d)*; see **LAME**; **2**, *fig. invalidum reddere, affligere, percellere* (Cels.).

paramount, *adj.* and *n.* see **CHIEF**, **SUPERIOR**.

paramour, *n.* see **LOVER**, **MISTRESS**.

parapet, *n.* *pluteus, lorica* (milit. term).

paraphernalia, *n.* *apparatus, -ūs*, see **DRESS**, **ORNAMENT**.

paraphrase, **I.** *n.* *circutio, circuitus, -ūs, eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), *paraphrasis, -is, f.* (Quint.) **II.** *v. tr.* and *intr.* *pluribus alqd exponere et explicare* (Cic., Quint.), *pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum alqd enuntiare* (Suet.), *circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.).

parasite, *n.* **1**, *parasitus, fem. parasita* (= a trencher friend), *assec(u)la, parasitaster* (= a wretched —), **2**, = a plant, *planta parasitica*. **parasitic, parasitical**, *adj.* *parasiticus* (*παράσιτος*). **parasitism**, *n.* *parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Com.).

parasol, *n.* *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum*.

parboiled, *adj.* *semicoctus* (Plin.).

parcel, **I.** *n.* **1**, see **PART**, **PORTION**; **2**, see **QUANTITY**, **MASS**; **3**, = package, *fiscus, -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), *dividère, distribuere, metiri* (= to measure), see **DIVIDE**.

paroh, **I.** *v. tr.* (*ex*)*siccare, arcescere, torrefacere, (ex)uere*. **II.** *v. intr.* (*ex*)*siccari, succedere, arcesci, arcescere* (the latter two = to become dry); see **BURN**, **DRY**. **parched**, *adj.* *aridus*, see **DRY**.

parohment, *n.* *membrana*.

pardon, **I.** *v. tr.* *ignoscere alicui rei or alicui alqd, veniam alicui rei dare alicui*; to — an oath, *iuramentum gratum alicui facere, solvere alqm sacramento* (= 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 tributi*); to ask —, *remissionem petere, veniam praeteritorum precari*; see **FORGIVE**, **INDULGENCE**, **OVERLOOK**. **pardonable**, *adj.* *excusabilis, cui alqd veniam dari potest*.

pare, *v. tr.* (*de*)*secare, ressecare, 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, -eris, n.*; see **EXTRACTION**, **BIRTH**. **parental**, *adj.*, by the genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*. **Adv.** *parentum more*. **parentless**, *adj.* *orbatus or orbis* (*parentibus*).

parenthesis, *n.* *interpositio, interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci παράθεσιν vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus intervenit, Quint.*); to put anything in —, *alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere*. **parenthetical**, *adj.* **a** — remark, *verba (orationi) interposita*.

parhelion, *n.* *parelion, 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.), *sacrum (sep-) venationis* (Var.) or perhaps *sacrum* alone (= enclosure), **2**, *horti* (= gardens), *viridarium* (= garden planted with trees).

parley, **I.** *v. intr.* *colloqui alqd cum alqo, gen. colloqui de alqre* (= to speak with another about anything), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqre, communicare cum alqo de alqre* (= to communicate about anything), appropriately *agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqre* (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), *coram conferre alqd*; (in a military sense), to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum or legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendae mittere*. **II.** *n.* *colloquium, sermo*.

parliament, *n.* (in England) *senatus, -ūs*; to convoke the —, *senatum convocare or cogere*; an act of —, *senatus consultum*, house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*. **parliamentary**, *adj.* *senatorius, quod ad senatum pertinet*.

parlour, *n.* see **Room**.

paroecial, *adj.* * *paroecialis*; see **PARISH**.

parody, **I.** *n.* (of a poem) *poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta, or Greek παράodia*. **II.** *v. tr.* (a poem) *poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere*.

parole, *n.* (in military affairs) *fides (data)*; see **WORD**.

paroxysm, *n.* **1**, *febris accessio* (Cels.), or accessus, -ūs, **2**, *fig. vis or impetus, or by part* (e.g. *ira impulsus*, = under **a** — of anger).

parricide, *n.* **1**, *parricida, m. and f.*, the person (*parentis sui*); **2**, the act, *parricidium*. **parricidal**, *adj.* see **MURDEROUS**.

parrot, *n.* *psittacus*.

parry, *v. tr.* and *intr.* **1**, in fencing, to — **a** thrust or stroke, *ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cavere*; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, *ad alqis conatum scutum tollere*; to — and strike again, *cavere et repellere*; —ing, *ictus propulsatio*; **2**, *fig.* to — **a** evil blow, etc., *amovere* (= to avert), *depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, defendere* (= to ward

off), *depreca-i* (lit. by entreaties); see FENCE, AVOID.

parse, v. tr. *sententiam* or *locum quasi in membra discernere*; to — words, *quae sint singula verba explicare*. **parsing**, n. use. verb.

parsimonious, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in anything, Plin.), *restrictus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax*, *restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see MEAN. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.), *restricte*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia alajs rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenacitas* (= being close, never coming out with anything, Liv.), *malignitas* (= niggardliness); see MEANNESS.

parsley, n. *apium*, *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (Plin.).

parsnip, n. **pastināca* (Plin.).

parson, n. **presbyter*, **clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyterii*.

part, I. n. *pars*, *membrum* (= limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (= important passage, point in a science, treatise); the middle, furthest, lowest, highest — of anything is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself (e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*, the highest — of the mountain, *mons summus*); for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (= in most cases, as regards time); in two, three —s, etc., *bisariam*, *trifarum*, *bipartito*, *tripartito*, etc.; the greater —, *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. *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), *quā . . . quā* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for parts 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 alajs rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alajs rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alajs rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem in alqd re habere* (in some good act), *alajs rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alajs rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alajs rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), *in partem alajs rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnae*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything); to have no — in anything, *alajs rei expertem esse*, *partem alajs rei non habere*; to allow anyone to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adducere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, partly, *per partes*, *particulatim* (mostly post class.); *curatim* (= in places, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carpitur partes* (i.e. partly and in different lots), *seu universi* (convenire) *maient*, 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*, *nonnulli partes* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summus sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulli partes propter terrarem in oppidum compulsi*); *is* takes one's — with one, or to take — with one, *in alajs partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendere*, *pro alajs salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against anyone, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm*; to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alqm or alajs partes*, *alqs personam tuari*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqo* (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 *alqs verba*, *alqs nomine*, in anyone's name; see NAME); a — (music), *modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *ad regione*, *hic*; good —s; see ABILITY, SPEECH. II. v. tr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see DIVIDE, SEPARATE. III. v. intr. *digredi*, *discedere*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, -us, *discessus*, -us. **partly**, adv. *partim*, (alqd) *ex parte*; see PART, I.

partake, v. tr., to — of, *participem esse alajs rei*; of food, see EAT; also PART, I. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alajs rei*, *affinis alajs rei* or *alci rei*; fem. *socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alajs rei*, *affinis alajs rei* or *alci rei*.

parterre, n. perhaps *area floribus consita*.

parthenon, n. *Parthenon* (Plin.).

partial, adj. I. *alterius partis studiosus*, *cupidus* (= acting under the influence of one's passion), *ad gratiam factus* (= what is done to insinuate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2. = partly, *ex (alqd) parte*; see PARTLY. Adv. *cupide*, *inique*, *ex (alqi) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratus* (= 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 *particeps alajs rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *ejusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*; in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *consors*, *socius alajs rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius s. elerus*), *affinis alajs rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinori*, *nozus*, *culpae*), *compos alajs rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the opusculum, praise), *alajs rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *compositem fieri alajs rei*; to — in a crime, *se obstringere alqd re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alajs rei* (= joint — in, e.g. *belli*). **participator**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *consors*; see PARTICIPATE.

participle, n. *participium* (Gram.).

particle, n. I. *particula* (in gen.), *frustum* (= a little bit of food, otherwise rare); 2. in gram., **particula*.

particoloured, adj. *vernicolor*, *varius*.

particular, adj. *separatus*; everyone has his own — place and his own table, *separatas singulas sedes et sua utrique mensa* (Tac.); = peculiar to anyone, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *proprie* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others), *particularis* (when one thing is to

be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind, *singularis* (= single, isolated, excellent), *præcipuus* (= 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. **particularis**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *remp ordire, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n., *diligentia*. **particularize**, v. tr. *enumerare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (= to mention several persons by name). **particularly**, adv., *per quod curae* or *cordi est*; *gravis* (= important), or with the advs. *sedula* (= assiduously), *studiosus* (= with zeal), *diligenter* (= with care), *cupide* (= eagerly), *impense* (= urgently), *vehementer* (= vehemently, very much), *maxime* (= with all one's mind), *præsertim, præcipue* (= especially), *maxime* (= chiefly), *in primis* (= above all), *etiam atque etiam* (= over and over), also *vehementer etiam atque atque*, to court anyone's friendship most —, *cupidiſſime alius amicitiam appellere*.

partisan, n. *homo alius studiosus, fautor*
partisaniship, n. *studium, favor*.

partisan, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

partition, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries, ædis*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerius* (intergerius, Plin., = common wall between neighbouring houses), *septum* (sep., = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the —s in an aviary).

partitive, adj. in Gram., *partitivus*.

partner, n. 1, lit., by verbs, see PARTAKER, ASSOCIATE; 2, in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense); 3, in marriage, *coniunx*, *jugis*, m. and f.; see HUSBAND, WIFE. **partnership**, n. *consortio* (rare), *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic.), *socii* (= persons associated together); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with anyone, *aliqui sibi socium adiungere*.

partridge, n. *perdix*.

parturition, n. *partus, -ia*.

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 —, *aliojs partis* or *partem esse*, *aliojs partes sequi*, *aliojs sectam sequi*, *cum aliquo facere*, *ubi* or *cum aliquo stare*, *aliojs rebus studere* or *facere*, *aliojs esse studiosum*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum (alijs) partes facere*; to get anyone over to one's own —, *aliqui in suas partes trahere, ducere*, to divide into two parties, *in duas partes discidere, 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, *aliquos* (= a few, in an indefinite sense), *complices* (= a large number); a large —, *copula*, *multitudo*, also by *alii* — *alii*; pleasure —, into the country, by *recorrere*; on the water, by *navigare*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum alijs*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (= who joins), *comes* (= companion); to be one of the — invited by anyone, to go with a — somewhere, *aliojs comitem se addere* or *adiungere*; a card —, *lucus*, *dis* (= game); see

CAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

parvenu, n. *novus homo*.

paschal, adj. *paschalis* (Becl.).

passa, n., *satrapes*, -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, Plaut.); a — upon anyone's voluntnousness, *versus in aliojs cupiditatem facti*.

pass, I, v. intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire* or *venire per aliquod locum* (= to — through a place), *aliquod locum intrare* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, invehi* (= to be imported, of things), *aliquo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, evehi* (= to be transported away from a place, of things), *aliquod locum transcendere* or *superare* (= to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); to — through the gate, *portam exire* (in going out), *portam introire* (in going in), to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *transire* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen transire*, not to allow anyone to —, *aliqui aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *aliqui egressione prohibere*, *aliqui egressu arce* (in going out), not to allow anyone to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu aliqui prohibere*; see Go, etc.; 2, to — into possession of, see GET; 3, of the time, *transire, praeterire* (= to — by), *abire* (= to go away), *circumagere, se circumagere* (= to come round), *exire, praeterire* (= to elapse); the time —es quickly, *tempus fugit, aetas volat*; 4, *perferri* (= to be carried, of a law); see EXACT; 5, = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (of what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *aliquid non plane improbare* (= not to disapprove altogether), *aliquid ferre* (= to bear); see ALLOW, PERMIT, 6, = to be considered, *haberi aliquem* or *pro aliquo* (the latter if we consider anyone to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); 7, = to come to —, *accidere*; see HAPPEN, 8, in fencing, *aliqui petere*; 9, as I —ed along, in —ing, in transitu, *transiens, praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-by; the two follow in a fig. sense only post-Aug. (e.g. Quint.), but *quasi praeteriens* in Cic.), *strictum* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also obiter); to mention in —ing, in *mentionem aliojs rei includere* (Liv.), 10, to — by, *praeterire* or *praetergredi*, a place, *aliqui locum*; *transire aliquod 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), *perundere, penetrare* (= to penetrate), *transire, vehi per bottom* (in a carriage, on board a vessel). II. v. tr. 1, = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi* *aliquid* or *extra aliquid* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire finis* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *aliojs res*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country, *terminos egredi*, fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; see SURPASS; 2, of time, *deperire, apere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam*, or *actatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere aliquid re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucunda sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conferre aliquid re* or *in aliquid re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere aliquid re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*); *estrahere aliquid re* (when we talk instead of act-

ing), *fullère alqd re*; to — whole days by the bedside, *totos dies juxta focum alius ignem agere*; to — the night, *pernoctare*; see SPEND; 3, to — an examination, *alci satisfacere*; (= to satisfy), *probari* (= to be considered competent, *clare* (= 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, *tra(j)ucere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the keyhole); to — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere*; 7, = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon anyone, *judicium facere de alqo* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon anyone, *alqm capitis damnare*; see SENTENCE; 8, to — a law, *decernere* (of the Senate), *legem esse jubere* (of the people); see ENACT. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see PASS, I. 3; 2, see DIE. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see PASS, I. 10; 2, see PASS OVER. — **off**, I. v.tr. to — anyone or anything on anyone for anyone or anything, *dicere* (= to say), *perhibere* (= to call), *ferre* (= to bring forward), *mentiri* (= to say falsely); to — anyone, report as being dead, *fulsum nuntium mortis alqis 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 jumã 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), *pergamus* (ad alqd). — **over**, I. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praeterire* with or without *silentio, relinquere*, comb. *praeterire ac relinquere, mittere, omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omito jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquio caedes; libidines praeteren*); to — over, that, etc., *ut omittam, quod, etc., ne dicam, quod, etc.*; — ing over all these circumstances, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; to be — ed over, *praeteriri* (in gen.), *repulsam ferre* or *accipere* (= to be rejected, in the election of an office); see NEGLECT. — **round**, v.intr. *tradere*. III. n. 1, = a narrow passage, *aditus, -us* (= access in gen.), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (= narrow —), *fauces, -ium* (= narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus, -us* (= woody mountain-pass, e.g. near Thermopylae, *Thermopylarum*); 2, see PASSAGE, ROAD; 3, = an order to —, *libellus, -us, qui alci aditum aperuit*; 4, = condition, *eo ventum est ut*; see CONDITION. **passable**, adj. 1, *pervius, tritus* (= much frequented); or *transitu facilis*; 2, = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocriter*. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, *transitus, -us, transitio, transvectio* (= transit of goods); *transgressio, transgressus, -us, tra(n)smissio, tra(n)smissus, -us, trajectio, trajectus, -us* (the subst. in -io 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 tantã pecuniã regis in Italiam trajectiendã*; = to grant a — to anyone, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines meos ire sati, 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, caput* (= chapter); bird of —, *avis advena*; see MIGRATORY. **passenger**, n. 1, on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); 2, after he has arrived, *hospes, -itis*. **passing**, n. 1, see PASSAGE; 2, in commerce, *permutatio* (= exchange), *venditio* (= sale). **passport**, n. by *facultas* (*alqis loci adeundi*) data. **password**, n. *testera* (= a token). **past**, I. 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 actarum oblivio*; 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. *praeterire* or *transire*, anything, *alqd*; the diving —, *praetervectio*; 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, *tempestatis*), *multare* (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 fortunã 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. **pastime**, n. *lulus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio, delectamentum* (rare).

passion, n. 1, = suffering, *perpassio, toleratio* (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* (lib., 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, vehemens animi impetus, -us*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines, -um*; without —, *aequo animo*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatos animi motus cohibere, cupiditates coercere, cupiditatibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione*

vacare, omni animi perturbatione liberum or *liberatum esse*; to act under the influence of —, *cupide agere*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferri*. **passionate**, adj. *cupidus* (= greedy, eager), *concitatus incitatus* (= excited), *impetens* (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. *irae, laetitiae*, then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *laetitiae, postulatam, vehemens, ardens, flagrans* (= eager, ardent), *iracundus, cerebrosus* (= hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alqjs rei* (= very much given to anything). Adv. *cupide, cupidissime* (= eagerly), *studiose* (= with zeal), *vehementer, ardent, studio flagrant* (= with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (= hastily), *effusae* or stronger *effusissime* (= beyond all bounds); to be — fond of anything, *alci rei effusè indulgère* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, conviving), *alqjs rei esse studiosissimum, magno alqjs rei studio teneri* (= to be a great admirer of anything), *alqd re maxime delectari* (= to be quite delighted in), to love anyone —, *effusissime alqm deligère* (as a friend, etc.)

passionateness, n. *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, *ira et studium*. **passionless**, adj. *cupiditatis expers, omni animi perturbatione vacuus or liber*. **passive**, adj. 1, by *pati* (e.g. *affectus*), *accipiendi et quasi patiendi vim habere* (= to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi*, Cic.) to remain —, *quiescere*, in anything, *alqd patienter ferre*, under an insult, *accepta injuria alci ignoscere*, one who remains —, *quietus*; 2, — verb. *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aul. Gell.), *paciendi 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 qui chartae glutinantur* (Plin.) II. v. tr. *furina glutinare*.

pastor, n. 1, see **SHEPHERD**, 2, * *pastor*; see **PREACHER**. **pastorship**, n. see **MINISTRY**. **pastoral**, I. adj. 1, *pastoralis, pastoricus*, 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, *artocretus* (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. *pascuum, locus pascuus* (in gen.), *ager pascuus* (= — land); common — land, *ager compascuus*. II. v. tr. *pascere* (lit. and fig.). III. v. intr. *pascum ire, pabulari* (= to graze), *pasci* (= to feed).

pat, I. n. *plaga lenis*. II. v. tr. perhaps *permulcere* (= to soothe, of patting a horse). III. adv. *in tempore, opportune*; see **FIT**, **CONVENIENCE**.

patch, I. n. *pannus*. II. v. tr. (re)sarcire, *pannum alci rei assuere*. **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 —, = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edictare* 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 alqjs rei facienda* or *vendenda*. 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, -ilis*, m. (= by-road), *callis*, m. and f. (= footpath through a wood, etc.); the — of life, *via vitae*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de via decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtutis operam dare*, to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in gen.) *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (= to lead to extra vagances) **pathless**, adj. *inicius*, see **WAY**, **PASSAGE**.

pathetic, **pathetical**, adj. *misericos* (= pitiful), *flebilis, maestus, tristis* (= sad). Adv. *flebiliter, maestè*. **pathos**, n. *maestitia, maeror, tristitia*; there was such — in his speech, *tantia maestitia iherat orationi*.

pathologist, n. *medicus qui valetudinis genera novit*. **pathology**, n. * *pathologia* (t t).

patience, n. *patientia, tolerantia* (= strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great), *aequus animus, aequitas animi* (= a quiet mind not disturbed by anything), to have — with anyone, *alqm and alqjs 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, *alqjs rei, placidus*, to be —, *exspectare, munere* (= 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 atque 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**.

patriotian, adj. and n. *patrius* (opp. *plabeius*), the —, *patrius*.

patrimony, n. *hereditas* (= inheritance), *patrimonium* (= inherited from the father).

patriot, n. *patriae or republicae amans, republicae amicus* (= who loves his own native country), *civis bonus* (= a good citizen in general); to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de republica sentire*. **patriotic**, adj. *patriae or republicae amans*. Adv. *patriae causis* (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), *republicae studium*, if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelustum est patriam amare, perituli paenarum satis*, to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de republica sentire*.

patriotic, adj. *patrium* or *quod ad patres pertinet*.

patrol, I. n. *circitores, circitores* (late). II. v. intr. *circumire stationes* (= to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire viglias* (= to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (= to go round the town).

patron, n. 1, = protector, *patrōnus, fautor, cultor, amator, praeses*, -idis, m. and f. (= guardian); — of the learned, *doctorum cultor* 2, = a

superior, as a feudal lord, *dominus feudī, or holder of church property, *patronus; — saint, *patronus*, -idis, m. **patronage**, n. = the system of patron and client, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *procuratorium*, to be under the —, *sub alicujus fide et clientela esse*. **patroness**, n. *patrona*. **patronise**, 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*, -ūs, *strepitus*, -ūs.

pattern, n. 1. = example, *exemplum*, *exemplar*, *specimen*, *documentum*, *proplasma*, -ātis, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, *exemplum proponere ad imitandum*; a — of excellence, *excellentias specimen*; 2. = sample, *exemplum*.

paucity, 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 atque et inter puncta intervalla, morae respirationesque delectant*, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (when anything stops for a while), *interpeditio* (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *interpeditinem scribendi facere*). II. v.intr. *moram facere* (= to make a delay), *interstare* (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc., Quint.); to — in anything, *moram facere in alqd re* (in paying, in solvendo), *intermittere alqd* (= to discontinue for a time), *alqd faciendi interpedinem facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur*; see **CEASE**, **INTERMIT**.

pave, v.tr. *lapide* or *sillice* (con)sternere or persternere (in gen.), *munitre* (= to make a road). **pavement**, n. *pavimentum*, † *strata viarum*, *via strata* (= paved road). **paving**, n. *stratura* (Suet.). **paving-stone**, n. *saxum quadratum*.

pavilion, n. *papilio* (= a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late); see **TENT**.

paw, I. n. *pes*, *pedis*, m. (= foot), *ungula* (= claw). II. v.tr. (*solum*, etc.) *pedibus ferire*.

pawn, I. n. *pignus*, -eris, 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.)

pawin, n. *at chess*, *latrunculus*, *latro*.

pay, I. v.tr. (per)solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere, pendere, *dependere* (= to weigh out), *pensare*, *numerare*, *numerato solveri* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo* or *ad solvendum*; to — cash, *praesenti pecunia solveri*, *repraesentare*; to — a penalty, *poenas dare* or *solvere*; to — for, = to give money for, *alqd pro alqd reolvere*; = to atone for, *luere*; to — for with one's life, *alqd capite luere*; see **ATONE**. II. v.intr. *fructum ferre*, *quintuscentum, fructuosum esse*. III. n. *merces*, -edis, f. (= wages), *stipendium* (of a soldier), *quaestus*, -ūs (= gain). **payable**, adj. *solvendus*; a bill is — at sight, *pecunia ex syngrapha solvenda est*. **pay-day**, n. *dies quo merces solvenda est*, or *dies alone* if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. 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*, -eris, n. (= chick-pea).

peace, I. n. *pax*, *otium* (= leisure), *concordia* (= agreement); in —, *in pace*; to treat for —, *agere de pacis conditionibus*; to enter on —, *intrare pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve —, *pactis fidem servare*; to break —, *pacem frangere, violare*; to have no —, *turbare, vexari*, from someone, *ab alqd*; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace dimittere*; articles of —, *pactis leges, condiciones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; love of —, *pactis amor*; one who stildies —, *pactis amans, congruens*; to bind over to keep the —, *pecunia de vi capere*. II. interj. *tace, tacete!* **Peace**, I. n. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concor.* 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. *placulum*, *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 jugum*), see **SUMMIT**, **TOP**; 2. = the end of anything that terminates in a point, *apex*; see **POINT**.

peal, I. n. *sonitus*, -ūs, *complanarum* (of bells); — of laughter, *achinnus*, — of applause, *plausus clamores*; — of thunder, *tonitrus*, -ūs, *fragor* (mostly poet.). II. v.tr. perhaps *campans morere* or *citre*. 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, *ruricola*), *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*, *vicanus* (= 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 *semodius*. II. v.tr. *rostro tundere* (= to strike) or *caedere*, *vellicare*.

pectoral, adj. *pectoralis* (Cels.).

peculation, n. *peculatus*, -ūs (*publicus*); to commit —, *pecuniam auferre*, *peculatus*; 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*, *suum* (= *proprius*), *combi*, *proprius* of *meus*, *praecipuus* of *proprius* (= particular and —), *peculiaris* (= what anyone possesses as his own, esp. of one's own earnings), *comb*, *peculiaris* of *proprius*, *privatus* (= what belongs to anyone as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (= what belongs to anyone as his characteristic feature); this falling is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium*

senectutis est vitium; it is — to man, etc., est naturā sic generata hominis via, etc. (Cic.), to every man, cuiusvis hominis est (e.g. to err, errare, Cic.); see PARTICULAR, SPECIAL; 2, = singular, mirus, novus; see STRANGE. Adv. praesertim, maxime, imprimis (in primis), mirum in modum, mire. **peculiarity**, n. proprietatis (= peculiar nature of anything), natura (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, quod orationis ejus erium inest; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, id quicunque maxime decet quod est cuiusque maxime suum.

pecuniary, adj. pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae or rei pecuniariae, to make large — rewards to anyone, munera pecuniae magna alicui dare, praemium rei pecuniariae magna alicui 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 possidet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostendit, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinnus aut 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. ineptiae (in gen.), putiditas 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 molestui; see AFFECTATION.

pedestal, n. of a column, etc., basis, stylobates, -is, m.

pedestrian, adj. and n a —, pedes, -itis, m, — tour, iter pedestre, to begin a — tour, iter pedibus ingredi; to make a — tour, iter pedibus facere, conficere.

pedigree, n. stemma gentile or simply stemma (Sen.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque avo proferre.

pedlar, n. institor.

peel, I. n. cutis (Plin.), cortum (Plin.), tunica, crusta (e.g. glandis, Plin.), putamen (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. putamen, cutem, etc., alicui rei detrahere (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, cortem arbori in orbem (all round) detrahere, decorticare arborem or delibare arborem. III. v.intr. cutem (parall.) (putim) deponere. **peeling**, n. decorticatio.

peep, I. v.intr. prospicere; to — forth, enitere, emicare (= to shine), apparere, conspici, conspicuum esse (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous); to — at anything, aliquid inspicere, oculis percurrere. II. n. 1, aliquid specus, -is, conspectus, -is; to take a — at, aliquid oculis percurrere, oculos in aliquid conficere; see LOOK; 2, = beginning at — of day, Aluculo, prima luce.

peep, v.intr., of chickens, pipare, pipire.

peer, n. 1, = equal, par; 2, = noble, unus de patriciis or nobilitas; house of —, aenatus, -is. **peerage**, n. by gradus, -is (e.g. to raise to the —, aliquid ad amplissimum gradum producere. **peerless**, adj. cui par inventi non potest, unicuique. Adv. antea.

peer, v.intr. (per)secrari; abyd; see EXAMINE.

peevish, adj. stomachosus, morosus, difficilis, iracundus, see ILL-TEMPER. Adv. stomachosus, morosus, iracundus, see SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE. **peevishness**, n. stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, iracundia.

peg, I. n. parillus (small, for driving into the ground), culellus ligneus. II. v.tr. see FASTEN.

pell, n. lucrum.

pellase, n. pallium or pallium ex pelibus factum.

pell-mell, adv. promiscue (= promiscuously), confuse, permixte (= without order), passim (= in all directions), lying there —, promiscuus, confusus, permixtus; we may also form compounds with per or cum (e.g. to mix —, miscere, permiscere, commiscere), to mix — every thing, miscere omnia ac turbare.

pellucid, adj. † pellucidus; see TRANSPARENT.

pell, v.tr. lapides in aliquid jacere, conficere, aliquid lapidibus petere. **pelting**, adj. (of rain) maximus, or less strongly magnus imber.

pen, I. n. 1, *penna (scriptoria) (not in use till the 7th century), calamus, stilus (of metal); to dip a — in ink, calamus intingere (Quint.); 2, = fold, saeptum (sep-). II. v.tr. 1, scribere; see WRITE. 2, = to fold, saeptis (sep-) includere. **pen-knife**, n. see KNIFE. **penman**, n. quis scribit. **penmanship**, n. ars bene scribendi.

penal, adj. — law, lex poenalis (Jot). **penalty**, n. poena, damnum, multa (multa) (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, damnum as a punishment inflicted, multa = both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved); to inflict a —, aliquid alicui 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 alio exigere. **penitence**, n. poenitentia (in gen.); see REPENTANCE. **penitent**, adj. poenitens (= repenting); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, interempto Clito Alexander manus vis a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat poenitendi. **penitential**, adj. (quod) poenitentiam declarat. **penitentiary**, n. carcer, -eris, m. (= prison), defining further sense by context.

pence, n., see PENNY.

penoil, n. 1, of painter, penicillus (or -um); see PAINTER; 2, for writing, stilus (see PEN).

pendant, n. stalagmum (Plaut.), in aureis, -um, f (= ear-ring).

pending, I. adj. 1, in law, res delata est ad iudicem; the matter is still —, adhuc sub iudice lis est; 2, in commerce, nondum expeditus or confectus. II. prep. per with accus. (= during), nondum with part. (e.g. — the decision of the court, lis nondum iudicata), dum, donec (= until, e.g. — his return, dum redeat).

pendulous, adj. pendulus.

pendulum, n., perhaps perpendiculum (not class.).

penetrability, n., by penetrabilis, adj. penetrabilis, periculus (where there is a road through, opp. tenebris). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. penetrare, permanere in with accus., pervadere per or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison — a every limb of the body, vena

num cunctos artus pervadit or *in omnes partes permanat*; 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, iustus, percussus, perfusus*. **II.** *v. intr.* (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a place, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (= to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri* (= to be heard), *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *translucere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* (= to spread as far as); with force, *irruere, irrupere 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 exaudiant*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perfertur*; 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, penetrabilis, acutus, acer, maximus, gravis*; 2, fig. *sagax, acutus, astutus, callidus, sol(l)ers, perspicax*; see **SAGACIOUS**, **ACUTE**. **penetration**, *n.* *acies, acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *sagacitas, sol(l)ertia, 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 (1 give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, *convenire*); to pay to the last —, *ad usum solvere*.

pension, **I** *n.* *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.). **II.** *v. tr.* *annua*, etc., *alci praebere*. **pensioner**, *n.* *cui annua praebentur*.

pensive, adj. *in cogitatione* (or *cogitationibus*) *defixus, subtristis* (= somewhat sad, ante and post class.); see **THOUGHTFUL**. Adv. use adj. **pensiveness**, *n.* *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

pentagon, *n.* *pentagon(i)um* (or *pentagonum*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangulus* (Gram.).

pentameter, *n.* (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

pentateuch, *n.* *pentateuchus* (Eccl.).

Pentecost, *n.* *dies pentecostes, pentecoste* (Eccl.).

penthouse, *n.* *tugurium parieti affixum*, as milit. term, *vinea*.

penultima, *n.* by *penultimus* (opp. *ultimus*, Aul. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

penurious, adj. *parcus, sordidus, avarus, tenax*; see **NIGGARDLY**. Adv. *sordide, avarae, parcae, parcae ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, *n.* *sordes, -is, f.* (usu. in pl.), *tenacitas, tenuitas* (usu. in one's mode of living); see **NIGGARDLINESS**, **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., *alci familia* (= anyone's servants, etc., all together, Caes.), *alci famuli, ministri* (= servants), *alci comitas, qui alqm comitantur* (= those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alci milites* (= soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui*; *pleberula* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publice*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeus* (according to his descent), *homo de plebe* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeus*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *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. *Scripto Hergetum gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsi omnes, Athanagiam urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circum-sedit*, 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, -is*; 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 *colonos deducere* or *mittere alqd* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *complere* (= to fill); 3, = **INHABIT**; see **POPULATE**. **peopled**, adj. see **POPULOUS**. **populace**, *n.* *plebs* (= commons), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= mob); dregs of the —, *populi fex* or *sentina*. **popular**, adj. 1, = belonging to the people, *popularis*; the — party, *populares*; 2, = a general favourite, *popularis* (rare), *populo* or *in vulgus gratus* or *acceptus*; to be —, *gratia multum apud alqm valere*, or *gratia plurimum posse*; to become —, *gratiam ab alqd* or *in* or *apud alqm inire*; 3, = suited to the common understanding, of style, etc., *ad commune judicium accommodatus*. Adv. *populariter*. **popularity**, *n.* *gratia* (= influence), *populi fuvor* or *studium*; breath of —, *aura popularis*; to gain —, *gratiam ab alqd*, *ad* or *apud alqm inire*. **populate**, *v. tr.* *frequentare* (*incolis*); to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonos 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 —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. **populous**, adj. *frequens* (opp. *desertus*), *celebre* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic, much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*). **populousness**, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance).

pepper, I. n. *piper*, -*eris*, n. — -cruet, — box, *pyxis piperis*. II. v.tr. *pipere condire*.

per, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means 1, = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see, 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

peradventure, adv. *forte, fortasse, forsitan*; see PERHAPS.

perambulate, v.tr. *transire, iter facere per alqm locum* (= to travel through, *peragere* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), (*per*)*lustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *percurrere celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio, peragratio, transitus, -us* (= passage through, etc.).

perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest, sensibilibus* (= 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; *peritica* (very late), 2, for hens, *peritica* (*gallinaria*). II. v.intr. *alci rei insulere* (= to settle on), *alci rei insulere* (= to remain on).

perch, n. = a fish, *perca* (Plin.).

perchance, adv. see PERADVENTURE.

percolate, I. v.tr. see STRAIN. II. v.intr. *permanere*. **percolation**, n. *percolatio*, or by verb.

percussion, n. *ictus, -us* (= blow), *pulsus, -us* (= push); see SHOCK.

perdition, n. *exilium, interitus, -us, perniciēs*.

peremptory, adj. 1, *confidens, arrogans*; to give — orders, *definite praecipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter praecipere*; 2, a — judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantiae*; to judge in a — manner, *arroganter iudicare*. Adv. *confidenter, arrogantier*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

perennial, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. *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 atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatiusque, perfectus completusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolvēre* (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, absolute, perfecte*, or by superl. in sense of "quite" (e.g. — right, *rectissime*. II. v.tr. *excolere* (= to develop further, e.g. the art of oratory, *orationem*), *conficere, perficere*; to — anyone in knowledge, *augere alqm scientiā*. III. n. Gram. t.t. *praeteritum perfectum* (Quint) **perfection**, n. *integritas* (= completeness), *absolutio, perfectio, absolutio perfectioque* (= highest degree of —; — of virtue, *virtus, -utis, perfecta cumulatiusque*; to bring anything to —, *alqd absolvēre* or *perficere*.

perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidels*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfidie, perfidiose*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfidie* or *fraudulenter agere*.

perforate, v.tr. = to bore through, *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 *in vitis* 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), *exsequi* (= to carry out, all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*), to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alci procurare*; to — a part, *partes agere, in scenā (scen-) esse* (on the stage); to — the part of an accuser, *partes accusatoris obtinere*; to — sacred rites, *sacra facere*; see DO, EXECUTE, ACCOMPLISH, DISCHARGE, FULFIL. **performance**, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (= the administering), *confectio* (= the accomplishing), *perfunctio*; — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (= business), *officium* (= duty), *ministerium* (= service); a — on the stage, *fabula* (= the piece played), with *agi* (e.g. during the —, *dum fabula agitur*); to give a —, *fabulam dare*. **performer**, n. 1, in gen. actor, author, confessor, or by **PERFORM**, 2, *artis muscae peritus*, or, in gen. *alci rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alci rei peritissimus* (e.g. *canandi*), *acrodima, -utis*, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

perfume, I. n. *odor (odos), unguentum* (= ointment). II. v.tr. *odoribus perfundere* (with sweet smells); † *suffire* (by burning —). **perfumer**, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *qui merces odorem vendit*, *myropola, -ae*, m. (Plaut.), *unguentarius*.

perfunctory, adj. *neglegens (neglig-)*; see NEGLIGENT.

perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan, † forsan*

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *ei*, *nisi*, *ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *haud scio an*, *nescio an* (= I don't know whether, etc.), to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam* (*nunq*), whilst according to the English "— someone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.," we might be led to say, *nullius*, *quisquam*, *umquam*; whether — someone, somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*quaerere*)" and "to search, explore (*percontari*)," by *equis* (or *equi*), *equas* (or *ecqua*), *ecquid*; you ask whether — there be any hope? *quaeris ecqua spes sit*? — someone, — anyone, *fortitan quisquam*, *alq* *forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circa*, *ferè*, or *ferme* (in approximate estimations as regards time and numbers; see *ALMOST*); *ferè* and *ferme* also in gen. when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, *in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*; unless —, *nisi forte*, *nisi si*; if —, *si forte*; — because, etc.? *an quod*, etc.? — not, etc.? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*.

pericardium, n. **pericardium* (not class.).

peril, n. see DANGER, RISK. **perilous**, adj. see DANGEROUS.

period, n. 1, in astronomy, *ambitus*, *-us*, *circuitus*, *-us*; 2, = a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, space of time in gen.), or *tempora*, *tempestas* (= a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *aetas* (= age), *spatium temporis* (= space of time); no — of my life, *nullum aetatis meae tempus*; 3, in chronology; see TIME, EPOCH; 4, in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. only in Greek, *περίοδος*, 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.). **periodical**, adj. what returns at stated intervals, *sollemnis* (*sollemn*), e.g. — diseases, *morbi tempore certo* or *stato recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides*, *-um*; see JOURNAL; — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

peripatetic, adj. *peripateticus*; the —, *Peripatetici*.

periphery, n. *perimetros* (Vitr.).

periphrasis, n. see PARAPHRASE.

perish, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfui*, *nececi* (= 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. *fame*, *veneno*; through illness, through pestilence, *morbo*, *pestilentia*); more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrumpi potest*, *fluens* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), comb. *fluens et* (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *caducus*, *infirmus* (= weak), comb. *caducus et infirmus*, *brevis* (= short, e.g. *omnia quae habent speciem gloriae contemne*, *brevia*, *fragilia*, *caduca* *evanescentia*, Cic.). **perishable**

ness, n. *fragilitas*, *brevitas* (= shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (= weakness).

peristyle, n. *peristyl(i)um*.

periwinkle, n. a plant, *vinca perivinea* (or as one word, *vinca-perivinea*, Plin.).

perjure, v.tr. *falsum jurare* (in gen.), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *falsum iurandum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

perky, adj. *protervus*; see SAUCY.

permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *stabilitas*. **permanent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus*, *perennis*, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *stabilis*; see CONSTANT. Adv. *perpetuo*.

permeability, n., **permeable**, adj. † *penetrabilis*; see PENETRATE.

permissible, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *concessus* (= granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. **permission**, n. *concessio* (= concession), *permisio* (very rare; the substs. *concessus* and *permisus* only in the ablat. sing.); *potestas*, *coyna* (= 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, *alcis rei faciendae*, *potestatem alci fuisse*, *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*, *permisum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permisso et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *pace tua*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *inussu alcis*; contrary to my —, *me invito*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs **permit**, v.tr. *sinere* (with infin.), *concedere alqd alci* or *ut* (= to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (dat. or *ut*, = to allow anything to be done, opp. *vitare*), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alcis rei*, *alcis rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (= to show indulgence in anything); see ALLOW.

permutation, n. (*per*) *mutatio*.

pernicious, adj. *perniciosus* (= ruinous), *exitiosus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitibilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical end, e.g. war), *funestus* (= bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus*, to anyone, *alci* (= causing injury, e.g. *bellum*). Adv. *perniciose*, *exitiose*, *funeste*. **perniciousness**, n. *vis nocendi*, also by circumloc. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intellegit hanc rem nocere*?

peroration, n. *peroratio*, *epilogus*, *conclusio*.

perpendicular, adj. *directus* (ad *perpendiculum*).

perpetrate, v.tr. *alqd committere* or *in se admittre*; see COMMIT. **perpetration**, n. by verb. **perpetrator**, n. of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circumloc. *qui*, *quae facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui*, *quae facinus in se 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, *alcis mentem*, *animamque perturbare*, *percutere*, *distrabere*, *sollicitare*, *in perturbationem con(j)icere*; with talking, *oratione*

differre. **perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, anceps, dubius*. **perplexity**, n. *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see **DOUBT**.

perquisite, n. by *reditus extraordinarii*, *percutia extraordinaria*, or in the plur. *percutiae extraordinariae* (of a public functionary, Cic.), *peculium* (= the private property of a child or slave).

perry, n. *vinum ex pīris 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 probis* or *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 *sententiā*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *peritnacā* (= peritnacā, in defending an opinion), *peritnacā* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (= firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed; in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (= patience; e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *virtus*, *-ūtis* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, v. intr. *perseverare* (proper term), *consistere* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *persevere*, *consistere*, *persistere* (= to insist upon), *(per)manere* (= to remain firm in —, all these generally in *alqm re*), *persevere*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans*, *constans*, *assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alqis rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *peritnaz*, *peritnaz*, *obstinatus*. Adv. with pers., *perseveranter*, *constanter*, *permuter*, *offirmato animo*, *peritnaziter*, *peritnazius*, *obstinatē*, *obstinato animo*.

persist, v. intr. see **PERSEVERE**. **persistence**, n. see **PERSEVERANCE**.

person, n. 1, in widest sense, *homo*; in mere enumeration, or contemptuously, *caput*, *persona* (lit., = the mask of the dramatic actor, then fig., = the part which he acts; *persona* never = the individual), by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, = *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaeque proprio vocabulo appelletur* (Cic.); in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (= he himself), *praesens*, *coram* (= he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came, in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *coram adesse*; —s of higher rank, *homines nobiles*; a handsome — (= woman), *mulier formosa*; 2, = body, *corpus*, *-ōris*, 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 *tueri* (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-

munis), or by *privatus* (= referring to one as a private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*; I have a — interview with anyone, *ipse* or *praesens cum alqo colloquor*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipse dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse*, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse*, *alqm* or *alqis scire ignorare*; not to mind — offences, *omittere pūctas offensiones*, 2, 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. **personalty**, n. (*bona sua*). **personate**, v. tr. *alqis pūtes agere*, or *personam gerere*, *tueri* or *sustinere*; see **REPRESENT**, **COUNTERFEIT**, **FEIGN**, **RESEMBLE**. **personification**, n. *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), pure Lat. *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confectio*, or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio*. **personify**, v. tr. a thing, 1, in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem tanquam loquentem inducere*, *alci rei orationem (at)tribuere*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqd humanā specie induere*, *alqd alci rei tanquam vitam (at)tribuere*.

perspective, n. (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitruv.), *pleasing* —, *ars pictoris qui efficit ut quaedam eminerent in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, adj. lit. *perspicax* (= 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*, *acres* or *acumen ingenii*, *ingenium acres* or *acutum*. **perspicuity**, n. by adj. **perspicuous**, adj. (*di)lucidus*, *luculentus*, *clarus*, *evulens*, *illustris*, *perspicuus*, *apertus*, *distinctus*, *planus*; see **CLEAR**, **INTELLIGIBLE**. Adv. (*di)lucide*, *clare*, *evidenter*, *luculenter*, *perspicue*, *averte*, *distincte*, *plane*.

perspiration, n. *sudor*; to be in a —, *sudare*, *sudorem emittere*, to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare*, *sudore modere* (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 modere* (= to drop with perspiration).

persuade, v. tr. = to convince by argument, *persuadere alci de alqd re*, or with accus. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc*, *illud*, *utrum*); he can easily be —d, *facile adducitur ad credendum*; = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commodis verbis delensire 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, *fidem alqis rei facere alci*, *alqm adducere ad opinionem*; to be easily —d to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*; I am not

easily —d to believe, non adducere possum, ut credam, see CONVINCE **persuasion**, n *persuasio*, — was not difficult, non difficultis 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*, *procaulus*

pertain, v intr = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd*, *spectare ad alqd*, *referri, alijs juris esse* (= to be his or right), with the genit nullius est otis, it —s to no ut, *proprium esse*, what —s to this, *quod pertinet* or *attinet ad hoc*, or *refertur*, or *referendum est*

pertinacious, adj *obstinatus*, *perviciax*, *per-tinax* Adv *obstinatè*, *per-tinaciter*, to act — in anything, *obstinato animo agere alqd* **per-tinacity**, n *animi obstinatio*, in a thing, *alijs rei* (= obstinacy, contumacy), *perviciacia*, *animus perviciax* (= great perseverance), *per-tinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *contumacia* (= contumacy)

perturbation, n see AGITATION, DISTURB-ANCE

perusal, n *lectio*, *perfectio* (pell-) **peruse**, v tr *perlegere*, *evolvere*, *percolere*, *pervolutare*

pervade, v tr 1, lit *permanere*, *alqa re perfundi*, 2, fig *permanare*, *perfundere*, to — the mind, *ad animum descendere*, in animum penetrare

perverse, adj *perversus* (lit. = diverted, fig, not as it ought to be), *pravius* (fig = contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, mens, opinio) Adv, fig *perverse*, *perperam* (= not right, oppo-*nite*), see OBSTINATE, STUBBORN **perverse-ness**, n *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*), **perversion**, n *corruptio* (= spoiling), *depravatio*, — of meaning, *verbi depravatio*, *verbum in pejus detortum* (Sen.) **pervert**, 1, 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 *peruius* (of places, etc), *penetrabilis*, to the air, *ari expositus*

pest, n 1, lit, see PESTILENCE, 2, fig, of anything or person very obnoxious, *pestis*, *perniciæ*, comb *pestis in pernices*, —house, *aedificum ad pestilentie contagia prohibenda constructum* **pester**, v tr see TROUBLE, DIS-TRESS, ANNOY

pestilence, n lit *pestilentia* (as an epi-demic disease), *lues*, —is (as 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*, *pistillum* (Plin)

pet, 1, n *delicias*, *amores*, —um, see FAVOURITE. II. v tr *frère*, in *deliciis haberi*

petard, n in phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps in *suos laqueos ipse incidit*.

petition, 1, n 1, in gen see PRAYER, RE-QUEST, 2, a formal —, *petitio* (= petitioning for, *alijs rei*), *quæ alqa petit*, *litteræ supplicis* li-gn a — (along with others),

to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere*, *annuere*, to present a — containing a request that, etc, *libello obito petere*, ut, etc II. v tr *petere alqd ab alio*, *rogare alqd*, anyone, *alqm* or *ab alio* (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, *implorare et ex-ponere alqd*, *contulere ab alio vi*, *flagitare* or *efflagitare alqm o'qd* (= to request, to urge), to —

arguere for a person or thing, *ab alio alqd alci petere*, to — an authority (e.g. parliament), *petere alqd per litteras*, **petitioner**, n *qui libellum offert*, *qui libello petit oblati*, *qui supplicat*

petrify, v tr 1, in *lapidem (con)vertère*, *mu-tare*, to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin, rare), 2, fig *alqm obstupefacere*, to be petrified (with as-tonishment, etc.), *obstupefcere*, *attonitum esse*

petticoat, n *tunica interior*, *corporis vela-mentum interius* (the Romans had no equi-valent), — government, *imprium uxorum* or *mullebre*, **pettifogger**, n *rabula*, *causidicus rabiosus et ineptus* **pettifogging**, adj a — attorney, *causidicus* (opp. to orator), in wider sense, see PALTRY **petty**, adj, see LITTLE, TRIFLING, PALTRY

petulance, n see PASSION, SAUCINESS, IMPUDENCE **petulant**, adj, see SAUCY, IM-PUDENT

pew, n *seles quæ est in aede sacrâ*

pewter, n see TIN

phaeton, n see CARRIAGE

phantom, n 1, *somnium*, *opinionis com-mentum*, *orum*, they are mere —s, *et falsa et inania sunt*, 2, see GHOST

Pharisee, n *Pharisæus* (Eccl), fig, see HYPOCRITE **Pharisaical**, adj, lit. by the gen *Pharisæorum* (Eccl), see HYPOCRITICAL

pharmacy, n (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin)

phase, n *status*, —is, *condicio* or *ratio*, or by circumloc (e.g. the thing has passed into a new —, *res mutata est*, or *nova fit*).

pheasant, n (*avis*) *Phasianus* (Plin), *Pha-sianus* (Fas., Suet)

phenomenon, n in gen *ostentum*, *prodigi-um*, *portentum*, *miraculum* (= any marvellous sight seen, and relating to some future event), in the sky, *phenomènon* (very late, or as Greek *φαινόμενον*), *res mira* or *mirifica* or *novæ* (= strange).

phial, n see BOTTLE

philanthropy, n *caritas generis humani*, *humanitas* **philanthropist**, n, **philan-thropical**, adj *humanibus* or *generi humano amicus*, *humanus* Adv *humane*

Philippic, n 1, lit. (oratio) *Philippica*, 2, fig *oratio in alqm habita*

Philistine, n 1, lit *Philistinus*, 2, fig *homo humanitatis expertus*

philologist, n *grammaticus*, *philologus* **philology**, n *grammatica* (or *grammaticæ*), *philologia* (= literary studies) **philological**, adj *grammaticus*

philosopher, n *philosophus*, fem *philo-sopha*, the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a wise man), theoretical —, *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*, practical —, *qui de vita ac mori-bus rebusque bonis et malis quaerit* **philo-sophy**, n *philosophia*, **philosophical**, adj by the genit. *philosophus*, *philosophorum*, = wise, *sapiens*, *prudens*, — writings, *philosophis scriptis*, *libri qui sunt de philosophiâ*; — pre-cepts, *philosophis* or *philosophorum præcepta*, that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*. Adv. *philo-sophorum more*, *suppenter*, *prudenter*. **philo-sophize**, v intr *philosophari* (lit.), *argumen-tari*, *rationari* (= to argue), *disputare* (= to expound).

philtre, n. *philtum*, *amatoris poculum*, *virus amatorum*, or *amatorum alons* (Plin).

phlegm, n. 1, *pituita* (t.t.); 2, = dulness, *tarditas ingenii* or *animi*, also *inertly in the*

context *tarditas*, *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 ipsium litteris exprimere*).

phosphorus, n. *phosphorus* = the morning star; also as scientific t.t., but not, in this sense, class **phosphorescent**, adj. **phosphorescence**, n. by *lux in undis lucens* or *fulgens*.

photograph, n. use where possible *pictura* or *imago*, perhaps where closer definition is necessary *imago alicuius per solis radios depicta*.

phrase, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.), these are mere —s, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. *locutio*, *dicendi genus*, —*eris*, n.

phthisis, n. *phthisis* (Cels.). **phthisical**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

physic, I. n. see **MEDICINE**. II. v. tr. see **PURGE**, **CURE**. **physical**, adj. 1, = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturae* (if we speak of nature), or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body), — complaints, *mala naturae*, *mala quae natura habet* (in gen.), *vitia corporis* (= bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis*, to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti boni*, 2, referring to science, *physicus*; — science, *physica* or *physice*, *physiologia* (the theory), see **PHYSICS**. Adv. *natura*, *physice*. **physician**, n. see **DOCTOR**. **physica**, n. *physica*, —orum **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by qui se praestitit hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus*, —us, *lineamenta*, —orum, n. (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque*, *os vultusque*, *os et vultus* (= countenance and features), *facies* (= face).

physiology, n. *naturae ratio*, quam Graeci *φυσιολογίαν* appellant, or *natura rerum quae Graece φσιολογία dicitur*, or simply *physiologia*.

physioloical, adj. *ad naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum natura*.

piacular, adj. *piacularis*.

piano, n. use some known instrument, *lyra*, *cithara*.

pick, I. v. tr. and intr. *rostrum tundere* or *cadere aliquid* (of birds), to — a bone, by *rodere aliquid*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spina perfodere* (with a tooth — of wood, silver, etc., Petron.), = to gather, *carpere*, see **PLUCK; to — wool, *lanam carpere* or *pingere*, to — one's pocket, see **ROB**; to — a quarrel, see **QUARREL**; to — out, see **SELECT**, **CHOOSE**; to — up, *legere*, *colligere*, *villere*, see **GATHER**, **RAISE**. II. n. —axe, *dolabra*; a —pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *delectus* (of troops), *eximius*, *praestans*, etc.; see **EXCELLENT**. **picking**, n. see **CHOICE**; in the pl. — see **REMAINS**.**

pickle, I. n. *salsura*. II. v. tr. to — fish, *pices murid condire*.

pionic, n. and v. intr. *symbola* (συμβολή, anae class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. *aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symbolis essemus*, = we went to a —, Ter.), or *excurrere* may be used (e.g. *excurro in Pompeianum*, Cic.).

pique, n. *statio*; to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

pictorial, adj. and adv. *tabulis ornatus* or (*de)pictus*, per *tabulas*.

pictore, I. n. *pictura*, *tabula* (*picta*); = likeness, *imago* (*picta*): word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paene ob oculos posita esse videatur*) II. v. tr. to — in the mind, *aliquid mente*, *animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *conspicere*, in words, *depingere*, *expingere*, *expingere*. see **EXPRESS**, **PAINT**.

picture, 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 —, *graphicum an aspectu efficere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect), see **BEAUTIFUL**. Adv. *graphice*, *amoenè*.

picturesqueness, n. see **BEAUTY**.

pie, n. see **PASTRY**.

piebald, adj. *tricolor*.

piece, I. n. 1, part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragma* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off), *frustum* (= a bit), *truncus* (= a — cut off or struck off), 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*, *describere*, see **TEAR**; to fall to —s, *dilabi*, 2, = a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, in gen. *res* (thing in gen.), *pars* (= part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignorare est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *aliquid nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money), a — of land, *ager*, *dim. agellus*, a — of meat, *caruncula*, a — of wood, *lignum*, made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (= not interrupted, solid, massive [e.g. ring]); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arboris cravatus*, — an artificial production, *opus*, —*eris*, n. (in gen.), *teia* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura*, *tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *cantus*, —us (= 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), *carptum* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (*pedetent-*) (= one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things), —work, by circumloc. (e.g. to put by —, *ut res quaeque confecta est, solvere*) II. v. tr. *conscire*, to — a garment, by *assuere aliquid alteri rei*, see **PATCH**.

PIENO

pled, adj. *maculosus*.

pler, n. 1, *pila* (pontis), see **PILLAR**; 2, *moles* (—*is*), (*opposita fluctibus*) *moles lapidum* (= mole).

pierce, v. tr. 1, see **THRUST**, **DRIVE**; 2, = to — through, *transfigere*, see **STAB**; 3, see **ENTER**, **PENETRATE**. **piercing**, adj. 1, of sounds, *acer*, *acutus*, see **SHRILL**; 2, of the mind, *acutus*, *acer*, *sagax*, see **ACUTE**.

piety, n. *pietas erga Deum* (= reverence and love to God, *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (= virtuous sentiment, innocence). **pious**, adj. *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam*, *parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= conscientious), *sanctus* (= approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque*, *sanctus et religiosus*. Adv. *pie*, *sancle*, comb. *pie sancteque*.

pig, n. *porcus* (Eng. pork), *sus*, *suis*, m. and f., a small —, *porcellus*; a sucking —, *porcus lactens*, *porcellus*. **piggery**, n. *suile* (Col.), *hara*. **piggish**, adj. 1, *suillus*, *porcinus*; 2, fig. see

GREEDY. **piggishness**, *n.* *spurcitia*, *spurcitas* (=foulness); see also GREEDINESS. **pig-headed**, *adj.* see OBSTINATE.

pigeon, *n.* *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palmes*, *-is* (*palmus*); 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.* *parastata* or *parastas*, *-adis*, *f.*

pile, *I. n.* *strues*, *-is*, *f.* (of things collected in an elevated form), *cumulus*, *acervus* (= heap of things, in gen.), *rognus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see EDIFICE; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *subleca*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublevis*; to drive down —s, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes* *demittere*, *desigere*; see HEAP, STAKE. **II. v.tr.** (*co*)*acervare*, *cumulare*, *congerere*; see ACCUMULATE; to — up, *facere struem* *alcjs rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *exstruere* (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 conecxit*.

pillage, *I. n.* *rapina*, *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *expiatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (= laying waste). **II. v.tr.** *diripere*, *populari* (= to lay waste), *compilare*, *expiare*, *spoliare*. **III. v.intr.** *praedari*; see PLUNDER.

pillager, *n.* *praedator*, *direptor*, *popularior*; see PLUNDER.

pillar, *n.* *columen* (*fig.* = foundation, e.g. *columen republicae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see COLUMN, POST.

pillared, *adj.* *columinatus*, *columinis instructus*. **pillory**, *n.* *numella* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in aliorum exemplum alligare*; *fig.* *alqm cruciare*; see TORTURE.

pillow, *I. n.* *cervical* (Juv.), *pulvinus*. **II. v.tr.** (*eu*)*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 *torvos*), *pustula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpled**, **pimpily**, *adj.* *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, *I. n.* *acus*, *-is*, *f.* **II. v.tr.** *alqd acu* (*af*)*figere*. **pin-cushion**, *n.* *theca* (= case). **pin-money**, *n.* *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia uxori data*.

pincers, *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, *frustrare se victu suo*; to —, of poverty, *urere*. **II. n.** **1.** lit. use verb; **2.** *fig.* *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus*, *-us* (= bite); see STING; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *coactus modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, *adj.* of poverty, etc., by *extremus*, *summus*, etc.; see EXTREME.

pinchbeck, *n.* **1.** *aes fucticum*; **2.** *fig.*, see SHAM.

pine, *n.* *pinus*, *f.*

pine, *v.intr.* *tabescere*, *confici alqd re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alcjs desiderio tabescere*. **pinning**, *n.* *tabes*, *-is* (= wasting away); see also SORROW.

pinion, *I. n.* **1.** of a bird, *penna* (*pinna*); see WING; **2.** *compos*, *-adis*, *f.*; see FETTA. **II. v.tr.** *manus post tergum religare*, *alcjs compedes un(j)icare*, *alqm (re)vincire*.

pink, *adj.* *punicus*; — colour, *color puniceus*.

pinna, *n.* *navis actuaria* or *lembus*.

pinna, *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*, *sanctus*; see PIETY.

pip, *n.* *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

pip, *v.intr.* *pipare*, *pipire* (Col.).

pip, *n.* of fruit, *semen*, *granum*, *nucleus* (Plin.), *acinus* (esp. of the grape).

pipe, *I. n.* **1.** for water, etc., *tubus*, *tubulus*, *canalis*, *fistula*; **2.** = a musical instrument, *fistula*, *tibia*, *† arundo*, *† calamus*, *† avena*; **3.** for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *fistula* or *tubulus*, or adding *fumum edens*. **II. v.intr.** *fistula* or *tibia canere* or *cantare*. **pipe-clay**, *n.* *creta fig(u)lina*. **piper**, *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.); *factus* (= facetious). *Adv.* *acute*, *salse*. **piquancy**, *n.* *sal*, *vis*. **pique**, *I. n.* *simulatus*; see ANGER, IRRITATION. **II. v.tr.** see OFFEND, IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, to — oneself, *gloriari alqd re*, *jaolare se de alqd re*.

piracy, *n.* *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare insecum facere* *navibus piraticis*, *latrocinus et praedationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, *n.* *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*. **piratical**, *adj.* *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinis asueta*.

piscatory, *adj.* *piscatorius*.

pistol, *n.* * *pistillum* (only as t.t.).

pistol, *n.*, where possible by *arcus*, *-us* (= bow), otherwise * *sclopetus minor*; see GUN.

piston, *n.* (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulantis*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

pit, *I. n.* *puteus* (in gen.), *fovea* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also *fig.* = a snare), *scrobo* or (small) *scrobiculus* (= 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), *foedina*, *specus*, *puteus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facere foveam* (*fossam*), *foedere* *scrobem*, *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), *distinquere*; 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 —, *pioeus*; as black as —, *pioeus*, *pioinus*, *omnium nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.); — pine, *plea*; — dark, (*tenebris*) *obductus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v.tr. (*opipicare*). **pitchy**, adj. *picatus* (= besmeared with pitch)

pitch, **I.** n. 1, = degree, *fastigium, gradus, -as*, or by *summus, cæterius*, or *ultimus* with n. (i.e. to the highest — of madness, *ad summam amentiam*), to thus, that, what a — of, *huc, eo, quo* with gen.; 2, in music, *sonus, vox*, at the highest — of the voice, *voce summa*; a high —, *vox acuta*; medium —, *vox media*, low —, *vox gravis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — a tent, *tabernaculum statuere* or *constituere* or *collocare*, *tentorium statuere* or *ponere*, *tabernaculum tendere*, or simply *tendere*, 2, = to throw, *jacere, con(j)icere*, see **THROW**; 3, in music, to — a note, *cantando praeire*. **III.** v.intr. to — upon, *incidere, incurere* in *alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

pitcher, n. see **JAR**.

piteous, pitiable, adj. *miser, miserabilis, miserandus, dolendus, flebilis, (e)llementabilis*. Adv. *misere, miserabiliter, flebiliter, miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., or circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio mire me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1, = full of pity, *clemens, misericors*; see **MERCIFUL**; 2, see **PITEOUS**; 3, = mean, *abjectus, vilis, humilis, contemptus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**. Adv. *clementer, misere, abjecte, humiliter*; see **CONTEMPTIBLY**. **pitifulness**, n. 1, *clementia, misericordia*; 2, see **PITEOUSNESS**; 3, by adj. (**PIITFUL** 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *im-misericors, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, crudelis, aevus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *immisericorditer, inhumanè, inhumaniter, crudeliter, aevè*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas, inhumanitas, aevitia*. **pity**, **I.** n. *miseruordia* (*miseruordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius infurida laborantis*, Cic.), *miseratio*; out of —, *propter misericordiam, misericordia captus* or *permotus*; to feel —, *miseruordiam habere, misericordem 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.*, *incommodè 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, misericordi alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see **PIITFUL** 1.

pith, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pithy**, adj. 1, lit. *medullous* (Cels.); 2, fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

pittance, n. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *pecunia exigua*.

pivot, n. 1, lit. *cnôdaz* (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), *pagus, vicus* (= village); a fortified —, *locus munius* (in gen.), *castrum, castrum* (= castle, fort); = natural

position, *sears, -as*; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *locus*; at this —, *hic, hoc loco*; at which —, where, *ubi, quo loco*; at what —? *ubinam?* from which —, whence, *unde, a* or *ex quo loco*; at every —, *ubique, omnibus locis*; from every —, *undique, ab omnibus locis*; at different —s, *passim*; at both —s, *utroque*; at another —, see **ELSEWHERE**, fig. — in a book, *locus* (pl. *loci*); this has been stated in another — (= in another part of the book), *alio loco dictum est*; about this in another —, *de quo alibi*; = a separate — allotted anywhere, lit. *locus* (in gen.), *sedes* (where one sits), *spatium* (= — which anything occupies); to assign, show to a person his or her — (in the theatre), *alqm sessorum 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 subsellium occupare*, to sit in the first —, *in primis cavè sedere* (in the theatre), *summum* or *supra* or *superiorem occupare* (at table); in the last —, *in ultimâ cavè sedere* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem occupare* (at table), to get up from one's —, (*ex*)*urgere* 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 *topotheca* = the stating of the locality of a —); commander of a —, *praefectus urbi*; = situation, office, *munus, -eris, n. magistratus, -is*; of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, *in aliam familiam ingredi*); to appoint in — of, *alqm sufficere*; in — of, *loco alcjs*; in the first —, *primo, primum*; in the next —, *deinceps, primo* and *primum* are followed by *deinde, tum, praeterea, postremo*.

II. v.tr. *statuere* (lit. to make a thing stand, e.g. *vas in loco frigido, puerum ante aram*), *constituere*, to — in different spots, *disponere*; to — in line of battle, *ordinare, instruere*, to — anything round a thing, *cingere alqd alqi re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — anything before, *alqd apponere alcj rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere alcj alcj rei* (e.g. *igni*), to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere in alio loco* (e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near anything, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *astare* 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 alcj alcj rei*; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alcj rei* or *loco alqm praeficere*); to — round, *alqm* or *alcj alcj rei*, or *alqm* or *alcj alcj re* circumdare; to — under, *alqd alcj rei* sub(j)icere; to — upon, *alcj 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 furantem pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui aliorum scripta compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*.

plague, **I.** n. 1, lit. (as the disease) *pestis, pestilentia*; see **PESTILENCE**; 2, fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.); *pestis* (= pest); the — take you! in *malum crucem!* What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est?* to be a — to anyone, *molestiae esse alcj*. **II.** v.tr. *exare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *soll(j)icitare* (= to disquiet), *angere* (of *careas*, etc.), *excorere, cruciatare, (ex)agitare*; with *re*

quests, *alqm precibus 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, *aequis, planus*; see FLAT; **2.** = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; **3.** = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, incompus* (of dress), (*di*)*lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus, vpressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); **4.** = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; **5.** = without beauty, perhaps *haud formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plane, aperte, perspicue, evidenter, manifeste*; = without ornament, *simpliciter, inornate* (of dress, etc.), (*di*)*lucide, subtiliter, (ex)presse, distincte, attenuate*; = frankly, *sincere, libere, aperte*. **II.** n. *planities* (= every —, also the — surface of a mirror); as an open country, *planities, aequus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aequor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); of what is, grows, has its abode, is situat in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*). **plainness**, n. **1.** = clearness, by *evidentia, perspicuitas*, or adj.; see PLAIN; **2.** = lack of ornament, *simplicitas* (of dress, etc.), or by adj. PLAIN; **3.** (of style); **3.** of speech; see FRANKNESS; **4.** = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint, n. see LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT, ACTION. **plaintiff**, n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quae*) *accusat* (= accuser, who brings anyone up before the court in a criminal prosecution); *qui* (or *quae*) *petit* (= who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against anyone, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another, *subscribens accusare alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*. **plaintive**, adj. *miserabilis, flebilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus* (mostly poet.). Adv. *miserabiliter, flebiliter*. **plaintiveness**, n. by adj.

plait, **I.** n. **1.** *sinus, -us, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; **2.** = a braid of hair, *gradus, -us* (Quint., Suet.). **II.** v.tr. **1.** see FOLD; **2.** to — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere*.

plap, **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 agenda ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositae* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for anything, *instituere rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli, aedificandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *intre alcjs 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 alcjs*

operis lineis deformare, formam alcjs operis lineis describere, imaginem alcjs operis delineare; see DESIGN; **2.** in idea, *alqd (ex)cogitare, moliri, consilium intre alcjs rei faciendae*; see above, PLAN, I. 2.

plane, **I.** n. **1.** = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; **2.** = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. *runcinare*.

plane, n. = a tree, *platanus, f.*

planet, n. *stella errans, sidus, -eris, n.*, *errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur*; the five —s, *quinque stellae eosdem cursus constantissime servantes*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

plank, **I.** n. *tabula* (= board), *axis, -is, m.* (axis); to nail —s, *coazare* (coass-). **II.** v.tr. *contabulare, coazare* (coass-). **planking**, n. *contabulatio, coazatio* (coass- = boarded floor, etc.), or by pl. of PLANK.

plant, **I.** n. *herba* (in gen.), *planta* (= slip). **II.** v.tr. **1.** *serere, (de)ponere* (trees, etc.), *conserere, obserere* (a place with trees, etc.); **2.** = to set up, *statuere, constituere, instigare* (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), *queretum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus consitus* (gen. term). **planter**, n. *sator, qui serit*; —s of a colony, *coloni*. **plant**ing, n. *satio, satus, -us* (= the act of —).

plash, **I.** n. *murmur, fremitus, -us* (e.g. *aequoris*, perhaps *sonus, sonitus, -us*). **II.** v.tr. *murmurare, fremere, fremitum edere*.

plaster, **I.** n. **1.** *gypsum, arenatum, tectorium*; see CEMENT, MORTAR; **2.** in medicine, *emplastrum*. **II.** adj. a — cast, *imago* (e) *gypso expressa*. **III.** v.tr. *gypsare* (Col.), *gypso illinere* or *obducere*. **plasterer**, n. = who whitewashes the walls, *lector*; see PAINT.

plastic, adj. *plasticus*.

plate, **I.** n. **1.** *bractea, lam(ina)* (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.** a — at table, *catillus*, pl. *catilla, -orum, n.* (a smaller one made of clay), *patella*; **4.** collectively, — used at table, *vasa, -orum* *argentea* or *aurea* (silver or gold), *argentum*. **II.** adj. — glass, perhaps use *vitrum densatum*. **III.** v.tr. to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

platform, n. *suggestus, -us*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus, Academicus* (= pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the — philosophy, *academia, akadynia*). **Platonist**, n. *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academici* (= the followers of the Academy).

platter, n. *catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

plaudit, n. *plausus, -us*; see APPLAUSE.

plausible, adj. **1.** = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim-*), *probabilis*; **2.** in bad sense, *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*), *psallere* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb.

canare et psallere, canere voce et psallere, = to sing to the sound of the —; = to amuse oneself, **ludere** (either absol. or with the ablat. of the game); the fishes — in the water, *psces in aqua ludunt*, to — at dice, *ludis et talis ludere*, *aled* or *aleum ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *piila 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 *aleys partes*, *aleys personam tueri*; to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere*; not to let the actors — any longer, *histrionibus scaenam interducere*, 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 nectere* or *confingere*. **II.** n. = amusement, *ludus* (= game, see the word), *lusus*, -us (= playing), *lusio* (= the act), *ludicrum* (= a farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (= the carrying on a joke with anyone; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (= a theatrical piece), *fabula* (dimin. *fabella*, = a piece at the theatre), *comœdia* (= comedy), *tragoedia* (= tragedy); mere —, *ludus*, *jocus* (= joke), that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*, = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiae*, e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vagari posse*; = action, *motus*, -us, *gestus*, -us (of the limbs, etc.), *vultus*, -us (= face), *argutiae* (= lively expression of the countenance); fair —, *ex aequo et bono* (e.g. to see —, *curare ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant*) **play-bill**, n. **libellus** **player**, n. 1, (on a musical instrument) *canens* (both male and female), *psalles*, in pure Latin *fulcon*, on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psaltria*, in pure Latin *fidicina*, *citharista*, m., *citharoecus*, *canen* (- who blows a horn or cornet), *tibiœn* (- a — on the flute, a pipet), *tubicœn* (- a trumpet); 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. *jocose* **playfulness**, n. *lascivia* **playground**, n. *locus quo pueri ludendi causæ conveniunt*. **playhouse**, n. see THEATRE. **playthings**, n. *quae pueri in lulum oblata sunt*, see TOY **playwriter**, **playwright**, n. *qui fabulas scribit*.

plea, n. 1, defendant's —, *defensio*, *oratio pro se* or *alqo habita* (= a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se*, *se defendere*, *causam dicere* (for oneself), *orare et dicere pro alqo*, *defendere alqm* (for someone), *exceptio* (= exception taken by defendant to plaintiff's statement, and inserted in a praetor's edict); in a gen. sense, see LAWSUIT, CAUSE, APOLOGY, 2, = excuse, *excusatio*; see EXCUSE. **plead**, v. intr. 1, in law, *causam agere*, *actitare* (frequentative), *dicere*, (*per*)*orare*, or *alqm se fecisse defendere*, *alqm defendere*, *versari in foro* (= to be a pleader); 2, in gen. *alqd excusare*; see BEG, ALLEGE. **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*, *suaavis* (= lovely), *dulcis* (= attractive), *mollis* (= gentle), *carrus* (= 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*; — *placens*, *ioca* *amœna* or *voluptaria*; to be — to

the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures* (*per*)*mulbere*, *auribus blandiri*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*. Adv. *jucunde*, *sua-viter*, *dulce*, *dulciter*, *commode*, *lepidè*, *festive*, *facete*, *amœne* or *amœniter*. **pleasantness**, n. *jucunditas*, *dulcedo*, *amœnitas*, *sua-vitas*, *commoditas* (ante class. in Ovid.), *lepos*, or by adj.; see also LOVELINESS. **pleasantry**, n. *facetiae*, *lepos*, *festivitas*, or by *jocus* (= joke). **please**, v. intr. *alci placere*, *alqm delectare*, *alci gratum*, *acceptum* or *cori esse*, or *arridere*; it —s, *placet* (of a decree of the senate); if you —, *vis* (or *vis*), to be —d, *delectari*, *gaudere re*; to be dis—d, *abhorrere re*; I am —d with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*, this dis—s me, *displicet mihi hoc*; you are —d to say, *libet* (*libet*) *tibi dicere*; to — yourself, *gratificari sibi*; to — another, *gratificari alci*, *morem gerere alci*, eagerness to — (another), *immodica placendi cupido*. **pleasing**, adj., see PLEASANT **pleasure**, n. *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; *libido* (*libet*) = 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* (*lib-*), *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 plebeus*, *homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeus*, *plebs*; from the order of the —s, *de plebe*, *plebeus generis*, *plebeus*. II. adj. *plebeus* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, I. n. *pignus*, -eris, n., *hypotheca*, *arrhabo*, -onis, m., *arra*. II. v. tr. (*op*)*pignerare* 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*.

plentitude, n. see FULLNESS.

plenteous, **plentiful**, adj. *uber*, *abundans*, *copiosus*, *largus*, *affluens*, *optimus*; see ABUNDANT. Adv. *uberius*, *uberrime* (not in posit.), *abunde*, *abundanter*, *copiose*, *satis superque*, *large*, *cumulate*, *prolixè*, *effuse* **plenty**, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of anything, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (= abundance, more than we wish), *affluentia* (= profusion), *magna vis* (great quantity); — of anything, *satis* with genit.; to have — of anything, *suppeditare* or *abundare alqa re*.

pleonasm, n. *pleonasmus* (late, or as Greek *πλεονασμός*), better use circumloc. (e.g. *nimidi 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, *lentitas*, *lentor* (Plin.); 2, *mobilitas*, *inconstantia*, *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 opo atque operâ emitti*, *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *sudare et laborare*;

see TULL. **plodding**, adj. *esse industria singulari* (of persons).

plot, **plat**, n. of ground, *agellus*, *area*.

plot, I. n. 1. *consensio*, *conspiratio*, *conspirationis* or *conspirationis globus* (in gen.), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *coitio* (= a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensianes* or *coitionem facere*, *conspirare*; to form a — against anyone, *in alqm conspirare*, *contra alqm conjurare*, *ad alqm opprimendum consentire* (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, *babulus*, in fig. sense a mere —boy, *agrestis*, *rusticus*; —man, *arator* (who tends the oxen); —share, *womer*; —handle, *stiva*. II. v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with accus.), *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, *proscindere*. **ploughing**, n. *proscissio* (= first —, Col.).

pluck, I. v.tr. *vellere* (= to tear up or away); stronger, *vellicare*; to — out a hair, *pilum evellere*; to — flowers, *flares carpere*; see **TEAR**; to — up, *evellere*, *erubere*; to — up courage, *animus recipere*. II. n. 1. = heart, liver and lights of a sheep, etc., *intestina*, -orum; 2. = courage, *animus*, *virtus*, -itatis, f.

plug, n. *epistomium*.

plum, n. *prunum*. **plum-tree**, n. *prunus*, f. (Col.).

plumage, n. *plumae*, *pennae* (*pinnae*). **plume**, I. n. *pluma*, *penna* (*pinna*). II. v. reflex. to — oneself on, *alqd ostentare*, *juctare*, *prae se ferre*. **plummy**, adj. *plumis obtectus*, *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), *compiare*, *expiare* (= to rob by —), (*de*)*spoliare*, *exspoliare* (in gen. = to rob), *nudare* (= to strip), *despiculari* (rare, = to embarrass, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (= to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaustire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere* (= to clear a house, etc.), *evertere et extergerere* (= 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 —, *rapta vivere*. **plunderer**, n. *direptor*, *spoliator*, *populator*, *praedator*, *expilator*.

plunge, I. v.tr. to — into, *mergere in alqd* or *in alqd re*, or merely *alqd re* (into anything liquid, e.g. into the water, *in aquam*, *aqua*; into the sea, *in mare*), *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 **FRANCITATE**, **THROW**. II. v.intr. to — into, I. (*in*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere*; 2. fig. as *mergere* or *ingurgire 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 assa* or *fricata*. II. v.intr. *furtim feras intercipere*. **poacher**, n. *fur* (= thief).

pocket, I. n. *sacculus* (= small bag, Juv.), *marsupium* (ante and post clasa.; = bag for holding money), *crumena* (= a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders); the ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds in their toga, *sinus*, -us (lit. = bosom, in sense of —, poet. and post 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. *cutler*; see **KNIFE**. **pocket-money**, n. *pecunia alci data*.

pod, n. *siliqua*.

podagra, n. *podagra*, *podagrae morbus*.

poem, n. *carmen* (= a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the odes of Horace), *poëma*, -atis, n.; to make a —, *carmen* (poema) *facere*, *ingere*, *scribere* (in gen.), *carmen fundere* (= to make verses extempore, with ease). **poesy**, n. see **POETRY**. **poet**, n. *poëta*, m., *carmenium auctor*, *scriptor*, *conditor*, f. *patres* (= inspired —). **poetaster**, n. *poëta vulgaris*. **poetess**, n. *poëtrici*. **poetical**, adj. *poëticus*. Adv. *poëtice*, *poëtarum more*. **poetry**, n. *poëties* or *poëtica*, *poësis* (Quint.), or by poem; see **POEM**.

poignant, adj. *acer*; see **KEEN**.

point, I. n. 1. *acumen* (in gen.), *cuspis*, -idis, f. (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *spiculum* (= head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *haustile* = shaft), *cacumen*, *culmen*, *fastigium*, *vertex*, -icis, m. (= the highest — of anything, also by summas); 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 et victoria 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), *quæstio* (= the — in dispute), or *de quo agitur*, *nomen* (= an item in an account, outstanding debt); in this particular —, *huc in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); not to the —, *nilil 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, *digito 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. *plana*, *prorsus*, *eminus*; see **ALTRORIMUS**. **pointed**, adj. 1. (*prae*)*acutus*; 2. fig. of speech, *aliquis*, *conclusus* (= stinging), *ad alqd oppositus* (= directed to); see **CLASH**. Adv. *salus*, *opposita*. **pointed**, n. = a

dog, *canis* (*venaticus*) **pointless**, adj. 1, see BLUNT; 2, fig. *insulsus, frigidus, ineptus, inanis*.

poise, v.tr. *librare*.

poison, 1. *venenum, virus, -i*, n. (= poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid); fig. *venenum*. II. v.tr. *alqd venenare* (rare), *alqd veneno inbuere*, to slay many, to — many, *multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem intermere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, *animos adulescentium inficere malis libidinibus* **poisoned**, adj. *venenatus* (= 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. *venenatus* (in gen.), *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus* (= dipped in poison), *veneno ulitus* (= besmeared with —).

poke, 1. v.tr. anyone, *alqm fodere* or *fodicare*, to — the fire, *ignem excitare*. II. v.intr. to — about, *alqd rimari, perscrutari* **poker**, n. *perhas foramentum* (= iron tool) *quo ignis excitatur*.

pole, n. 1, = long rod, *contus, pertica, longurus, asser, vectis*, 2, of the earth, *axis, cardo*, † *polus*, and † *vertex*; the south —, *axis meridiana*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis* (*septent-*). **polar**, adj. *septentrionalis* (*septent-*) (= northern). **poleaxe**, n. see AXE **polecat**, n. *feles*

polemical, adj. by circumloc., e.g. *qui cum alqo de alqo re disceptat* or *concentat*, *qui alqd in controversiam vocat*. **polemics**, 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. *in quibus publicae securitatis cura delegata est* (= — officers) **policeman**, n. *unus e publicae securitatis custodibus*.

policy, n. *ratio rei publicae gerendae, civilitas* (in Quint. as trans. of πολιτική), *disciplina reipublicae*, fig. *prudentia, calliditas, consilium*.

politio, adj. *prudens, sagax, astutus, callulus, circumspexius, 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, turbulentas in civitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republica habitus*; — 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 regendae civitatis peritus* or *sciens*. **politics**, n. *republica*, or in pl. *res publicae* (e.g. *ad reipublicam accedere*, = to take up —). **polity**, n. *republica, genus, -ūs, -i*, n., or *forma reipublicae, ratio civilis*.

polish, 1. v.tr. (*expolire, perpolire* (lit. and fig., in fig. sense also *lustrare*). II. n. 1, lit. *nitro, candor*; see BRIGHTNESS; 2, fig. circumloc. with *lira* (his writings lack —, *scriptis ejus lira deest*); see POLITENESS. **polished**, adj. lit. by part part. of Polish, 1.; see also POLITE.

polite, adj. *urbanus, comis, humanus, affabilis, blandus, affectorius* (esp. towards superiors). Adv. *urbane, comiter, humane, humaniter, digne, officiose*. **politeness**, n. *urbanitas, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas*.

poll, 1. 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, *praeiudicare*; 2, = to give votes, see VOTE. **pollard**, n. *arbor, -ūs, -i*, f. (*am*)putata. **polling**, u. see VOTING. **polling-booth**, n. *scapulum, ovile*. **poll-tax**, n. to impose a —, *tributum in singula capita imponere*.

pollute, v.tr. *polluere*. **pollution**, n. *pollutio*.

poltroon, 1. see COWARD

polygamy, n. to live in a state of —, *suorum plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptiam esse* (of a woman).

polyglot, adj. *pluribus linguis scriptus*.

polygon, n. * *polygōnum*. **polygonal**, adj. *polygonus* (Vitr.), † *multangulus* (Lucr.).

polypus, n. *polypus, -ōdis*, m. (as animal, Plin.) and as tumour in the nose, *Oela*).

polytheism, n. *multorum deorum cultus, -ūs*. **polytheist**, n. *qui multos deos colit*.

pomatum, n. *capillare* (in gen., Mart.).

pomegranate, n. *mālum granātum* or *Punicum* (Col.).

pommel, 1. n. of a saddle, *umbo sellae*. II. v.tr. see BEAT.

pomp, n. *apparatus, -ūs*; = show of magnificence, *venditatio, venditatio atque ostentatio* (= boasting, swaggering); — of words, *inanis verborum streptus, -ūs, quaedam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, *in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*. **pompous**, adj. 1, *magnificus, jactans, gloriozus, arrogans, insolens*; see BOASTFUL; 2, of style, *inflatus, tumulus*; 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 —), *pusina* (= fish —), *lacus, -ūs* (= 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.

pontiff, n. *pontifex*; see PRIEST, POPE.

pontoon, n. *ponto*.

pony, n. *mannus, mannulus* (of Gallic race, Plin. Min.), or *equus parvus*.

poodle, 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. *deterriimus*), *peior* (superl. *peissimus*); — living, *tenuis victus, -ūs*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *caesa exigua*, = barren, *inops alqo rei* (or *alqd re* or *ad alqd re*), *sterilis* (= unproductive); — in words, *inops verborum*; = not rich, *pauper* (*pauper*, opp. *dives*), *tenuis* (= of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens, indigens* (= needy, wanting necessities, opp. *abundans*), *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (= without resources, opp. *opulentus*), *mendiculus* (= a beggar); somewhat —, *pauperculus*; the —, *pauperes, tenuis vitae homines* (= having a slender income), *capite censi* (so called because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers, without regard to property), also *proletarii* (from *proles* = offspring); = wretched, *pitiabilis, miser, misellus, infelix, miserandus*; a

— fellow, *homo misellus*; — fellow! *vae, me (te) miserum!* **poorhouse**, n. *ptōchotrophium* (Jct.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *aedes publice pro indigentibus aedificatae*). **poor-laws**, n. *leges de indigentibus factae*. **poorly**, I. adv. *tenuiter, mediocriter, misere*. II. adj. see ILL. **poverty**, n. *paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (= want), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendicitas* (= mendicancy), in comb. *egestas ac mendicitas*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenti vena* (Quint.); — of words, *verborum inopia, inopia ac jejunitas, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patri sermonis*.

pop, I. n. *crepitus*, -ūs. II. v.intr. *crepare*; to — out, *evadēre, exsiliire*.

pope, n. **pontifex Romanus*, **papa*. **popish**, adj. **papisticus*.

poplar, n. *pōpulus*, f.; of the —, *pōpuleus*.

poppy, n. *papāver*, -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. *fulosus* (Plin., = full of holes), *spongiosus, rarus*.

pore, v.tr. to — over a book, in *libro alqo haerere*; to — over, *totum se adēre in alqd*.

pork, n. (*caro*) *suilla* or *porcina*. **porker**, n. *porcus*.

porphyry, n. *porphyrites* (Plin.).

porpoise, n. *porculus marinus* (Plin.).

porridge, n. *puls*, -tis, f.; see BROTH, SOUP, OATMEAL.

porringer, n. see PLATE.

port, n. 1, *portus*, -ūs; see HARBOUR; 2, see GAIT.

portable, adj. *quod portari* or *gestari potest*.

portcullis, n. *calatrucia*.

portend, v.intr. *portendēre, augurari, significare, praemonstrare, praenuntiare*. **portent**, n. *portentum, ostentum, prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen, augurium, auspiciū, avis portentosa*, adj. *portentuosus, monstr(u)osus, prodigiosus*. Adv. *monstr(u)ose*.

porter, n. 1, = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *ostiarius*; see DOOR-KEEPER, GATE-KEEPER; 2, = one who carries burdens, *bafulus*; 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. *vilidulus, averta* (= cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome).

portrait, n. *imago (picta)*; anyone's —, *effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*. **portrait-painter**, n. *pictor qui homines coloribus 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, Cels.), *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, *ius civile* (opp. *ius naturale*), also merely *leges*; = certain, *certus*; a — statement, *affirmatio*; I make a — statement, *aiō, affirmo*; the — degree, *positivus (gradus, -ūs)* (Prisc.). Adv. *affirmate, certo*; to know —, *certo* or *certis auctoribus comperisse*; to assert —, *affirmare, confirmare*. **positiveness**, n. = positive assertion, *affirmatio*; = certainty, by circumloc. (e.g. *alqd certum habēre, alqd affirmare*).

possess, v.tr. *possidēre (ingenium, magnum vim, etc.)*, *alqd* or *possessionem rei habēre* or *tenēre*, in *possessione rei esse, habēre (auctoritatem)*, *tenēre* (= to hold, e.g. *tu meum habes, tenes, possides*), *alqd re praeditum, instructum, ornatum* or *affectum esse* (= to be gifted with), *inesse alci* or *in alqd*, with *est* and *genit.* or *dat.*, *virtus est virium* (= virtue — es strength), *est mihi liber* (= I — a book), or with the *ablat.* (e.g. *Hortensius erat tantā memoriā ut, etc.*, = Hortensius —ed such a memory, that, etc.); to — partitively, *alci rei participem esse*; all men cannot, — all things, *non omnes omnium participes esse possunt*; not to —, *carere re*; to — not at all, *alci rei expertem esse*; to — richly, *alqd 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 maturime*; 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 ul collegam*; to show every — care, *omnem, quam possum, curam adhibere*; every —, often merely *omnis*. Adv. *fieri potest ut, etc.*; see PERHAPS. **possibility**, n. *conditio* (= possible case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copia alqd faciendi* (= possession; *potestas*, as permission, power; *facultas* and *copia* = the opportunities), *locus alci 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, *alqd fieri posse negant*).

post, I. n. 1, *postis* (of a gate, etc.); *arrectaria*, -orum, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*, Vitruv.); *pallus* (= a stake), *cippus* (esp. gravestone); 2, = military station, *locus* (= place in gen.), *statio* (= outpost, guard), *praesidium* (= 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 veredaria, res vehicularia* (= the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *rei vehiculariae curatores* (= the persons connected with it); 5, system of conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (= letter-carriers); to send through the —, *alqd per tabellarios mittere*; to put into the —, *alqd tabellario perferendum committere*. II. v.tr. 1, 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. *vecturae pretium*; to pay the —, *pro vectura solvere*. **post-chaise**, n. *vehiculum publicum*.

raeda cursualis (Imperial Rome). **postern**, n. *postica*, *posticum*. **posthaste**, adv. *summi celeritate* or *quam celerrime*. **postillion**, n. see RIDER, GROOM. **postman**, n. *tabellarius* (= private messenger); see POST I. 5. **postscript**, n. *alqd epistulae additum*.

posterior, adj. *posterior*.

posterity, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for *progenies* or *stirps*), *posterī*, † *minores*.

posthumous, adj. *post patrem mortuum natus*.

postmeridian, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *postmeridie* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridiano*, *horis pomeridianis*.

postpone, v. tr. *differre*, *proferre*, *reſſuicere*; see DEFER.

postulate, n. *sumptio*.

posture, n. 1, of body, *status*, *habitus*, *gestus* (all -ūs); 2, = condition of affairs, *status*, -ūs, *res*, *condicio*, *ratio*; see STATE.

pot, n. *olla*; a small —, *ollula*. **potbel-
lied**, adj. *ventriosus*. **potherb**, n. *olus*, -ēris, n. **pothook**, n. *uncus*; in writing, *uncus* quem dicunt. **pothouse**, n. *caupona*. **pot-
sherd**, n. *testa* **pottage**, n. *ius*, *iuris*, n

potent, adj. see POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS.

potentate, n. *res*, *tyrannus*; see SOVE-
REIGN.

potential, adj. *potentialis* (Gram.); see also POSSIBLE.

potion, n. *potio*; see PHILTRE.

potter, n. *figulus*; a —'s work, *opus figlinum*, *opera figlina* or *ſictilia*, n. pl. (of several pieces), —'s vessels, earthenware, (*opus*) *figlinum*, *opera figlina*; —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*, —'s workshop, *figlina* (Plin.). **pottery**, n. 1, the art, *ars figularis*, 2, = things made, see under POTTER.

pouch, n. *sacculus*, *sacus*; see BAG.

poultice, n. *cataplasma*, -ātis, n. (Cels.). *malagma*, -ātis, n. (= an emollient —, Cels.); a mustard —, *sinapismus*.

poultry, n. *aves cohortales* (kept in the yard) (Col.), *alities*, -ium (= fattened —). **poul-
terer**, n. *qui alities vendit*.

pounce, v. intr. to — upon; see SEIZE.

pound, I. n. 1, *libra*, (*libra*) *pondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensura* (of liquids), a bowl the gold of which weighs five —s, *poteri ex quinque auri (libris) pondo*; 2, of money, use *libra Anglicana* as t t., but use *argentum* or *pecunia* where possible; 3, = enclosure for stray animals, *saepium publicum*. II. v. tr. (*con-*)
tundere, (*con*)*terere*.

pour, I. v. tr. 1, *fundere*; to — into, *infun-*
dere in *alqd*; to — upon or over, *superfundere* *alci rei*. II. v. intr. 1, of rain, (*ef*)*fundi*; 2, fig. to — forth, (*ef*)*fundi*, or *se* (*ef*)*fundere*; 3, to — along, *ferri*; 4, to — off, *defundere*. **pour-
ing**, adj. *effusus* (of rain).

pout, v. intr. perhaps *frontem contrahere* (= to frown).

poverty, n. see POOR.

powder, I. n., in gen., *pulvis*, -ēris; as medicine, *pulvis medicatus*. II. v. tr. 1, to reduce to —, in *pulverem convertere* (Plin.); 2, = to sprinkle with —, *pulvere conspergere*.

power, n. if internal, *potentia* or *vires*, -ium, (= strength); if external, *vis* (= force) or *potestas* (= authority from office), *ius*, *iuris*, n., *potestasque*, *potestas* ac *dictio* or *dictio* alone (= authority), *facultas* *alci rei faciendae* (= —

of doing anything), *copiae*, *opes*, -um, *facultates*, -um (= resources), *robur*, *nervi*, *lacerti* (= physical —); to strive with all one's —, *omni ope entī ut*; it is in my —, *est* or *positum* or *situm* *est in meā manu*, or *potestate*; to reduce under one's —, *suae ditionis facere*; to be under the — of, *sub alci ditione atque imperio esse*; to do anything by —, *per vim facere* *alqd*; to possess —, *vim habere*; to compel anyone by —, *manus inferre* *alci*; — 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*, *lacertosus*, *firmus*; 2, in influence, etc., *potens*, *valens*, *validus*, *gravis* (= weighty, of character); 3, of medicine, *efficax*, *potens* (Plin.); 4, of speech, *gravis*, *neruosus*, *validus* (Quint.). Adv. *valide* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *graviter*, *vehementer*, *valde* (= very —). **powerless**, adj. *invalidus*, *impotens*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *languidus*, *irritus*; in political sense, *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 WEAK-
NESS.

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 perdoctus*; — knowledge, *usus*, -ūs; to have a — knowledge of anything, *alqd usu cognitum habere*, *alqd usu didicisse*, *alci rei usum habere*, — use, *utilitas* (as regards public life). Adv. (*ex*) *usu*, to learn a thing —, *usu discere* *alqd*. **practice**, n. 1, = exercise, etc., *usus*, -ūs, *usus rerum* (= exercise and experience), *exercitatio*, *tractatio*, *comb. usus et exercitatio*, *usus et tractatio*; to have more — than theory, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse*; we must combine theory and —, *disquis oportet et quod didicisti agendo 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. *alqd facere*, *exercere*, *facitare*, *tractare*, see PRACTICE. **prac-
titioner**, 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* *alci tribuere*, *laudem* *alci impertire* or *laude* *alqm impertire*, *laude* *alqm afficere* (= to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *praedicare* *alqm* or *de alqo* (*aloud* and openly). II. n. *laus*, -ūs, 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 meā laude praetermissa est*); they give — and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes gratesque agunt*. **praise-
worthy**, adj. *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *collaudandus*, *praedicandus*; to be —, *laudi esse*; to be considered —, *laude dignum duci*, *laudi duci*. Adv. *laudabiliter*.

prance, v. intr. perhaps *magnifice incedere* (of a person), *exsultare* (of a horse).

prank, n. to play —s, perhaps *lascivire*.

prate, **prattle**, v. see BABBLE, CHATTER.

pray, v. intr. and tr. 1, *precari*, *precos* or *precationem facere* (generally; more poet. *precari*

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, *alqd a Deo precari* or *petere*; **2**, = to entreat for, in more gen. sense, (*Magistare, petere, (se)poscere, implorare, rogare, orare* *alqd*; to — and beseech, *rogare atque orare, petere ad deprecari*. **prayer**, *n.* *precatio, supplicatio, preces, -um* (= the formulary, book of common —), *votorum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises). **prayerful**, *adj.* **prayerfully**, *adv.* *supplex*. **praying**, *n.* *precatio, preces, -um, supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*, to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

preach, *v.tr.* and *intr.* **contionari* (the usual term in writers after the Reformation), **praedicare*, or *orationem (sacram) habere, e (sacro) suggestu dicere, in caetu Christianorum verba facere, de rebus divinis dicere*; to — about, in the context, *dicere de alqd re, oratione explicare alqd*. **preacher**, *n.* **praedicator*; — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*.

preamble, *n.* *exordium*; see INTRODUCTION.

precarious, *adj.* *incertus*. *Adv.* *parum* or *non certo*.

precaution, *n.* *cautio*, or by verb *providere, praecavere*.

precede, *v.tr.* *antecere, antegredi, antecedere, praecire, praepredi*. **precedence**, *n.* *prior locus*; to have the — before anyone, *alci antecedere*; to let anyone have the —, *alci cedere, alqm priore loco ire jubere*. **preceding**, *adj.* *antecedens, praecedens*; = last, prior, superior, = the one immediately before, *proximus*. **precedent**, *n.* see EXAMPLE.

preceptor, *n.* *praecantor* (late).

precept, *n.* *praeceptum* (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 praeceps*.

precipitate, **I.** *v.tr.* *praecipitare* (from, ex or de alqo loco, into, etc., in alqm locum, headlong, lit. and fig.), *despicere*, from (ab or de) alqo loco, into, in alqm locum, *destruere, de or ex alqo loco, in alqm locum*; to — oneself, *see praecipitare*, or merely *praecipitare*, or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *praecipitari*, from, etc., alqo loco, de or ex alqo loco; into, in alqm locum; (e.g. into ruin, in exitium), over, super alqm locum, *se despicere, se abspicere* (= to throw oneself down from the wall into the sea, e.g. *in mare se abspicere*), *inferri* or *se inferre* in alqd (= to rush into, e.g. in *flammas, in medias ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se inferre in cuspis periculum*). **II.** *adj.* *temerarius, praecipuus*; see HASTY, RASH. *Adv.* *temere*. **precipitancy**, **precipitation**, *n.* *temeritas*; see RASHNESS. **precipitous**, *adj.* *praeceps, praeruptus*.

precise, *adj.* (*definitus*) (= marked out), *accuratus* (= accurate), *subtilis* (= accurate in the choice of words). *Adv.* *subtiliter*; = altogether, *plane*; by *ipse* (e.g. *ipso in tempore*, = — at the right time); see EXACT, ACCURATE. **pre-**

sign, *n.* *subtilitas, proprietas verborum*; see ACCURACY.

preclude, *v.tr.* see HINDER, EXCLUDE.

preocious, *adj.* *praecox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. post Aug. of talents); see PREMATURE.

preconceived, *adj.* *praepudicatus*. **preconception**, *n.* *sententia praepudicata*.

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 et*.

predestination, *n.* *praedestinatio* (Eccl.).

predestine, *v.tr.* *praedestinare* (Liv.); in a theol. sense, *praefinire*.

predetermine, *v.tr.* *praefrere*.

predicable, *adj.* *quod alci 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.* *alqd de alqd re praedicare, dicere*, see SAY.

predict, *v.tr.* *praedicere*; see PROPHECY.

prediction, *n.* *praedictio*, see PROPHECY.

predilection, *n.* see AFFECTION.

predispose, *v.tr.* *animum ad alqd praeparare* or *componere*. **disposed**, *adj.* *proptensus* or *proclivus ad alqd*. **disposition**, *n.* *animi ad alqd proclivitas, voluntatis inclinatio, studium*.

predominance, *n.* **1.** = power, *potentia*; see POWER; **2.** = greater number of, by *plures*.

predominate, *v.intr.* **1.** *dominari*; **2.** *plures esse*. **predominating**, *adj.* see CHIEF.

preeminence, *n.* *praestantia, excellentia, eminentia*. **preeminent**, *adj.* *praestabilis, 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.* *proemium* (= introduction), *praefatio* (in disputations, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then = written — to a book); — to a book, *proemium libri* (not *ad librum*), *proemium libro additum*. **II.** *v.tr.* *praefari* (= both to write a — and to make one in speaking), *praefationem dicere* (in speaking), *proemium scribere* (= to write). **prefatory**, *adj.* to make a few — remarks, *pauca praefari*.

prefect, *n.* *praefectus*. **prefecture**, *n.* *praefectura*.

prefer, *v.tr.* **1.** *praepondere, antepondere, praeferre, anteferre* (in gen.), *alqm potissimum diligere* (= to esteem very highly), *alqd alci rei posthabere* (= to hold one thing inferior to another); *praepotare* with *infin.* (= to wish rather), *mallo* with *infin.* (to wish rather, e.g. *mori malui*); **2.** see PROMOTE; **3.** see ACCUSE. **preferable**, *adj.* *potior, praepotendus, praestabilior*, or by compar. of any *adj.* = excellent; see GOOD, EXCELLENT. *Adv.* *potius*. **preference**, *n.* by verb **PREFER**. **preferment**, *n.* by special name of office (e.g. *consulatus*), or by *honos* (= office).

prefix, **I.** *v.tr.* *praepondere, antepondere; praescribere* (in writing). **II.** *n.* *syllaba anteposita*.

pregnancy, *n.* *praegnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, Cic.). **pregnant**, *adj.* **1.** *praegnans* (in gen. of woman and

animals, fig. = full of anything), *gravidus* (in a more advanced state), *gravidatus* (fig.), to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnatum* 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 ad præhendendum aptum* or *accommodatum* est.

prejudge, v.tr. *prius judicare quam alqs alqd sciat*.

prejudice, I. n. *opinio præjudicata*, alqd *præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived), *opinio prava* (= wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (= a false opinion, in the context often simply *opinio* = erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (= fanciful dream), a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against anyone, *male de alqo opinari*; to come anywhere with a —, alqd *præjudicati afferre*. II. v.tr. *alqm alr suspectum reddere*, alqm or alcs *animum alienum reddere* or *alienare ab alqo*; to become —d against anyone, *ab alqo alienari*; to become —d, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*. **prejudicial**, adj. see INJURIOUS.

prelate, n. * *episcopus*.

preliminary, adj. see PREFATORY.

prelude, I. n. 1, *proœmium*; 2, fig. *prolusio*, *prælusio* atqve *proœcuratio* (Plin. Min.). II. v.tr. 1, perhaps *proœmium anteire* (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*.

premise, v.tr. *præferre*. **premises**, n. *aedificium* (or in pl.), *domus*, -us (irreg.), see HOUSE, BUILDING.

premissa, n. *propositio* (major), *assumptio* (minor). **premises**, n. *concessa*, -orum, or *ea quae antecesserunt*.

premium, n. *praemium*

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.), *anims alci rei deditus* (fig.).

preparation, n. *præparatio* (in gen.) *apparatus* (= 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), (*apparare* (= to get everything ready), *instruere* (= to provide everything necessary); to — oneself for, *se parare*, *se præparare ad alqd* (in gen.), (*apparare alqd* (= to make preparation for), *animum præparare ad alqd*, *se or animum 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.

prepossess, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (= to preoccupy, to get the start of anything, to cause it to be in one's favour), *detinere*, *pernoscere* (to win over); to — anyone's mind for anyone, *animum alcs conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **prepossessing**, adj. see AGREEABLE, 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), *præsagire* (= to forebode); see FORETELL, PROPHECY, 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, *medicamenti præscriptio*. **prescriptive**, adj. — right, perhaps *jus ex usu factum*.

presence, n. 1, *praesentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*, in anyone's —, *coram alqo praesente* (but *apud alqm* when addressing anyone, e.g. *duire*, *loqui*, *verbi facere apud alqm*), 2, — of mind, perhaps *animus ad omnia paratus*. **present**, I. adj. *render by circumloc*, as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*, the — Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*, my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus, nunc amicus*, the — state of things, *hæc 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 insulso*; at —, *in præsentia*, for the —, *in præsens (tempus)*; the — tense, *præsens tempus* (Gram.), to be —, *adesse*, *interesse*. Adv. *mor* (= soon), *statim* (= immediately). II. v.tr. to — arms, *telum erigere honoris causâ*; see GIVE, INTRODUCE. III. n. see GIFT

presentiment, n. † *præsapium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præsapitio* (absolute as a faculty within us); see FOREBODE.

preserve, I. v.tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in gen. to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by anything, *alqi re*, *servare*, *conservare* (= to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem cons.*, = 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, *vigilantiam tueri*; see KEEP, SAVE; 2, = to conserve, *conlucere*. II. n. = conserve, *fructus*, -us, *conlucis*. **preserver**, n. (*conservator* (sim. *conservatrix*), *salvus auctor*. **preservation**, n. *conservatio*, *tutatio* (= the act), *salus*, -utis, f., *incolumitas* (= safety); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a natura datus est, se ut conservet* (Cic.).

preside, v.intr. *præsidere*; to — at, *alci rei præstare*, *alci rei præesse*. **presidency**, n. *præfectura* or in certain cases (e.g. the Indian *Presidenles*), *provincia*. **president**, n. *præses*

-idis (= who presides), *princeps, caput* (= head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio praesit*.

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 *licentia* *alcjs rei scribendae* or *edendae*. **II. v. tr. 1.** in a machine, *prelo premere*, *prelo alqd subſſicere*; *2.* = to squeeze, *premère*, *comprimère*; *3.* = to urge, to — upon, *alqm urgere*, *premère*, *alcj instare*, *alqm vexare* (= to worry), *propellere* (= to drive forward); his creditors —ed him, *ei instabant creditores*; to be —ed by business, *occupationibus distineri*; *4.* = to persuade, *alcj instare*, *alqd ab alqo (ex)petere*; *5.* = to enlist by force, *nautas vi comparare*. **III. v. intr.** to — forward, *contendere* (e.g. to the camp, in castra; to go to Rome, *Romam ire*); see HASTEN. **press-gang**, *n. qui nautas vi comparant*. **pressing**, *adj. magni* or *maximi momenti*, *gravis*; see IMPORTANT, URGENT. **pressure**, *n. 1.* lit. *pressio* (Vitr.), *pressus*, —us, *compressio*, *impetus*, *nisus*, —us; *2.* fig. by circumloc., e.g. under — of danger, *instante periculo* or *periculo coactus*.

prestige, *n. nomen* (= mere name), *gloria*, *fama*; see FAME, REPUTATION.

presume, *v. intr. 1.* = to take liberties, be arrogant, *sibi arrogare*, *sumere ut*; *2.* = to assume (a thing to be true, etc.), *putare*; see SUPPOSE. **presumption**, *n. 1.* *arrogantia*; see INSOLENCE; *2.* = conjecture, *conjectura*; there is a — in favour of anyone, perhaps *hoc pro* or *ab alqo stat*. **presumptive**, *adj. quod ex conjectura cognitum est, opinabilis*. Adv. *ex conjectura*. **presumptuous**, *adj. arrogans*; see INSOLENT. Adv. *arroganter*. **presumptuousness**, *n.* see PRESUMPTION.

pretence, *n. simulatio, species, verba, -orum* (mere words, opp. to reality); without —, *sine furo ac fallacis*. **pretend**, *v. tr. and intr. simulare*; they —ed that they wanted to go hunting, and left the town, *per speciem venandi urbe egressi sunt*. **pretended**, *adj. simulatus, opinatus* (= imaginary), *fictus*; see FALSE, IMAGINARY. **pretender**, *n. 1.* *simulator*; *2.* one who claims the throne, *qui regnum sibi arrogat*. **pretension**, *n. 1.* *postulatio*; just —, *jus*; *2.* *ostentatio*; see POMP, DISPLAY.

preterite, *n. praeteritum (tempus)* (Gram.).

preternatural, *adj. and adv. quod praeter naturam, praeter modum* or *mirabili quodam modo fit*.

pretext, *n. caus(s)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 caus(s)am alcjs rei*, *nomine* or *simulatione* or *simulatione atque nomine alcjs rei*, *per simulationem alcjs rei*, *simulatio alcjs rei*, *specie* or *per speciem alcjs rei*.

pretty, *adj. bellus* (proper term), *pulcher, pulchellus* (= rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (= well-shaped, of persons), *lepidus* (= neat, of persons and things), *venustus* (= charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (= graceful, elegant), *bonus* (= not inconsiderable, of a quantity). Adv. *belle, pulchre, formose, lepidè, 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 crescit, the disease —s*; to — on oneself, *se ipsum vincere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a me impetrare non possum ut faciam*, etc. (so non possum adduct ut credam; = I cannot be —ed upon to believe); to

— over, *superare, vincere*; to be —ed upon by entreaties, *precibus flecti* (Liv.); a —ing or prevalent opinion, *opinio vulgata*. **prevalent**, *adj. (per)vulgatus, communis*.

prevaricate, *v. intr. tergiversari*. **prevarication**, *n. tergiversatio* (= shift); see LIE.

prevent, *v. tr. prohibere ne* or *quominus impetire, obstarè*; see HINDER. **prevention**, *n. prohibitio* (rare, or by verb). **preventive**, *adj. quod alqd impedit* or *alcj rei obstat*.

previous, *adj.* see PRECEDING.

prey, *I. n. praeda*; beast of —, *fera*. **II. v. intr. praedari; to — upon, *alqm bestiam venari*, *alqd bestia vesci* (= to feed upon); fig. *animum, etc.*, (*ex)pedire, consumere*.**

price, *I. n. pretium; annona* (= — of corn); to fix the —, *pretium facere, indicare* (of the seller); the — asked with the abl.; so at a high, low —, *magno, 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 —, *convenit mihi cum alqo de pretio*; the — has fallen, *pretium alcjs rei jacet*; to raise the —, *pretium alcjs rei efferre* or *augere*. **II. v. tr. pretium alci constituere, pretium merci statuere, pretium enumerare or *pacisci*. **priceless**, *adj. inaeſtimabilis*.**

prick, *I. v. tr. punſgere* (of anything that stings, also gen. of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp-pointed stick, e.g. *bovem*), *mordere* (= to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly); to — with a needle, *acu punſgere*; to — up one's ears, *aures erigere* or *arrigere*. **II. n. punctus, -us** (Plin.), or by verb. **prickle**, *n. aculeus, spina* (= thorn). **prickly**, *adj. aculeatus, spinosus*.

pride, *n. superbia* (= haughtiness), *spiritus, -us* (= high spirit), *insolentia* (= arrogance, insolence), *contumacia* (= obstinacy), *arrogantia* (= arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus, -us* (= behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse).

priest, *n. sacerdos* (in gen. also = priestess), *antistes* (also = priestess), *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *flamen Dialis*); high —, *pontifex maximus*. **priestcraft**, *n. ratio sacerdotum*. **priestess**, *n.* see PRIEST. **priesthood**, *n. sacerdotium*. **priestly**, *adj.* by the genit. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum*. **priestridden**, *adj. sacerdotibus subjectus*.

prig, *n.* perhaps *qui se nimium jactat*.

prim, *adj.* perhaps *de se nimium sollicitus* or *de moribus diligentior*.

primal, **primeval**, *adj.* see ANCIENT.

primary, *adj. primus, principalis*; the — meaning of a word, *naturalis et principalis verbi significatio* (Quint.); = chief, *praecipuus*. Adv. *primo* (= at first), *praecipue* (= chiefly).

primate, *n. primas* (Eccl.).

prime, *I. adj. 1.* *primus* = first; *2.* = excellent, *eximius, optimus*. **II. n. 1.** = the best of anything; *flos*; *2.* — of life, *aetus virgens*. **prime-minister**, *n.* is *penes quem summa rerum est*.

primitive, *adj. 1.* = original, *priscus, antiquus*; *2.* see PRIMARY.

primogeniture, *n. aetatis privilegium* (Jct.).

prince, *n. 1.* *adolescens* (adol.) or *juvenis regis generis, puer* or *juvenis regius* (= a young man of royal blood, son of a king, etc.), *ſilius principis, ſilius regis* or *regius*; *2.* = king, *rex*;

see SOVEREIGN. **princess**, n. *mulier regii generis, mulier regis semine orta, regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *filia regis* or *regina*.

principal, I. adj. *primus, princeps, principalis, praecipuus* (= chief). Adv. *maxime, praecipue, ante omnia, imprimis, praesertim, maximum partem* (= for the most part). II. n. 1. = head of a school, *magister*; 2. = capital, opp. to interest, *caput, sors, pecuniae, 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 institutae philosophiae, sententia* (= opinion), *judicium* (= judgment), *regula alcijs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (never without genit. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitas 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 gravis* = —; a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudici* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitri* (because he thinks fit), from —, *ratione* (= according to the adopted —), *judicio, animi 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, con(j)uere*, *in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare, includere, custodiam* or *vincula mandare*; to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula, (de)ducere*; to be (confined) in —, *in custodiâ esse* or *servari, custodiâ 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, prius* (= ancient), *prior* (= former).

prithoe! interj. (*die*) *quaeso, tandem, cedo*.

privacy, n. *solitudo*; see SECRET. **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, secreto, occulte, remotis arbitris* (= without spectators), *privatim* (= in a private capacity). II. n. in the army, *miles privateer*, n. *navis (predatoria)*. **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. *privilegiarius* (Jct.); = exempt from, *immunis*.

privy, I. adj. see PRIVATE, SECRET. II. n. *sella (familiarica)*. **privy-council**, n. in imperial times *consistoriani*. **privy-purse**, n. *fiscus*.

prize, I. n. *praemium, palma*; to fix a —, *praemium (pro)ponere*. 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 experiendus constitutum*. **probationer**, n. *alumnus* (fem. -a).

probe, I. n. *specillum*. II. v.tr. see EXAMINE.

probity, 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. *progređi*; 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 —, *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*), *edicare* (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.), *praedicare* (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 ejus 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, gloriā, servos, alio mōte*), *afferre* (= to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem, utilitatem, consolationem*), *acquirere* (after difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vltimū pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias*), *conoscere* (= to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecunias, ubi benevolentiam alios, alci frangere ad vulgus*), *expedire* (= to manage to get, e.g. *pecunias*), *prospicere* (= to provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem, alci maritum*); see GET, GAIN, OBTAIN. **procurator**, n. procurator; see MANAGE, MANAGER. **procurer**, n. leno. **procuring**, n. comparatio, conciliatio.

prodigal, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT. **prodigality**, n. effusio (as act), *sumptus effusi* or *proflui* (as luxury), *proflua 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*; *edere* (= to publish); 2, = to bring into existence, (*procreare* of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. *dangel*), *gignere, parere, generare* (= to bring forth, of living beings), (*afferre, effundere* of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; *fundere, effundere*, always with the idea of abundance), *facere, efficere* (with the hand, by art and skill). II. n. of the earth, *quae terra gignit* or *parit, ea quae gignuntur a terra* (in gen.), *fructus, -ūs, redditus, -ūs*, by circumloc. *id quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). **product**, n. in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est*; see also PRODUCTION. **production**, n. opus, -eris, n. (= work); of art, *opera et artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est naturae hoc sive artis*. **productive**, adj. 1. fertilis; see FRUITFUL; 2. — of, *alci rei efficiens*. **productiveness**, n. see FERTILITY.

proem, n. *prooemium*.

profane, i. v. tr. † *profanare*, *profanum facere, violare, polluere*. II. adj. *profanus* (opp. *sacrum*), *impius* (= impious); — history, *historia rerum a populis gestarum*. Adv. *impe*. **profanation**, **profaneness**, **profanity**, n. *impietas*.

profess, v. tr. *profiteri*; to — the Christian religion, *Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam agere*; to — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* with accus. (e.g. *Academiam*); = to assert that one is something that one is not, *se aliqd esse simulare*. **Professed**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — Christian, *qui se Christianum esse dicit*), or by *manifestus, apertus*; see MANIFEST. Adv. *per speciem, simulationem alci rei* (= by pretence). **profession**, n. 1, = declaration, *professio* or *by se aliqd (esse) profiteri* (e.g. *Christianum (esse)*); — in opp. to practice, *verbo* (opp. *revera*); 2, = employment, *munus, -eris*, n. **professor**, n. *professor* (*sequentia*, etc., Plin., Suet.), better *qui aliqd docet*. **Professorship**, n. by PROFESSOR.

proffer, v. tr. *promittere*; see OFFER.

proficiency, n. by *scientia* (= knowledge), *facilitas* (= readiness). **proficient**, adj. *eruditus, doctus* (= learned), *sciens alci rei* (= skillful); to be —, *multum, parum, etc.*, *proficere*; see SKILFUL.

profile, n. *factus latus alterum, imago obliqua* (= likeness in —, Plin.); in the pl. also by the t. t. *calographa, -orum*, n. (*κατάγραφα* (= — portraits, Plin.)).

profit, i. n. 1, = material —, *lucrum, quæstus, -us, fructus* (all -ūs), *emolumentum, compendium* (by saving); 2, fig. *compendium, fructus*,

quæstus (rare); to make much —, *multum proficere*; see PROGRESS. II. v. intr. 1, = to be serviceable to, *ad aliqd proficere, alci (rei) prodese, conducere, adesse* (of men = to support, so *alcm juvare*); 2, = to make progress, *proficere*; 3, = to make gain, *quæstuosum esse, fructum ferre*; see PROFITABLE. **profitable**, adj. 1, lit. *quæstuosus, fructuosus, lucrosus, frugifer* (of lands); see FRUITFUL; 2, fig. *fructuosus, frugifer, utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **profitless**, adj. = useless, *inutilis, vanus, futilis, irritus*; see USELESS. Adv. *frustra, incassum* (= in vain).

profligacy, i. n. *animus perditus, nequitia, flagitium*; see VICE. II. n. *homo flagitiosus, etc.*; *homo sceleratus, (con)sceleratus* (= one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *profligatus* (= incorrigible). **profligate**, adj. *flagitiosus, vitiosus, malus, turpis, libidinosus, perditus, nequam, sceleratus, sceleratus*. Adv. *flagitiose, male, libidinosè, perditè, nequiter, turpiter, nefarie, scelerate, sceleratis*.

pro forma, adv. *diets causâ* (M).

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. *patrens*.

progeny, n. *progenies*; see OFFSPRING.

prognostic, n. *signum*; to be a — of, *aliqd prænuntiare*. **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, -ūs, progressio, processus, -ūs*; to make much or little —, *multum* or *parum proficere*. II. v. intr. 1, *progredi*; see ADVANCE; 2, = to improve, *proficere*. **progression**, n. *progressio, progressus, -as*; see PROGRESS. **progressive**, adj. *qui, quæ, quod progreditur*. Adv. *gradatim, pedetentim* (pedetent-).

prohibit, v. tr. *velare*; see FORBID. **prohibition**, n. *interdictum*; to issue a —, *interdicere alci aliqd re or ne*. **prohibitive**, **prohibitory**, adj. *qui, quæ, quod vetat*.

project, i. n. *consilium* (= plan), *inceptum, propositum* (= proposal), *institutum*. II. v. intr. *prominere, eminare, exsurgere, pro(s)icere, projectum esse*. **projectile**, n. (*telum*) *missile*. **projection**, n. by verb. **projector**, n. *auctor*.

proletariat, n. *proletarii*.

prolix, adj. see FRUITFUL.

prolix, adj. *longus* (= long, opp. *brevis*, of persons and things), *copiosus* (= full), *verbosus* (= making too many words), *multus* (only of persons); see LONG. **prolixity**, by adj. PROLIX.

prologue, n. *prolōgus*.

prolong, v. tr. *protrahere, propagare* (= to — the time of, e.g. *imperium in annum*), *producere* (= to draw out), *extendere* (= to extend, e.g. *aliqd ad noctem*), *continuare* (= to continue, e.g. *militiam, alci consulum magistratum*), *trahere* (= to — more than we should, e.g. *bellum*), *proferre* (= to put off, e.g. *diem*), *protrahere* (= to protract, e.g. *comitia*). **prolongation**, n. *productio* (in gen.), *protractio, protractio* (e.g. *viæ*), *prolatio* (e.g. *diel*). **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. *gloria* or by *alcm aliqd re præstare*; see SUR-

PASS. prominent, adj. and adv. by *promittere*, *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, *aliquid re* or *in aliquid re*), *prae-stare* or *superare aliquem aliquid re* (fig. = to be superior in).

promiscuous, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *promiscue*.

promise, I. v.tr. *alci aliquid* or *de aliquid re promittere*, *polliceri*, *aliquid (in se) recipere*, = to take upon oneself, *pollicitari* (frequent.), (*despondere* (formally, by being legally bound), *alci aliquid*, also comb. *promittere et spondere*, *proponere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *pronuntiare* (publicly); "I — that," or "I — to," rendered in Latin by the accus. and infin. (gen. the fut. infin., seldom the pres. infin.), e.g. *promitto* or *pollicor me hoc facturum esse*. II. v.intr. = to be likely (e.g. he — to be a great speaker, *veri simile est eum futurum esse oratorem*). III. n. *promissio*, *pollicitatio* (the act), *fides* (= word), *promissum* (= the thing promised); to give anyone a — to, etc., *alci promittere* or *polliceri*, with accus. and fut. infin. = to keep, redeem a —, *promissum* or *fidem facere* or *efficere* or *prae-stare* or *servare* or (*exsolvere* or *persolvere*, *promisso stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est* (ob)servare or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem praestare*. **promising**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — pupil, *puer industrius*, a — crop, *seges fertilis*). **promis-sory**, adj. — note, *chirographum*.

promontory, n. *promontorium*, a small —, *lingua*, *lunygula*.

promote, v.tr. (*adjuvare aliquem* or *aliquid*, *argumento esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or (in the fem.) *adjuvicem esse alicui rei* or *in aliquid re* (in gen. = to give any assistance), *alci rei esse adi-mentum* (in a bad sense = to be an abettor), *augere aliquid* or *aliquid* (= to increase), *alci or alci rei favere*, *favere aliquid* (= to favour), *alci or alci rei consulere*, *prospicere* (= to take care of), *alci prodesse* (= to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operi adesse alci* (= to assist anyone by advice and by acting); to — anyone's interest, *servare alicuius commodum*, *rebus* or *rationibus alicuius consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicae consulere*, *reipublicam juvare*, *tueri*, *reipublicae salutem suscipere* (= to try to —); = to — in office, anyone, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (anyone's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), (*exornare* (= to distinguish), *gratia et auctoritate sui sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (= to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad or in munus* or *ad (superiorem) locum* (= to — to an office, Imperial Rome), *muneri* *praestare* (= to appoint to an office, to set over); *transducere aliquid in ampliorem ordinem* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office). **promotor**, n. *auctor*, *adjuvator*, *fautor*. **promotion**, n. — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; — to a higher office, *amplior honoris gradus*, *-us*, *dignitatis necessitas*, *officium amplius*.

prompt, I. adj. *promptus*. Adv. *cito*; see QUICKLY. II. v.tr. *aliquid alci sub(j)icere*. **prompter**, n. *qui aliquid alci sub(j)icit*. **promptitude**, **promptness**, n. *celeritas*; see QUICKNESS, READINESS.

promulgate, v.tr. *promulgare*. **promul-gation**, n. *promulgatio*.

prone, adj. 1. = flat, *pronus*; 2. = tending to, *pronus*, *proclivis*, *propensus* *ad aliquid*. **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*, *ex-primere*, *dicere* (= to utter with the voice), *lit(terarum sonus enuntiare*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; it is difficult to —, *hæd facit dictu est*; = to utter formally, *effere verbis*; ex-*plicare*, *explinare verbum* (= to explain in words); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere*; *sen-tentiam 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 any-thing; 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*, *indicium*, *documentum*, *specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, ex-ample, sample, but *specimen* never in the plur. in ancient writers); = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (= reason founded upon facts); *ratio* (= reasonable grounds), to give —, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*; to bring forward many —s for the existence of a Supreme Being, *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 ex-pected to do); to — anything by one's actions, *aliquid præstare rei*, *aliquid comprobare rei*; to — one-self as, etc., *se præbère aliquid*, *exhibere aliquid* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civem*), *se præstare aliquid* (= to — oneself really to be, etc.), = to show by reasoning, *docere*, (*argu-mentum*) *demonstrare* (= to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), (con)-*firmare*, generally *firmare* (= to assert, affirm by reason); *probare alci aliquid* (= to — to anyone the possi-bility of a thing), *efficere* (= logically to — that anything can be done), *evincere* (= to — beyond all doubt), this is —d by showing that, etc., *eius rei testimonium est, quod*, etc.; this —s no-thing, *nullum verum id argumentum*; the result —d it, *exitus approbat*; the mode of proving anything, *probationis genus*, *-tris*, n., *argumen-tationis 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, *veri*, *evadere*. **proven**, p.part. e.g. not —, *non liquet*.

prop, I. n. 1, lit. *adminiculum* (in gen.), *pelamentum* (for vines), *statumen* (for vines, etc.); 2, fig. *adminiculum*, *firmamentum*, *substi-dium*, *providium*; see HELP. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *fulcire* (in gen.); 2, fig. *alci adesse*, to be —ped by, *aliquid (re) niti*, see SUPPORT.

propagate, v.tr. 1, applied to plants; to — by layers, *propagare*; to — by grafting, *in-serere*; = 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 pro-clivis ad aliquid*; see INCLINATION.

proper, adj. 1, *proprius* (= peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (= true, real, opp. *fictus*), *per-manens* (= genuine); if we add — in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipse Ar-gentinus*); this — word, *verbum proprium* (opp.

verbum translatum); the — **Metellus, verus et permanus Metellus**; **2**, = becoming, *decūrus, honestus*; = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus ad alqd.* Adv. *proprie, vere*, comb. *proprie vereque, 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.*, *fortunae* (= effects); *census, -ūs* (in gen.); by *res* (sing. or plur.) in a gen. sense (e.g. moveable —, *res moventes, res quae moveri possunt*); or by *proprius, -a, -um*, also comb. with poss. pron. *proprius meus* (*tuus*, etc.), and often by poss. pron. alone (e.g. that is my —, *hoc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*); to consider anything as one's —, *suum alqd ducere*, **2**, = peculiarity, *proprius, quod alqis (rei) proprium est*. **property-tax, n.** *tributum ex censu collatum*. **proprietary, adj.** by *proprius*. **proprietor, n.** *possessor, dominus*. **proprietorship, n.** *dominium, possessio*.

prophecy, n. 1, as the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *rerum 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.** *futura praedicere* or *praenuntiare, vaticinari* (= to act the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration). **prophet, n.** *vates, -is, m. and f.*, † *vaticinator*, † *futloquus*. **prophetess, n.** *vates, -is*. **prophetic, adj.** *divinus, praesagens, fatidicus, vaticinus* (= concerning prophecies, e.g. writings). Adv. *divinitus, caelestis quodum instinctu mentis, instinctu divino afflatusque* (all = inspired).

propinquity, n. *propinquitas* (= relationship), *affinitas* (= by marriage).

propitious, adj. *propitius, aequus, tsecundus, faustus* (of things). Adv. by adj. **propitiousness, n.** by adj. **propitiate, v.tr.** see **CONJUGATE**. **propitiation, n.** *placatio* (e.g. *deorum*). **propitiatory, adj.** by verb.

proportion, I. n. *proportio, commensus, -ūs*, (= measure or size of a thing in — to another, *Vitr.*), *symmetria* (*Vitr.*); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (= the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, *ratio arithmetica, geometrica*; in — to, *pro portione alqis rei, pro rata parte, pro* with abl. (e.g. *pro viribus*, in — to one's power); see **PROPORTIONATE**. **II. v.tr.** *alqd dirigere ad alqam rem*. **proportional, proportionate, adj.** *pro portione, pro, prae* with abl., or by ad with acc., or by *ut est* with the object compared in the nomin. (e.g. *pro viribus, prae aliis, pro numero, ad cetera, ut tum erant tempora*); see **PROPORTION**.

proposal, n. = what anyone proposes, *conditio*; — 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 alqis 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 *alqam in matrimonium petere*;

3, see **PURPOSE, INTEND**. **proposer, n.** of **1** law, (*legis*)*lator*, in gen. *auctor alqis rei*. **proposition, n. 1**, see **PROPOSAL**; **2**, in logic, *thesis* (*Quint.*); in a wider sense *propositum*.

propriety, n. *convenientia, decūrum, 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 merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poematu*). **prosaic, adj.** *jejunus, frigidus*.

prosecute, v.tr. 1, = to carry out, *gerere, facere, exsequi, perficere*; see **DO**; **2**, = to bring an action against, *alqm accusare, 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, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; to have a —, *spectare ad* or *in alqm locum*; **2**, = hope, *spes* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*. **prospective, adj.** *futurus*; see **FUTURE**. Adv. in *futurum*.

prospectus, n. *libellus*.

prosper, v.intr. *crescere* (lit. and fig. = to grow), *provenire* (lit. and fig.), *bona fortuna uli*. **prosperity, n.** *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *fluentes, copiae (rei familiaris)* (= good circumstances); general —, *salus, -utis, communis, omnium felicitas*. **prosperous, adj.** *secundus, prosper(us), fortunatus* Adv. *secunde, prospere, fortunate*.

prostitute, I. n. *mulier impudica* (= any unchaste woman), *amica, meretrix, prostibulum*. **II. v.tr. 1**, *publicare*; **2**, fig. *alqd re abuti*. **prostitution, n. 1**, *vita meretricia*; **2**, use **PROSTITUTE**, **II. 2**.

prostrate, I. v.tr. 1, = to throw down, (*pro*)*sternere*; **2**, to — oneself before anyone, *ad pedes alqis procumbere* or *se ab(j)icere* or *se submittere* or *prosternere*, *ad genua alqis procumbere, supplicem se ab(j)icere alci* (as a suppliant); **3**, fig. *alqm* or *animum affligere, percellere, frangere*. **II. adj.** by part. of verb, to lie —, (*humis*) *jacere*. **prostration, n.** by the verb.

protect, v.tr. *tuēri, tutari, defendere* (= to ward off, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*); (*pro*)*tēgere* (= to cover, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*, *munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesidere alci rei, praesidem esse alqis 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, clientela* (= relation of patron and client), *fides, aux, portus, -ūs, perfugium*; to take under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alqis 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. *asseverare* (= to affirm with assurance), *affirmare* (= to assure), *adjurare* (upon oath); by the gods, (*ab*)*testari 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, arroganter, contumaciter, fastidiosae*.

prove, v.tr. see PROOF.

proverber, n. *pabulum*; FORAGE, FOOD

proverb, n. *proverbum, verbum* (= word), to become a —, *in proverbii consuetudinem venire, in proverbium venire, cedere*; according to the —, *ut aiunt*. **proverbial**, adj. *proverbii loco celebratus* (= well known, e.g. *versus*), *quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium* or *in proverbii consuetudinem venit* (= what has become —); see PROVERB. Adv. *proverbii loco* (= as a proverb), *ut est in proverbio, ut proverbii loco dui 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 consilire, providere* (= to consult the interests of), = to make adequate provision for, *alqm re familiari* or *copios* or *pecuniis instruere*; he is —d for, *habet unde vivat*, to — against, *providere, praecavere ne quid fiat* **provided**, I. adj. — with, *alqi re instructus, ornatus, praeditus*. II. conj. — that, (*diu*)modo with subj., *ed lege* or *condicione ut* or *ne* **providence**, n. = forethought, *providentia*, = divine —, *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint., Sen.), or use *deus* or *dei* (du(1)). **provident**, adj. *providus, diligens* (= careful); see CAREFUL. Adv. *diligenter*, or by adj., see PROVIDENT. **providentially**, adv. *dis faventibus, divinitus*. **providing that**, conj. see PROVIDED, II. **provision**, I. v.tr. to — a town, *opulum 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, calcaria, -orum, alimentum, victus, -us, comestus, -us, frumentum, res frumentaria* (the last three esp. of — for an army)

province, n. 1, = duty, *provincia, officium*, 2, = district, *regio* (in gen.), *provincia*. **provincial**, adj. *provincialis* (= belonging to a province); — (manners), etc., *rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus*.

proviso, n. see PROVISION, II. 2

provocation, n. **provocative**, adj. by PROVOKE.

provoke, v.tr. 1, = to call forth, (*com*)*movere* (e.g. *iram*), *ciere, concitare*; 2, = to make angry, *alci stomachum movere* or *facere*, see VEX, IRRITATE; 3, to — to anything, *alqm ad alqd tractare, concitare, impellere, irritare*; see URGE. **provoking**, adj. *molestus*. Adv. *moleste*.

provest, n. *praeses, -idis, m.*, or *alci rei praepositus*.

prew, n. *prora, pars prior navis*.

prowess, n. *virtus, -utis, f.*; see VALOUR.

prowl, v.intr. *vagari, peragrar*; 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. *providae, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter*; see WISDOM.

prune, v.tr. 1, to — trees, *arbores (am)putare* (= to lop off), *tondere* (e.g. hedges), *purgare, intervellere* (Col., = to tear off branches here and there), *pampinare* (of vines); 2, fig. *amputare, rescare*. **pruner**, n. of trees, *putator, frondator*. **pruning-hook**, n. *fulcrum*.

prurience, n. see LUST.

pry, v.tr. and intr. to — into, *alqd rimari, investigare, scrutari*

psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.). **psalmist**, n. *psalmista*, in (Eccl.). **psalter**, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.). **psaltory**, n. *psalterium*.

pshaw! interj. *phui!*

psychical, adj. *de animâ* (e.g. — research, *investigatio quae de animâ fit*).

psychology, n. * *psychologia* (as t.t.), or *investigatio quae de animo* or *mente fit*. **psychological**, adj. * *psychologicus*; see above. **psychologist**, n. *humani animi investigator*.

puberty, n. *aetas 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, *sumptu publico*, *de publico*, *publice*, *impendio publico*, by — measures, *publico consilio*, *publice*, the — credit, *fides publica*; the — opinion, *vulgi opinio*. Adv. *aperte, palam, coram omnibus*, *in propatulo*, *in publico, foris*. II. n. the —, *homines* (= the people in gen.), *populus* (= all the people), *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the great mass), *spectatores* (= spectators), *auditores* (= the audience), *lectores* (= the readers). **publican**, n. 1, *publicanus* (= farmer of the public taxes), 2, = inn-keeper, *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 iuta*; to shun —, *celebritatem odisse* or *fugere homines* (= not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in gen. = to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public) **publish**, v.tr. a work, etc., (*in lucem*) *edire, emittere, foris 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*.

pus-mosed, adj. *simus*.

pull, I. v.tr. 1, = to tweak, *vellere* (e.g. *aurem*, to — the ear, *vellicare* (Plaut., Quint.); 2, = to drag, *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; to — down, *demoliri*, *dis(s)icere*, *diruere*; to — out, (e) *vellere*, *eripere*. II. n. *tractus*, -ūs (mostly poet.), *nexus*, -ūs, *vis*, *impetus*, -ūs, or by verb.

pullet, n. *pullus gallinaceus*.

pulley, n. *tractula*, *machina tractatoria* (Vitr.).

pulmonary, adj. *quod ad pulmones pertinet*.

pulp, n. *caro* (Plin., of fruits).

pulpit, n. in the context merely *suggestus*, -us.

pulsate, v.intr. *palpitare*, *agitari*, *moveri*.

pulsation, n. *palpitatio*, *motus*, -ūs; see MOVEMENT. **pulse**, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus*, -ūs (Plin., = the beating of the —), *venae* (the — itself); the — does not beat equally, *venae non aequis intervallis moventur*.

pulse, n. as a vegetable, *legumen* (or in pl.).

pulverize, v.tr. 1, in *pulverem* redigere; 2, fig. *percellere*.

pumice, n. *pumex*.

pump, I. n. *antlia*, *tympanum*. II. v.intr. *antlia exaurire*; to — a ship, *sentinam exhaurire*.

pumpkin, n. *pepo* (Plin.).

pun, n. *logi* (λόγος, Cic. in Non.), *facetiae*.

punch, n. = a drink, *cal(i)xum* (= hot water and wine).

Punch, n. see PUPPET.

punch, I. n. 1, = drill, *terebra*; 2, see BLOW. II. v.tr. 1, *terebere*; 2, *tundere*, *fodere*.

punctilio, n. perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness), *dubitatio* (= 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*.

pusant, adj. *acer*, *acutus*, *acerbus*, *mordax*, *asellit* and fig. Adv. *acriter*, *acutè*, *acerbè*.

punish, v.tr. *punitre*, *poena afficere* (= to inflict punishment), in *alqua animadvertere*, *multare*, *castigare* (= to correct, chastise, rebuke, verberibus); to — anything, *alqd vindicare* (= to avenge), *alqd ulisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulisci et persequi*; to — anyone very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alqo sumere*; to — anyone with exile, fine, or imprisonment, *exilio*, *pecunia*, or *vinculis multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura caesqui*; to be —ed, *poena*, *alqo poena dare*, *solvere*, *pendere*, *exponere*, by anyone, *alci*, for anything, *alqis rei* (= to pay). **punishable**, adj. *poena dignus*. **punisher**, n. *castigator*, *vindex* (= avenger), *alior* (= revenger). **punishment**,

n. 1, the act, *castigatio*, *multatio*, *animadvertio* (e.g. *vitii*); 2, the — itself, *poena* (as an atonement), *nox* (as loss or injury) *multa* (more particularly = fine: the latter the act), *damnum* (= 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*, -ūs, *poenae* or *animadvertionis*; to inflict — on anyone, see PUNISH; to suffer —, *poenam* or *supplicium* (*dependere*, *expendere*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare*, *subire*, *perferre*, *tueri* or *ferre*).

puny, adj. *pusillus* (e.g. *animus*); a man of — stature, *homo brevi statura*; 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*, -ūs, or *condicio pupilli*.

puppet, n. *neurospaston* (Aul. Gell.) (better written as Greek *νευρόσπαστον*); see HOLY.

puppy, n. 1, *catulus*, *entellus*; 2, fig. *aculeus centulus ineptus*.

purchase, I. v.tr. 1, lit. (co)emere, mercari; 2, fig. *emere*, *redimere*, *mercari*. II. n. 1, act of —, *emptio*; 2, thing bought, *merx* (= 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*, *sanctus* (= 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, *aureum purum* (*purum*); 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 vocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). **purify**, 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*), *gravitas* (= dignity). **purify**, v.tr. (*re)purgare*, *expurgare*, *purus 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* *purus et incorruptus 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

scribenda pr dicendo diligens. **Puritan**, n., **Puritanism**, n. qui de sacris diligenter or religiosior est. **Puritanically**, adv. severius; see STRICTLY.

purgatory, n. **purgatorium** (Eccl.). **purgation**, n. **purgatio**, **lustratio**. **purgative**, adj. and n. **medicīna alvum purgans, inaniens, bonam faciens, movens**. **purge**, v.tr. and intr. 1. of the medical man, **alvum purgare, bonam facere, movere, deflucere**; 2, see PURIFY.

purrl, v.intr. **myrmurare, sonare, susurrare**.

purloin, v.tr. **avertère**; see EMBEZZLE, STEAL.

purple, I. n. 1. = purple colour, **purpura, ostium** (= 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** (pur "mind"), **voluntas** (= wish), or by **velle** (e.g. my — was to go, ire volui), with this —, **eo consilio, ut**, or by **ad** with **gaudire** or **gerundive** (e.g. I was sent for the — of seeking him, **ad eum petendum missus sum**); or —, **consilio, de industria, dedit operi**, 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, inutilis, irritus, cassus, inutilis**.

purrr, v.intr. perhaps **sonitum edere**, or **gaudium sonitu exhibere**.

purse, n. **marsupium, zona, crumena, sacculus**. **purse-proud**, adj. **pecuniā superbus**.

pursuant, prep. — to, in pursuance of, **secundum alqd** (e.g. of a law, **ex lege, ex decreto**).

pursue, v.tr. **alqm persequi, prosequi, conseq̃ari, insequi, insectari, alci instigare, instare**, all lit. and fig. **pursuit**, n. **studium, cupiditas** (= desire for anything), **urs, quaestus, -ūs**; to make a — of anything, **alqd faciliare** or **exercere**.

purveyor, n. **obsonator**, or by **providere**.

pus, n. **pus** (Cels.). **pustale**, n. **pustula** (Cels.).

push, I. v.tr. **pellere, trahere, offendere, pulsare, alqm**, with, **alqd re** (e.g. **capite, cubito, pede aut genu**), **facere 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)**pushus, -ūs, impetus, -ūs**; to make a —, **instare**. **pushing**, adj. **acer**; see EAGER.

pusillanimous, adj. **timidus, abjectus, humilis, demissus, fructus**. Adv. **timide, abjecte, humiliter, demisse, animo abjecto, etc.** **pusillanimity**, n. **timiditas, formida** (= fear), **animus timidus, etc.** (see above), **animi demissio, infractio, or imbecillitas**.

put, v.tr. in gen., **ponere** (e.g. **calcutum**), to — to or near, **apponere alqd alci rei** or **ad alqd**, **proponere alqd alci rei**, **admonere 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.), **collocare** (at a certain place);

to — on one side, to — by, **seponere, reponere**; to — down, **deponere, demittere** (= to let down); fig. **deflucere, exstinguere**; see DISTRAY; to — forward, **producere** (e.g. a **candidata**), **afferre** (a proof); to — off, **disferre**; see DELAY; to — off a dress, **ponere, eruerē**; to — on, **inducere**; to — out, **exficere, extrahere, expellere** (= to expel), **exstinguere** (= to quench); to — over, **imponere, superponere** (lit.), **praeficere** (fig. of office); to — under, **alqd alci rei supponere** or **subficere**; to — the horses to, etc., **equos curru fungere** or **carpentis subungere**; to — to flight, **fugare**; to be — to flight, **fugere, se in fugam dare**; to — to death, **interficere**; see KILL; to — up at, **devertere, or deverti**, at anyone's house, **ad alqm**, at a place, **ad** or **in** with **accus** of the place (e.g. **ad hospitium**, and **ad alqm** in **Albanum**, and **ad** or **in villam suam**); to — up with, see BEAR, TOLERATE; to — in, **appellere, portum petere**; see ENTER; to — out to sea, **navem** or **classem solvere**; see LEAVE.

putative, adj. **falsus** or **qui dicitur esse**.

putrefaction, n. by verb PUTREFY, I. **putrefy**, I. v.tr. **putrefacere**. II. v.intr. **putrescere, putrescere**. **putrid**, adj. **putridus, puter** (putris). **putridness**, n. **putor** (ante and post class.).

putty, n. **gluten (vitreariorum)**.

puzzle, I. n. 1, a game, **nodus quidam in lusum oblati, quaestio lusoria** (Plin.), **aenigma, -ātus**, n.; 2, a difficulty, **nodus**. II. v.tr. **avium frustrare, impedire**. III. v.intr. in **alqd re haerere, in angustiis 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, rogos**. **pyrites**, n. **pyrites, -ae** (Plin.).

pyrotechnics, pyrotechny, n. as t t. ars **pyrotechnica**.

pyrrhic, adj. 1, in metre **pes pyrrhichius** (Quint.) 2, — victory, perhaps **victoria, ut aiunt, Pyrrhi regis modo innotum relata**.

pyz, n. **pyzus** (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. **trinnare**. 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(u)or 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 deflere**; see TUMBLE.

quaint, adj. *lepidus* (= pretty); see CURIOUS, AFFECTED; *insolitus*, *novus*, *mirus* (= new, strange), *facetus*, *argutus* (= witty); see STRANGE, HUMOROUS. Adv. *novo* or *insolito* or *miro quodam modo*, *mire*, *facile*, *argute*. **quaintness**, n. use adj.

quake, v. intr. *tremere*; see TREMBLE. **quaker**, n. *unus ex iis qui se amicos appellant*.

qualify, v. tr. 1, *instituere, instruere, fingere* (of men); to — oneself, *se praeparare*; 2, = to modify a remark, etc., *extenuare, attenuare, deminuire*; see LESSEN. **qualification**, n. *ius, juris*, n. (= right), *potestas* (= power), comb. *ius 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* (σοφία) = particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical t.t., *res quae est aleis 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, optimae 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), *copula* (= plenty), *aliquot* (= a few, several, a considerable number); a great —, *multitudo, magnus numerus, acervus* (= a heap, mass), *turba* (= a confused mass of things or people), *nubes, -is* (= a cloud of things, e.g. *pulveris*), *silva* or *quasi silva* (= an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum*), *vis* (= a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus, -eris*, n. (= —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*); a very large indefinite — is expressed by *sescenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *sescentas 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, delectus*.

quarry, I. n. = a stone —, *lapicidinae, lautomia* or *lautomia* (Plaut.). II. v. tr. *caedere, excidere*.

quarry, n. = game, *praeda*.

quart, n. (as a measure) *duo 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, = part, district, *vicius*; 3, = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alqis*

vita parcere, alci (victo) vitam dare. II. v. tr. 1, *quadrisariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in gen., = to divide into four parts); to — a man (as a punishment), *in quat(uor) partes distrahere* (Sen.); 2, *collocare in alqo loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *militis per hospitium disponere* or *in hospitium dividere* or *in hospitium deducere* (upon the ratepayers); *militis per oppida dispartire, militibus hospitium in oppidis praestare* (upon the towns). **quarter-day**, n. perhaps *dies constitutus, dictus* or *certus*, or by exact date. **quarter-deck**, n. *puppis*. **quartering**, n. *militis per hospitium dispositi* or *in hospitium divisi* (as to the troops), *militis 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 tertio quoque mense solvenda*. **quarters**, n. pl. *habitu* (in gen.), *lectum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (= place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (Plin., place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. So-and-so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; of troops, *castris, -orum*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *stativis, -orum*; to take up —, *stativa ponere*; to be in —, *in stativis esse*; close —, *cominus*; to come to —, *manum conserere*.

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, **vibrissare*. II. n. *octava* (with or without *pars*); a semi- —, *pars sextadecima*.

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. *situm, iram*), *restringere, ex(s)tinguere, explere, 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, caus(a)* (= the matter in dispute), *percontatio* (= inquiry), *disceptatio* (= a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask anyone a —, *interrogare alqm de alqd re* (see INTERROGATE); a short —, *interrogatunculula, rogatunculula, quaeatunculula*; a — about morals, etc., *de moribus*, etc.; a captious —, *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, *quaeritur, oritur disputatio, existit quaestio*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; it is a very important —, *magna quaestio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); 2, = torture, *quaestio*; to put to the —, *de alqo in alqm quaerere* (e.g. *de servo in dominum*, to torture the slave respecting his

master); *quaestionem 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 rogitando 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. *capto*, *cavillatio* (esp. in Quint.), *ambages*, *-is*, *calumnia*. **II.** v.intr. *cavillari*. **quibbler**, n. *cavillator*. **quibbling**, adj. *capthosus*.

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*, *matore*; 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*, *inflammaré* alqm. **quiklime**, n. *calx viva*. **quikness**, n. **1.** *velocitas*, *pernicitas*; see SPEED; **2.** of intellect, *perspicacitas*, *sollertia*, *astutias*, *ingenii alacritas*, *celeritas*. **quick-sand**, n. *syrtis* (lit. and fig.). **quick-scented**, adj. *sagax*. **quick-sighted**, adj. *perspicax* (lit. and fig.). **quick-sightedness**, n. *perspicacitas*, *ingenii 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 queta* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quieta*, *vita placida*, *vita otiosa*, to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere*, *quiete vivere*, *otiose vivere*, *vitam umbratilem colere*; a — province, *provincia queta* (in gen.), *provincia pacata* (= reduced to a peaceful state). Adv. **1.** *tacite*, *silentio* (= in silence); **2.** *queto animo*, *tranquille*, *quiete*, *placide*, *sedate*, *otiose*. **II.** n. **1.** (*re*)quies, *-etis*, f. *tranquillitas*, *remissio* (the two latter after exertion), *otium* (= freedom from business), *silentium* (= silence); **2.** fig. *quies*, *-etis*, *otium*, *tranquillitas* (of mind), *pax* (= peace, only polit.). **III.** v.tr. *quietum reddere*, *tranquillare* or *sedare* or *placare* (= to calm), *pacare* (= to pacify). **quietness**, n. see TRANQUILITY, 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. *stos*, *floris*, m. (the proper term); *medulla* (= marrow).

quintette, n. *cantus* (-us) e *quinque symphoniacis editus*.

quip, n. *foetiae*.

quire, n. *scapus* (Plin., with the ancients = 90 sheets).

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), *mag-nopere* (= greatly); that is — wrong, *fulsum est id lotum*; 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 solvisse*; we are —, *nihil rei(l)iqui est*.

quiver, **I.** n. *pharetræ*, wearing a —, † *pharetratus*. **II.** v.intr. † *trepidare*, *tremere*.

qui-vive, n. on the —, by *alacer*; see ALERT.

quoit, n. *discus*.

quota, n. (*rata*) *pars* (usu. *pro ratâ parte*).

quote, v.tr. *afferre*, *proferre* (= to bring forward), *referre* (= to report), *laudare* (with praise), (*proponere* (as an example), *notare* (with censure), (*com*)memorare (= to mention), *transcribere* (= to copy off); to — an instance, *exemplum afferre*, *commemorare*, from which letters I have —d a few passages as an example, *ex quibus lit(t)eris pauca in exemplum subieci*. **quotation**, n. **1.** = act of quoting, *prolatio*, *commemoratio*; **2.** = passage quoted, *locus al-latus*, etc.; see QUOTE.

quoth, v.intr. *inquit*, *ait*.

quotidian, adj. *cot(t)idianus*.

R.

rabbi, n. **rabbi*.

rabbit, n. *cuniculus*.

rabble, n. *sentina* *reipublicæ* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the people), *saex populi* (= the dregs), *collumio*, *quisquiliæ* (= refuse), *turba* (= crowd); see MOB.

rabid, adj. *rabidus*; see MAD. Adv. *rabide*.

race, n. *genus*, *-eris*, n. (also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs); *gens* (in a more gen. sense = all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [nomina] in opp. to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a *gens*); *stirps* (= the lineage of a family descended from a *gens*); *progenies* (lit. = descent; then also = posterity); *prosapia* (= stock), *semen* (lit. = seed, meton. for *genus*), *proles*, *-is*, f. (= progeny), *nomen* (= name), † *pro-pago*, † *anguis*, see BREED, KIND. **raci-ness**, n. *sucus*, comb. *sucus et singulis*, *sapor vernaculus* (= idiomatic —). **racy**, adj. *habens quemdam saccum suum*, *habens nescio quem sa-porem vernaculum*, *salsus* (= pungent).

race, **I.** n. = contest, *cursum*, *-us*, *certamen*, *curriculum*; to hold —s, *cursum certare*; horse —, *cursum*, *-us*, *equorum* or *equester*. **II.** v.intr. (*cursum*) *certare* or *contendere*, *pedibus contendere* (on foot) **race-course**, n. *curriculum* (in gen.), *stadium* (the ancient *stádion*), *circus* (= circus), *hippodromos*. **race-horse**, n. *equus*, *celes*, *-etis*, m. **racier**, n. on foot, *cursor*; = a horse, *equus*.

rack, **I.** n. **1.** = mangle, *fulcrum*; **2.** an instrument of torture, *equuleus*, *tormentum*.

quaestio (= examination by torture); to put to the —, in *quaestum* alqm imponere, *equale torquere*, dare alqm in *quaestionem*. **II.** v.tr. 1, lit., see above; 2, fig. *torquere*, *versare*; see **TORMENT**, **VEX**.

racket, n. 1, = a bat, *reticulum* (not class.); 2, = noise, *strepitus*, -ūs; see **NOISE**.

raquette, n. by *pila ludere*; see **BALL**.

radiance, n. *fulgor* (= brightness), *claritas*, *candor*, *splendor*, *nilor*. **radiant**, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus*, *candidus*, *splendidus*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *fulgens*; 2, of expression of face, *felix*, *laetus*; 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 naturalis est insita*, or by *praecepius* (= chief), *maximus* (= very great); see **THOROUGH**; 2, *Gram.* — word, *verbum nativum*, *primigenium*, *primitivum*; 3, in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*; a red —, *novarum rerum avidus*. Adv. *radicitus*, *funditus*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**.

radish, n. *raphanus* (Plin.).

radius, n. *radius*.

raffle, I. v.intr. *alea ludere*; to — for, *de lae re aleas factu contendere*. **II.** n. *alea*.

raft, n. *ratia*.

rafter, n. *canterius*, *tignum transversarium*, *trastrum*, dim. *trastillum*.

rag, n. *pannus*. **ragamuffin**, n. *homo pannosus* or *nequam*. **ragged**, adj. (of men) *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis oblitus* (Ter.).

rage, I. n. *rabies*, *furor*, *saevitia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under **MADNESS**); *aleis rei cupiditas*, *cupido*, *studium*, *aviditas* (= violent desire for, e.g. *gloriae*). **II.** v.intr. *furere* (of men, in poets also of personified objects), *sacrire* (= to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against anyone or anything, *in alqm* or *in alqd*. **rag-ing**, adj. see **VIOLENT**.

rail, I. n. = bar, *tignum transversum*; on a railway, *ferrum*; see **BAR**. **II.** v.tr. to — off, *seceptis claudere*, (con)scepire. **railing**, n. *palus* (= stake, fence), *clathri* (= trellis-work); see **FENCE**. **railway**, n. *via ferro strata*; to construct a —, *viam ferro sternere*.

rail, v.intr. *convictis* or *consumeliis uti*; to — at, *alqm convictis* conserari, *alci maledicere*, *maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre*. **railery**, n. *jocus*, *cavillatio*.

raiment, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -ūs, *vestimentum*, *cutis*, -ūs, *ornatus*, -ūs, *habitus*, -ūs (esp. in *Suet.*).

rain, I. n. *pluvia*, *imber*, *nimbus* (with storm); —bow, *arcus pluvius* (Hor.); in prose, *gen. valetis arcus*, -ūs, and in the context simply *arcus*. **II.** v.imperis. it —s, *pluit*; it —s fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna vis imbrium effunditur*. **rainy**, adj. *pluvius*, *aqueus*, *imbrifer*.

raise, v.tr. 1, (a)tolle; 2, *erigere* (e.g. *palatium*); 3, see **BRECT**, **BUILD**; 4, to — the price, etc., by *efferre* (e.g. *pretium alqis rei*), *carius vendere alqd*; to — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see **INCREASE**; 5, = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores semine parvo*); 6, = to elevate anyone in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; 7, = to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *erigere*, *recitare*; 8, = to bring together, *colligere*, (con)s-

parare, (con)scribere; see **COLLECT**; 9, = to — the voice, by *tolle* (e.g. *clamorem*); 10, = to — a siege, *appugnatione desistere*, *appugnationem relinquere*.

raisin, n. *acinus passus*, *racemus passus*, in pl. *uvae passae* (Col.).

rake, I. n. 1, *ecten*, *rastrum*, *rastellum*, *trax* (to break clods or to pull up weeds); 2, = (good-for-nothing fellow *ganeo*, *nepos*, -ōtis, m. (= prodigal), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*. **II.** v.tr. *pectine verrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (= to — the ground). **rakish**, adj. *perditus*, *profigatus*, *dissolutus*.

rally, I. v.tr. 1, to — troops, *aciem* or *ordines restituere*, *militia in ordinem revocare*; 2, = to banter, *alqm ludere*, *irridere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, of troops, *se colligere*; 2, in gen. *se recedere*, *colligere*, *convalescere* (from illness); see **RECOVER**. **III.** n. use verb.

ram, I. n. *arles*, -ētis, m. (both of sheep and basting; —). **II.** v.tr. *alqd fistuca adigere*, *fistucare*. **rammer**, n. *fistuca*, *paricula*.

ramble, I. v.intr. *errare* (lit. and fig.), about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *vagari*, *palari*, a proposito *aberrare* (fig.). **II.** n. *ambulatio*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*. **rambler**, n. *homo vagus*, *erro* (= vagrant). **rambling**, adj. *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

ramification, n. 1, lit. by *ramis difundi*; 2, fig. pars. **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*, -ēris, m. (= a mound, mole); 2, fig. *vilium*, *propugnaculum*, *praesidium*.

rancid, adj. *rancidus*,

rancour, n. *odium* (occultum); see **HATRED**. **rancorous**, adj. *iratus*, *iracundus* (= angry), *malevolus*, *malignus* (= spiteful), *invidus* (= envious), *infectus*, *inimicus* (= hostile). Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*, *maligne*, *infeste*, *inimice*.

random, adj. in *casu positus*, *fortuitus*, or by adv.; at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere alqd*).

range, I. v.tr. 1, see **RANK**, **II.** 2; 2, see **ROOM**. **II.** n. 1, *ordo*, *series* (in gen.), *montes continui* (= — of mountains), *ali jactus*, -ūs, or *conjectus*, -ūs (= of missiles); 2, — of thought, etc., by *circumloc.* (e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*); — of subjects, *rerum frequentia*.

rank, I. n. 1, of troops, *ordo*, -inis, m.; the —s, *ordines militum*; to break through the —s, *ordines percurrere*; to throw the —s into confusion, *ordines confurbare*; in their —, *ordinati* (of troops), *ordinatim*; 2, degree in military affairs, *ordo* (*militandi*), or by *gratus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore* *superiorem esse alio*); to reduce to the —, *in ordinem cogere*; 3, in civil life = degree, *locus* (*honoris* or *dignitatis*), *dignitas* (= position in society); a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — the soldiers, *ordines* or *aciem instruere*; 2, = to place in a particular class, *ordinare*, *disponere* (= to arrange), (in *numero*) *habere* (= to consider, e.g. *alqm in antecuram numero*); see **CONSIDER**. **III.** v.intr. by *in ordinem redigi*; to — with, *codem loco esse cum alio* (in gen.), *paris ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

rank, adj. of plants, *luculentus*; of smell, *graculens*, *foetidus*; = very great, *magnus*, *maximus*.

rankle, v.intr. perhaps *wordere* (= to bite), or *pungere* (= to prick).

ransack, v.tr. 1, a house, *exhaustire, exin-
anire, nudum atque inane reddere*; a temple,
sanum evertere et extergerere, spoliare expilareque,
nudare ac spoliare; 2, = to search thoroughly,
rimari, scrutari.

ransom, I. n. 1, = the money paid as —,
pecunia quibus alijs redimitur, or by pretium,
pecunia (e.g. *alqm sine pretio dimittere, reddere*);
2, = release from captivity, *redemptio*. II.
v.tr. *redimere* (*pecunia*).

rant, I. n. *sermo tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*.
II. v.tr. perhaps *sermone tumido uti*, or simply
declamare. **ranter**, n. *orator tumidus, tur-
gidus, 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 cupido, rapa-
citas* (the latter as inherent quality).

rape, n. *stuprum mulieri oblatum*.

rapid, I. adj. *rapidus* (of wind), †*rapax*,
see SWIFT, QUICK. Adv *rapide*. II. n. *vertex*,
gurgis, -itis, m. **rapidity**, n. *rapiditas*, see
SPEED, QUICKNESS.

rapier, n. *gladius* (= sword).

rapture, n. *summi voluptus* **rapturous**,
adj. *beatus* (= blessed), *felicissimus* (= very
happy); see HAPPY.

rare, adj. *rarus* (= not often met with), *inu-
satus* (= 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* **ras-
cality**, n. *scelus, -eris*, n. **rascally**, adj. *sce-
lestus, turpis, sceleratus*; see BASE.

rase, v.tr. = to level with the ground, *solo
aequare* or *aliaequare*.

rash, adj. *praeceps, praecipitatus* (= headlong,
etc.), *inconsultus* (= inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*),
temerarius (= thoughtless). Adv. *inconsulte* (*in-
consulto*), *inconsiderate, temere, nimis festinanter*,
praepropere; to act —, *festinantius agere*.
rashness, n. *temeritas*.

rash, n. *eruptio* (*res*) (Plin.), *scabies* (= itch).

rasher, n. of bacon, *lardis offula*.

rasp, I. v.tr. *scobina radere*. II. n. *scobina*.

raspberry, n. *morum Idaeum*.

rat, n. *mus*. **rat-trap**, n. *muscupula*
(Phaed.).

rate, I. n. 1, at the —, *pro modo, pro ratione*, but
generally *pro*; to buy at a high or low —, *magno
or parvo emere*; — of interest, *usura, fenus, -oris*,
n.; 2, = tax, *vectigal, tributum*; to lay a —, *vec-
tigal, tributum imponere alicui* (= to — anyone) and
alci rei, tributum indolere alicui; 3, = manner,
modus; at this —, *in hunc modum*; at any —,
certe, ulique; — of going (of a watch), *motus*,
-ris. II. v.tr. 1, *aestimare alqd, aestimationem
alojs rei facere*; see ESTIMATE; 2, *alci imponere
tributum*; see TAX; 3, = to scold, *inrepare*;
see SCOLD. **rateable**, adj. *cui vectigal imponi
potest*.

rather, adv. 1, *potius* (if we select), *prius*
(= before), *multo magis* (= so much the more, in
a higher degree), *quoniam etiam, quin potius, quin
immo* (when we substitute something else

stronger, etc.), *immo* (= nay even; also comb.
immo potius, immo vero, immo enimvero,
immo etiam); and not —, *ac non potius, alio
ac non*; I did not . . . , — . . . (or in similar
phrases), *tantum abest, ut . . . ut*; I would —,
by *male*, with *infin.*; 2, = somewhat, *aliquan-
tum, aliquanto*.

ratification, n. *sanctio*, or by *ratify*, v.tr.
a treaty, *sanctire pactum, fidem foederis firmare*,
foedus ratum facere.

ratio, n. *pro rata portio*; see PROPORTION.

ratioelation, n. see REASONING.

ration, n. *demensum, cibus* or *victus, -us*,
diuturnus (= daily allowance of food).

rational, adj. 1, = having reason, *rationes
praeditus* or *utens, rationis particeps*; 2, =
agreeable to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus*. Adv.
ratione; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or
considerate agere. **rationalism**, n. *opinio
eorum qui in investigatione veri ratione sua*
(*neque divina quiddam lege*) *utendum esse putant*,
rationalist, n. *qui, etc., putat*, see above.
rationality, n. *ratio*.

rattle, I. v.intr. 1, *crepare, crepitum dare* (= to
make a crackling, clattering noise), *streperè*,
streptum 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, † *crepitacu-
lum* **rattlesnake**, n. *serpens*.

ravage, I. v.tr. *vastare, populari*. II. n.
vastatio, populatio.

rave, v.intr. *furere, insanire, bacchari, deli-
rare*, comb. *delirare et mente capium esse*; = to
talk irrationally, † *ineptire* (= to do and say
things which are irreconcilable with common-
sense), (*h)arolari* (lit. = to prophesy, then =
to talk nonsense, ante class.); *nutari* (= to talk
and do silly things), (*h)allucinari* (= to blun-
der, to talk as if one were dreaming).

raven, n. *corvus*.

ravening, adj. *rapax, vorax, edax*. **rave-
nous**, adj. 1, see RAVENING; 2, = very hungry,
cibi avidus. Adv. *summi cibi aviditate, voraciter*. **ravenousness**, n. *cibi aviditas, vora-
citas, edacitas*.

ravine, n. *angustiae riarum* (in gen. = nar-
row passage, path), *fauces, -ium* (= defile), *sal-
tus, -us* (= mountain pass).

raving, adj. see RAVE, MAD.

ravish, v.tr. 1, *alqm* (*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. *cortus*, also of
wounds), *incoctus* (= not yet boiled, opp. *coctus*
ante Aug.); half —, *subrudus, rudis* (of any-
thing in its natural state), *impolitus* (= un-
polished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (= not manufac-
tured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine);
— gold, silver, *aurum, argentum infectum* (opp.
argentum factum); — hands, troops, *rudis*; of
weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp).

raw-boned, adj. see THIN.

ray, n. *radius*; a — of hope, *spes, spicola*,
or by *lux* (e.g. *lux quaedam civitati affulsisse
visa est*).

ray, n. a fish, *rata* (Plin.).

razor, n. *cutter tonsorius, novacula*.

reach, I. v.tr. and intr. 1, see EXTEND.
STRETCH; 2, = to touch by extending, *contin-
gere, attingere*; 3, = to deliver with the hand,
porrigere, praebere; 4, = to arrive at, *pervenire*
ut ut in with accus. (in gen.), *atingere locum*.

capere alqm locum (esp. by sea); to — the harbour, *portum capere, in portum pervenire, perveni*; **5**, = to arrive at by effort, *assequi*; **6**, of reports, *pervenire, accedere, referri ad alqm*. **II**, a. within —, *quod manu rehendi, quod conlingi potest*; out of — of gunshot, *extra telijactum* or *conjectum*.

reach, reach, v.intr. *nauseare*. **reach- ing**, n. *nausea*.

react, v.tr. **1**, to — a play, *fabulam iterum* or *denuo dare* (of the author), or *edēre* (of the manager of a theatre), or *agere* (of the actors); **2**, to — upon, *alqm agere* (with adv. of the manner in which the affection takes place) **re- action**, n. *commutatio* (= change).

read, v.tr. and intr. *legere* (in gen.); lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *spicas*, *recitare* (= to — aloud, recite), *praeire* or *praeire voce* (= to — to anyone in order that he may repeat it after him); to — anything often, *lectitare*; to — anything in a cursory manner, to glance at, *pervolvēre, pervolvitare*; fig. to — in the future, *praesagire futura*; to — the future in the stars, *e solum postu et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris*; to — it in anyone's looks, by alqd in alqs vultu or ex toto ore eminet (e.g. *pigrum et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitas eminet*); a person that is well —, *homo satis lit(eratus, eruditus, disertus)*; fairly well —, *tinctus lit(eris)*; to be much —, in manibus esse. **readable**, adj. *jucundus*; see DELIGHTFUL. **reader**, n. *lector, recitator* (= one who reads aloud), *agnoscos* (= a slave who reads aloud). **reading**, n. *lectio, pellectio, recitatio* (aloud to anyone = recital), want of —, *inscitia 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, *praesto adesse, for, ad alqd*; at anybody's command, *ad nutum alqs expeditum esse*; to get or make —, *parare, instruere alqd*; to get oneself — for, *se parare ad alqd, se expedire ad alqd, (com)parare, instruere alqd*; = finished, *perfectus, absolutus*; — money, *pecunia praesens or numerata*; to pay — money, *pecuniam repraesentare*; **2**, = obliging, *officiosus, 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 promptu 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, laus*), *certus* (= certain), *sincerus* (= unalloyed), *germanus* (= true, e.g. brother; hence = genuine, e.g. *Stoicus, patrius*); a — scholar, *vere doctus*, sometimes by *ipse* (e.g. the — man, *homo ipse*); **2**, in law, *quod ad rem or res spectat, ad res pertinens*; a — estate, *solum, fundus*. Adv. = truly, *vere, re, revera* or (as two words, *re vera*), *profecto, (enim)vero*; ironically *scilicet*, in question, *itane vero?* **reality**, n. *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Vitr.), *res, res verus, verum*; realities, facts, what really exists, opp. *res*

fictae, *veritas, natura* (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, *re, re verā, reapse*; to become a —, *feri, effici, ad effectum adduci*. **realize**, 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 redigere or alqd alqo pretio vendere*. **realization**, n. *effectus, -us, inventio et excogitatio* (= discovery), or by *mente concipere*.

realm, n. *civitas, respublica* (= state), *regnum* (= kingdom).

ream, n. of paper, *viginti scapi* (*scapus* = a cylinder on which twenty sheets were rolled).

reanimate, v.tr. **1**, lit. perhaps *alqm a morte revocare or mortuo vitam reddere or restituere*; **2**, fig. to — anyone's hope, *ad novam spem alqm excitare or erigere, novam spem alci ostendere*.

reap, v.tr. **1**, (*de*)*metēre*; **2**, prov., as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros demetere, sub arbore quam alius conseruit legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. = to gain, *fructum capere, percipere*, the fruit of, *ex alqd re, fructum alqs 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 novissimi, postremi*; to form the —, *agmen claudere, cogere*.

rear, *I. v.tr. 1*, see RAISE, LIFT; **2**, to — up, plants, etc., *alēre* (in gen.); children, *educare, educere*; see EDUCATE; **3**, fig., see EXALT, ELEVATE. **II. v.intr.** of horses, *exsultare, tollere se arrectum*.

reason, *I. n. 1*, = cause, *principium, initium, fons, -ntis, in* (= 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 afferri videatur*); not without a —, *non sine causa, cum causa*; for this —, that, etc., *propterea (quod), quod, quoniam, quoniam-rem, quapropter, quare, ideo, quia, itaque*; by — of, *ex alqd re*, there is no —, I have no — to, 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), *prudentia, consilium* (= prudence); void of —, *ratione carens, rationis expert*; **3**, see RIGHT, JUSTICE; **4**, = moderation, *aegritas* (also = feeling of justice), *justitia, fas* (of what is right according to the voice of anyone's conscience), *moderatio, liberalitas*; in —, *ex aequo, sicut aequum est, ut par est*. **II. v.intr.** *rationari* (in gen.), *disputare or disserere de alqd re* (about anything, *animo or secum reputare* with oneself); see ARGUE. **reasonable**, adj. **1**, *rationis particeps* (= rational), *modestus* (= unassuming), *rationi conveniens, consentaneus* (= in accordance with reason); **2**, = moderate, *aequus* (= according to — demands), *justus* (= according to what is right, both of persons and things), *meritus* (= rightly deserved, e.g. praise), *modicus* (= moderate, in price, etc.); to buy at a — cost, *bene emere*. Adv. *rationi convenienter*,

merito, jure, bene, parvo pretio (= cheaply). **reasonableness**, *n.* *ratio*, = moderation, *aequitas, justitia, moderatio, modestia*, see **REASON**. **reasoner**, *n.* *disputator*, or use verb. **reasoning**, *n.* *ratio, 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, *iterum, iterum confirmare*; see **ASSERT**; **2.** = to re-establish, *restituere* (= to restore), *vindicare* (= to claim).

reassure, *v. tr.* *recipere*.

reassure, *v. tr.* *confirmare, recreare, erigere*.

rebel, *I. v. intr.* *seditionem movere* (= to cause a revolt), *imperium auspicumque abnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere* (of a tribe recently subdued), *imperium alqis detrectare* (= to refuse to obey anyone), *desicere ab alqo or ab alqis imperio, desciscere ab alqo* (= to desert anyone). **II. n.** *homo seditiosus, novorum consiliorum auctor*. **rebellion**, *n.* *seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us, rebellio* **rebellious**, *adj.* *seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupulus 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)uere* **II. n.** *repulsa* (of a candidate, only poet in wider sense), or by *repelli*, see **REFUSAL**.

rebuild, *v. tr.* *alqd totum denuo or de integro aedificare, restituere, reparare, renovare* (= to beautify).

rebuke, *I. v. tr.* *alqm reprehendere de or in alq re, alqm vituperare de alq re, alqm objurgare de or in alq re, alqm (verbis) castigare, alqm or alqd increpare, alqm increpare, alqm alqis rei incusare*, see **BLAME**. **II. n.** *reprehensio, vituperatio, objurgatio, convicium* (= scolding), *castigatio* **rebuker**, *n.* *reprehensor, castigato, objurgator*.

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. *larciniones*), *rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a decree, a will), *mutare* (= to change, e.g. one's opinion, *sententiam*), **2.** = to call back, *revocare* (verbally and in writing, lit. and fig.), *alqm reverti jubere* (= to order anyone to return), to — an ambassador, *alqm e legatione revocare*, to — troops from the battle, *signum receptui dare*; to — to their (the people's) minds, *memoriam alqis rei renovare or redintegrare*, to — to anyone's mind, *alci alqd in memoriam redigere or reducere, alqm in memoriam alqis rei revocare or reducere*, to — to one's mind, *memoriam alqis 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 commonere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter*. **recapitulation**, *n.* *enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio*.

recapture, *I. v. tr.* *recipere*. **II. n.** by verb.

recast, *v. tr. 1.* lit. *recoquere, conflare* (= to melt down); **2.** fig. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. = to

mould all anew, *Plaut.*), *fingere or formare in aliquid* (lit. = to make into something quite different), *recoquere* (lit. and fig.), *commutare* (= to transform, e.g. *rempublicam*), *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., *pecuniā acceptā*; after the — of your letters, *lit(t)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* (Jct., ἀποχή) or *accepti latio* (or as one word *acceptilatio*, when the money has really been paid, ac. lat. = a discharge, *Ulp. Dig.*), *antapocha* (= a written acknowledgment by the party who paid the money, to the effect that he paid it and got a — for it, Jct.); to enter the — of anything, *alqd habere acceptum*; to give a — for, *acceptum alqd testari* (= to acknowledge to have received); **3.** = a recipe, a medical prescription, *praeceptum*; to make up a — (of the druggist), *medicamentum ex medici formulā ditiuere*. **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 obvium venienti procedere*, to — anyone in a ship, carriage, to take in, *toltere alqm*, **3.** in one's house, *recipere* (as a benefactor), *excipere* (as a friend), *hospitio accipere or excipere tecto, ad se (domum) recipere*, **4.** anywhere, to — as citizen, *ad(s)scribere in numerum civium, facere civem*, into a family, in *familiam assumere*, among the patricians, *inter patricos or in numerum patriciorum assumere*; into a society, etc., *cooptare* (in *colligium et in ordinem*), among (the number of) one's friends, in *amicitium recipere, accipere, ad amicitium ad(s)scribere, amicum sibi adjungere*; not to —, *re(j)uere*, **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 bonique facere, boni consilium*; 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 accipi, benigne, male excipi, at, ab alqo*. **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*

recens, -as, penetrans (usu. pl. and mostly poet.); — in a room, perhaps *angulus*; **2**, = holidays, *feriae*.

recipe, n. see **RECEIPT**, **3**.

reciprocal, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo, in vicem*. **reciprocate**, v.tr. *inter se dare*. **reciprocity**, n. *vicissitudo* (= alternation) or by verb.

recital, n. *enumeratio, narratio, commemoratio*. **recite**, v.tr. **1**, = to repeat aloud, *pronuntiare, recitare*; **2**, = to narrate, *enumerare, (com-)memorare, dicere, (e)narrare, referre, exponere*; see **NARRATE**, **SAY**. **recitation**, n. *lectio, recitatio*. **recitative**, n. *recitatio notis signisque composita*. **reciter**, n. *recitator*.

reckless, adj. **1**, = rash, *neglegens, temerarius, incautus, imprudens*; **2**, = of anything, *neglegens alqjs*. Adv. *neglegenter* (= carelessly), *temere* (= rashly), *imprudenter* (= inconsiderately). **recklessness**, n. *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, aestimare rem, rationem intrare*; 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**, *repetere* (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 perditâ luxuriâ, etc.)*, *alqm ad officium reducere*.

recline, **I**. v.tr. *reclinare*; to — the head upon the elbow, *nitî or initî cubito, inti in cubitum*. **II**. v.intr. *jacere* (= to lie), *accumbere*, (*accubare* at table). **reclining**, adj. (*re*)*supinus* (on the back).

recluse, n. *homo solitarius*; see also **HERMIT**.

recognise, v.tr. **1**, *(a)dgnosce(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*. **recognisance**, n. *sponsio, vadium*; to enter into —s, *vadium montum facere*.

recall, v.intr. *repercuti, resillire* (lit. and fig.), *resultare, recellere*; to — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

recollect, v.tr. *alqjs rei (com)meminisse, reminisci, alqd recordari*, comb. *reminisci et recordari*, or by *memoriam alqjs rei tenere* or *habere*, *memorem* or *laud* *immemorem esse alqjs rei* (ad = *meminisse*), *memoriam alqjs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoriam repetere alqd, subit animum alqjs rei memoria, alqd mihi in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem alqd, alqjs rei, de alqd re* (all = *reminisci*); to — anything quite well, *commeminsse with genit.*; I cannot — it, *memoria alqd excessit, elapsum est, e memoria alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd eluxit, 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 instituire* (= to set un 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 utqd re* (of things). **recommendable**, adj. *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis*. **recommendation**, n. *commendatio, laudatio, suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give anyone a — to anyone, *alqm commendare alci, ad alqm de alqjs scribere*; his — is of great use to me with, *maximo usui mihi est alqjs commendatio apud alqm*; a letter of —, *litteras commendaticias*; to give anyone a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per litteras*. **recommensatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

recompense, **I**. n. *pretium, merces, -edis*, f. *remuneratio, munus, -eris*, n.; see **REWARD**. **II**. v.tr. *compensare, remunerari*; see **REWARD**.

reconcile, v.tr. **1**, *placare* (by reconciliatory means, in gen., e.g. *numen divinum*, *expiare* anything polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manes*); to — a person with anyone, *alqm cum alqo or alqm or alqjs unum alci reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam*, also *alqm in alqjs gratiam reconciliare or restituere*; to — oneself with, to anyone, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm or alqjs animum or alqjs gratiam, in gratiam cum alqo redire or reverti*; **2**, = to make congruous, *alqd ad alqd or alci rei accommodare, facere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat or congruat*; fig. of things, to be —d together, *congruere, congruentem esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ab alqd re*, both with *genit.* (e.g. *sapientis est*). **3**, = to submit to, *se sub(j)acere, obtemperare or parere*, with *dat.*, *alqd nubie 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 alqjs loci, naturam alqjs loci perspicere* (accurately), *etiam alqjs loci spectari* (= to explore), *visere alqd* (in gen. = to inspect anything, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (= to spy out, e.g. *itinerâ hostium*); one sent out to —, *explorator*. **reconnoitring**, n. by verbs.

reconquer, v.tr. *recipere, recipere* (*recup.*).

reconsider, v.tr. *denuo, rursus* or *iterum considerare, reputare, etc.*; see **CONSIDER**.

record, **I**. v.tr. *referre in tabulas, libellum, etc.*, *litteris* or *memoria* *mandare*. **II**. n. *litterae, tabulae, historia, monumentum, memoria alqjs rei*. **records**, pl. *annales, -ium*, m. (= *annals*), *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.*, *componendis patrum actis electus* (Tac., of records of the Senate); = a judge, *judex*.

recount, v.tr. *referre*; see **RELATE**.

recourse, n. to have — to anyone or to anything, *conferre or perferre ad alqm or alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alqjs rei perfugio nitî* (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, repicere; to — one's debts, evincere (Jct.), *nomini sua exigere* (e.g. *amici*).

II. v. intr. 1, *convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere* or *recipere, restitui in sanitatem*; to — from illness, convalescere e morbo; 2, in gen. = to regain a former condition, se or animum colligere, se reficere, se or animum recipere with and without se (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 evincere potest (Jct.). **recovery**, *n. I.* in gen. recuperatio; 2, *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata*; to have, to entertain, no hopes for anyone's —, *alqm* or *alcjs salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt*; 3, in law, *evictio* (Jct.).

recreant, *n. I.* = apostate, apostate (Eccl.); 2, see COWARD.

recreate, *v. tr.* 1, = to create anew, *renovare, recreare*; see RENEW; 2, = to amuse, etc., oneself, *requiescere* (= to rest), *animum relaxare, remittere, mentem reficere et recreare* (= to revive). **recreation**, *n.* *requies, -ilis* (= 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* regere. **recrimination**, *n.* *accusatio mutua* (Tac.).

recruit, *I. v. tr.* and *intr.* 1, one's strength, *se* or *vires* *recreare, reficere*; 2, to — the army, *supplere, explere, defectibus supplere, supplementum scribere* *alci*, *reficere, milites onscribere, defectum habere*. **II. n.** *novus miles* (in gen.), *turn* (not drilled, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, *milites tyrones, milites in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (= reserve); a —ing officer, *conscriptor*. **recruiting**, *n.* *conscriptio, electio, -us*.

rectangle, *n.* *figura orthogonia*. **rectangular**, *adj.* *orthogonius*.

rectification, *n.* *correctio, emendatio*. **rectify**, *v. tr.* *corrumpere, emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing); see CORRECT.

rectilineal, *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, academias, rector* or *moderator*; to be — of, etc., *praeesse, praefectum esse* *alci* *rei*; of a parish, *parochias rector*, or, where possible, *sacerdos* (= priest).

recumbent, *adj.* (*reclinatus*, † *reclinis*, or by *reclinari*; see RECLINE.

red, *adj.* *ruber, rubens* (= bright —), *rufus* (= light —, auburn), *rutilus* (= fire-red); *rubiginosus* (= rusty), *rubidus* (= dark —), *purpureus* (= purple —), *sanguineus* (= blood —), *flammeus* (= flame-coloured); — hair, *capillus rufus* or *rutilus*; the — sea, *Sinus Arabicus*. **redde**, *I. v. tr.* † *rubescere*. **II. v. intr. (*erubescere*) (= to blush). **red-hot**, *adj.* *condens, fervens*. **red-lead**, *n.* *minium*. **redness**, *n.* *rubor, pudor*.**

redeem, *v. tr.* *redimere, liberare* (= to set free); a pledge, *redimere quod pignori datum est* (Jct.); see also FARE. **redeemer**, *n.* *liberator, -index*, 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 honori*). **redundancy**, *n.* *redundantia*. **redundant**, *adj.* *redundans, supervacaneus*.

redress, *I. v. tr.* = to amend, *corrumpere, emendare, restituere*, *alci* *res mederi*, *alci satisfactio de alqd re*; to — a wrong, *injuriam sarcire*. **II. n. *satisfactio, remedium*, or by verb.**

reduce, *v. tr.* 1, = to bring to any state; to — to order, in *integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — a man to poverty, *alqm* ad *inopiam redigere*; to — to ashes, *incendio delere* (a house, town, etc.), *incendiis vastare* (e.g. omnia); to — one to despair, *alqm* ad *desperationem adducere* or *redigere*; 2, = to diminish in length, quality, etc., (*imminuere, deminuere* (in gen.)); to — the price of, *pretium alcjs rei* (*imminuere*); 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.* *resonare alqd* or *alqd re* or *remittere*, *alqd re* *resutare*.

reed, *n.* *carex* (= sedge, shear-grass), *arunda* (= cane), *canna* (= small —), *calamus*. **reedy**, *adj.* *arundineus*.

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, e.g. lint); 2, = a dance, *saltatio*. **II. v. intr. *tibulare, vacillare*.**

recollect, *v. tr.* *reficere*.

reestablish, *v. tr.* *restituere, reficere*. **Re-establisher**, *n.* *restitutor*. **Reestablishment**, *n.* *restitutio, refectio*; see RENEWAL.

refectory, *n.* *cenaculum*.

refer, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to direct, etc., anyone or anything to another person, *alqm* or *alqd delegare* *ad alqm* or *ad alqd*, *revocare* *alqm* *ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *alqm* ad *Græcorum poetarum fabulas*), *reficere* or *remittere* *alqd* *ad alqm* (e.g. *causam* *ad senatum*); 2, fig. to — anything to a thing, *referre* or *deferre* *alqd* *ad alqd*; anything to another matter, *alqd* *ad aliam rem transferre*; everything to sensual pleasure, *omnia* *ad voluptatem corporis referre*. **II. v. intr.** to anyone or to anything, *spectare* *ad alqd* (intended), *partinere, referri* *ad alqd* (really), *alqm* or *alqd attribuire* 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, *orationes designatur* *alcjs*; = to appeal to anyone, *provocare* *ad alqm*, *appellare* *alqm* *ad 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), *afferre* *alqd* (= to — to, as a proof), *alcjs rei accusationem afferre, alcjs rei accusatione uti* (= to — to anything, as an excuse for, etc.). **referable**, *adj.* *qui* (quas, quod) *ad alqm* or *alqd referri* potest. **referee**, *n.* *arbitrator*. **reference**, *n. I.* to anyone, by verbs; 2, allusion to books, persons, etc.; see QUOTATION; 3, = relation, by *ut* or *in* have — to

pertinere, *referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqd re*; with — to, etc.; by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad specimen magnifico ornatu*, Cic.), or by *de* with abl. (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *recte non credis de numero militum*, Cic.).

refili, v.tr. *replere*.

refine, v.tr. 1, *liquare (vinum)*, *purgare* (Plin., gold, silver, etc.); 2, fig. (*ex*)*polire*, *excolere*. **refined**, adj. (*ex*)*politus*, *urbanus*, *comis* (= courteous), *humanus*, *liberalis*, *elegans*; a — palate, *palatum subtile*; — torture, *exquisitum supplicium*. **refinement**, n. 1, of liquids, etc., by verb **REFINE**, 1; 2, of manners, etc., *urbanitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *elegantia*; of language, etc., *subtilitas*, comb. *subtilitas et elegantia*, *argutia*.

reflect, I. v.tr. to — the rays of light, *radios repercutere*, *regerere*. 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* (*e*)*olvere*, *memoriam alqis rei repetere* or *revocare*; see **THINK**; 2, to — upon, *culpae*; see **BLAME**. **reflection**, n. 1, of rays, etc., *repercutus*, —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, *Grati. reciproci*.

reflux, 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*, *mores 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. *corrector*, *emendator*.

refract, v.tr. *radiis infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. **refraction**, n. *refractio radiorum*. **refractory**, adj. *contumax* (= contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (= refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (= of soldiers). **refractoriness**, n. *contumacia*.

refrain, v.tr. (*se*) *abstinere*, *se continere ab alqd re*, (*sibi* or *animis*) *temperare ab alqd re* or *gula* or *quominus*; to — from tears, *lacrimas teare*, *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*, *suavis*, *dulcis*. **refreshment**, n. 1, *refectio* (as act), *id quod corpus reficit* (= what refreshes the body), *delectatio* (= delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind); 2, —s, *cibus*.

refrigerate, v.tr. *refrigerare*.

refuge, n. *perfugium*, *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 perfugium*, *praesidium*, comb. *perfugium et praesidium salutis*; to seek a — at a place, (*con*) *fugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere ad* or *in alqm locum*, *alqo loco perfugio uti*; to have a —, *perfugium* or *receptum habere*. **refugee**, n. *fugitivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exul*, *extorris*, *profugus* (= exile).

refulgent, adj. see **BRIGHT**.

refund, v.tr. *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*, (*dis*)*solvere* (e.g. a debt, *nomen*); to — a sum of money lent, *aes alienum*), *rescribere* (= to pay money by bill).

refuse, I. v.tr. *alqd recusare* (or with accus. and infin., *quin* or *quominus* = to — to do anything), *alqd* (*de*)*negare* (or with accus. and fut. infin.), *alqd detrectare*, *repudiare*, *renuere*, *respuere*; to — anything to anyone, *alqd alci recusare*. II. n. *ramentum* (Plin., = shavings, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust, smaller than *ramentum*), *retrimentum* (of olives, metals, etc.), *intertrimentum* (of metals, etc., in melting), *purgamentum* (= dirt swept off), *faex* (= dregs, lit. and fig.), *quiquillae* (= sweepings, usu. fig.), *sentina* (= bilgewater; also fig.). **refusal**, n. *recusatio*, *repudiatio*, *repulsa* (= rejection of a candidate); to give anyone the — of anything, *alci potestatem alqis rei emendae facere*.

refute, v.tr. *refellere* (anyone's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (= to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), comb. *refellere et redarguere*, *convincere* (= to convince anyone that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of anything, e.g. *errores*), *revincere* (= to prove the contrary of an assertion), *confutare*, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*, *diluere* (= to weaken, e.g. *crimen*), comb. *refutare ac diluere*, *diluere ac refellere*, *diluere alqd et falsum esse docere*, *dissolvere*; to — anything by testimonies, evidence, *alqd testimoniis refutare*. **refutation**, n. *confutatio*, *refutatio*, *responsio*.

regain, v.tr. *recipere*, *reciperare*.

regal, adj. see **ROYAL**.

regale, v.tr. see **ENTERTAIN**; to — oneself, see **FEAST**.

regalia, n. *ornatus*, —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 off); as —s so-and-so, by *pertinere ad*, etc. (= to concern), *attinere ad*, etc. (= to belong to), *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to refer to), *attingere alqm* (= to have reference to anyone); not to —, *neglegere*; 2, = to care for, *alqm* or *alqd carum habere*, *colere*, *diligere* (= to esteem), *magni alqm aestimare*; 3, = to consider, *ducere*, *habere*; see **CONSIDER**. II. n. 1, *respectus*, —us (lit., = the looking back; hence consideration of thoughts and sentiments), *ratio* (= reference), *cura* (= care); to have — to, etc., *respectum habere ad alqm*, *respicere alqm* or *alqd*, *rationem habere alqis* or *alqis rei*, *rationem ducere alqis rei*; for oneself, *suam rationem ducere*, *de se cogitare*; out of — for, in Latin often by the dative of the person, e.g. *animadversionem et supplicium remittere alci*; with — to anything, see **REFERENCE**; 2, = esteem, *alqis caritas*, *studium*, *amor* (= love), *pictas erga alqm* (= dutiful affection); see **AFFECTION**; kind —s (*etiam alqis etiam*) *vale* (*valete*); Cicero sends his —s, *Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. **regardful**, adj.

see ATTENTIVE. **regardless**, adj. in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur, negligens; see CARELESS. Adv. neglegenter, nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso.

regatta, n. see RACE.

regency, n. regni administratio, interregnum (= interreign), procuratio regni (= the office of a viceroy); to entrust anyone with the —, administrationem regni in 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 interfectior or percussor or patricida.

regiment, n. legio (of infantry), turma equitum (of cavalry).

region, n. regio (in gen.), tractus, -us (= tract of a country, referring to the distance), plaga (only of the — of the sky, also plaga carli), 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 amoenâ).

register, I. n. liber (as note-book), tabulae (= tables), album (= an official account, report, e.g. of the judges, suitors, applicants, etc.), to enter in a —, in album referre. II. v.tr. in acta publica referre (of public —s), in tabulas referre (in gen.) **registrar**, n. in gen. qui 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, 1 —, dolere, hence = to repent, paenitet or piget me alqs res; = to feel the loss of, desiderare, desiderio alqs teneri

regular, adj. ordinatus (= ordered), omnibus membris aequalis et congruus (of the — shape of the human body, also of a — building), omnibus partibus absolutus et perfectus (= perfect in gen.), aequalis (= equable), constans (= not deviating from the — course, e.g. the course of the stars), certus (= fixed), rectus (= correct), — troops, milites legionarii (in the ancient sense, opp. velites, = light troops); = legitimate, ordinary,ustus (in gen.), legitimus (= legitimated); a — battle, justa pugna; in — array, acie (in battle), composito agmine (of line of march), the — consuls, consules ordinarii, — revenue, income, status redditus, -us (opp. redditus extraordinarius) Adv. ordine, constanter (e.g. cursus suos servare), recte, ordinate, compositè, niste, 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 cultusque, privatae vitae ratio; = order, jussum, praeceptum, edictum (= edict); —s, instituta et leges; to make a few fresh —s, quaedam nova instituere; a few useful —s, quaedam utilis instituere, also quaedam utilitates instituere; it is a wise — in nature that, etc., salubriter a natura institutum est, ut or quot.

rehabilitate, v.tr. anyone's character, culpâ alqm liberare.

rehearsal, n. meditatio (= previous study); to have a —, praeludere fabulae (of the actor). **rehearse**, v.tr. see above; praeludere concentui (of the orchestra and the singer).

reign, I. v.intr. regnare (as a king), imperium tenere, imperare, imperium alqs terrae obtinere. II. n. regnum, dominatio, principatus, -us, imperium, in the — of, regnante or rege alq; see RULE.

reimburse, v.tr. see INDEMNIFY, REFUND. **reimbursement**, n. see INDEMNITY.

rein, I. n. habena, 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. reno.

reinforce, v.tr. amplificare (= to cause to be of greater extent, strength, e.g. a tone), augere (= to increase, e.g. an army), to — an army, auxilium confirmare, copias firmare, to — one's army (of the commander), novis copiis se revocare (after the army had been reduced in numbers). **reinforcement**, n. supplementum, novae copiae (= new forces), auxilium (= allies), subsidium (= reserve); somebody receives —, copias alci augetur, subsidium alci mittitur

reins, n. renes, -um, m

reinstated, 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 suffragis repudiare (different from legem abdicare, i.e. to rescind), a condition, a proposal, conditionem repudiare or respuere, to — prayers, preces avversari **rejection**, n. rejectio (e.g. judicium), improbitio, repudiatio, aspernatio, repulsa (of a candidate).

rejoice, I. v.intr. gaudere (= to be glad), laetari (= to be merry), gessere (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 voluptatemque capere (or percipere) ex alqd re, magnae laetitiae mihi est alqd, alqd re gaudio exultare (= to jump with joy); with anyone, una gaudere, gaudio alqs gaudere; see GLAD. II. v.tr. (ex)hilarare, hilarem facere (= to cheer up), laetificare (e.g. sol laetificat terram), laetitiam offere, laetitiam et voluptatem offere, laetitiam alci afferre or offere (= to fill with joy). **rejoicing**, n. voluptas, delectatio, gaudium, laetitiam

rejoin, v.intr. 1, see RETURN; 2, see ANSWER.

relapse, I. v.intr. recidere (in gen., of illness, in gravorem 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 (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, med, tud, 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), **consanguineus**, **consanguinitate propinquus** (= near by blood), **non alienus sanguine alci**; to be most nearly —, **proximus esse**; 2, **fig. cognatus, propinquus**. **relation**, **n.** 1, = connexion, **ratio**, **conjunctio**; in — to, **ad alqm** or **alqd**, **quod ad alqm** or **alqd attinet**, **prae algo** or **alqd re**; 2, **relative**, person connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., **propinquus**, **genere proximus**, **necessarius**; **comb. propinquus et necessarius**, **propinquus et cognatus**, **propinquus et affinis**, **cognatus atque affinis**; a near —, **arta propinquitatis** or **propinqua cognatione conjunctus**; 3, see **NARRATION**. **relationship**, **n.** 1, **necessitudo propinquitatis** (in gen.), **cognatio** (by birth), **agnatio** (op 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 finitimum 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. comparate, ex comparatione (rerum, etc.)**. **II.** **n.** 1, see **RELATION**; 2, **relativum** (Gram.).

relax, **I.** **v. tr.** 1, (**relaxare, remittere, concedere**; 2, in medicine, see **OPEN**. **II.** **v. intr.** = to remit in close attention, (**relanguescere, remittere, remitti, animum remittere or relaxare, requiescere curamque animi remittere** (after hard work), **alqd remittere** (e.g. **industriam**); to — for a little while, **alqd intermittere**; in anything, **desistere or (de) alqd re** (e.g. **incepto**; in a contest, **de contentione**). **relaxation**, **n.** 1, **solutio** (principally of the parts of the body); 2, see **MITIGATION** (of the law); 3, = remission of application, **animi relaxatio, remissio** (of the mind), **oblectatio** (= amusement), **oblectamentum** (= anything to amuse oneself with or to while away the time). **relaxing**, **adj.** **gravis**.

relay, **n.** **equi recentes or per vnam dispartiti**.

release, **I.** **v. tr.** 1, anyone, **dimittere alqm** (= to let anyone go), **libertatem alci dare, largiri** (= to set anyone at liberty), **manu mittere alqm** (a slave), **emancipare** (= to emancipate, to free anyone from one's power, e.g. a son), **mittere or missum facere alqm, missionem alci dare, exauctorare** (= to dismiss from the service, soldiers), **vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere** (from prison, a state prisoner); to — anyone from anything, **solvere alqm alqd re** (e.g. from service, militiam), **liberare alqm alqd re** (e.g. **servitute**); 2, = to free from obligation, (**exsolvere, 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 Sall.). **II.** **n.** **missio** (= dismissal), **liberatio, remissio** (e.g. **poenae**), **apocha** (= receipt for money, Jct.).

relent, **v. intr.** **molliri or moveri pati**. **relentless**, **adj.** **immissicors, aevus, durus, crudelis**; see **CRUEL**. **Adv. saepe, crudeliter**. **relentlessness**, **n.** **saevitia, crudelitas**.

relevant, **adj.** **quod ad rem est**.

reliance, **n.** see **RELY**.

relics, **n.** **reliquiae** (= remains). **relict**, **n.** **vidua**; see **WIDOW**.

relief, **n.** **fig. (al)levatio, sublevatio** (= the — given), **levamen(tum)**, **allevamentum** (= the — which one gets), **remedium** (= remedy), **auxilium** (= help), **subsidium** (of soldiers), **delenimentum** (= anything calculated to soothe, e.g. **vicia**).

laxamentum (= relaxation), **deminutio** (= diminution of taxes, **onerum**), **beneficium** (= — in money); — of a sentinel, see **RELIEVE**, below; in painting, **eminentia, asperitas**; high —, alto **relievo, imago ectypa** (Sen., as image). **relieve**, **v. tr.** **exonerare** (= to exonerate, to ease), **levare, allevare** (fig. = to ease), **sublevare** (fig. = both to mitigate and to support), **laxare** (fig. = to relax, to soften), or **aliesse alci**, (**deminuere** (= to lessen, e.g. taxes, **onera**), **subvenire** (= to assist, e.g. **necessitatibus**); to — a sentinel, **revocare** (= to recall, e.g. **vigilias, milites ab opere**), **deducere** (e.g. **milites ab opere**); of the soldiers themselves, **alqs excipere, alqs 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, caerimoniae** (= 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, religionum omnium contemptor, religionum negligens** (= inattentive to outer usages); to change your —, **sacra patria deserere**. **religious**, **adj.** **pius** (= reverent) **erga Deum, sanctus, religiosus** (= conscientious); — observances, **ritus, religiones, caerimoniae**. **Adv. pie, sancte, religiose**; to be — brought up, **sanctissimo modo educari**.

relinquish, **v. tr.** **relinquere**; see **ABANDON**.

relish, **I.** **n.** 1, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste), **gustus, -us**; he has no — for, **abest desiderium alci rei**; 2, something tasty, **promulsus, -idis, f., condimentum**. **II.** **v. tr.** see **ENJOY**.

reluctance, **n.** I have a great — to anything, **magnum alci rei odium me cepit**; with —, **coactus or invitus, animo invito or averso**. **reluctant**, **adj.** **invitus, coactus**.

rely, **v. intr.** (**confidere alci rei or alqd re** (= to trust in), **niti alqd re** (= to depend on); —ing upon, **fretus alqd re, nixus (nixus) alqd re, feror alqd re** (= boldly trusting, e.g. **ad parte virum**). **reliance**, **n.** **fides, fiducia**; see **CONFIDENCE**.

remain, **v. intr.** (**permanere, durare** (= to endure), **stare** (= to stand or stay); to — in health and uninjured, **salvum atque incolumem conservari**; to — faithful, **fidum manere**; to — in your opinion, in **sententia tua** (**permanere or perseverare** (opp. to a **sententia decedere**), to — unchanged in your custom, in **consuetudine perseverare**; to — unchanged in your plan, **institutum suum tenere**; to — faithful to your promise, **promissis stare**; to — a secret, **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 servare** (= 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, **restare, superare, superesse**. **remainder**, **n.** **residuum, reliquum, quod restat**; to get the — by adding and subtracting, **addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summi est**. **remaining**, **adj.** **reliquis, residuus**. **remains**, **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. comperendinatio* (or *-atus, -us*).

remark, I. v. tr. **1.**, see OBSERVE, PERCEIVE; **2.**, = to express in words, etc., *dicere*; see SAY. **II.** *n.* **1.**, see OBSERVATION; **2.**, a — expressed, *dictum* (= anything that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. that — of Plato's is excellent, *praeclarum illud Platonis est*, or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —s, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*. **remarkable**, adj. *notabilis, mirus* (= wonderful), *notandus, memorabilis* (= worth noticing), *memoratu dignus, commemorabilis, commemoandus* (= worth mentioning), *insignis* (= very —, lit. distinguished, of persons and things); *conspicuus* (= striking), *singularis* (= especial), *illustris* (= illustrious), *egregius, optimus* (= excellent); nothing happened that was very —, *nihil memorabile dignum actum*. Adv. *mirè, insigniter, singulariter, egregie, optime*; = very, valde, by superl. (e.g. — beautiful, *pulcherrimus*); see VERY.

remedy, n. **1.**, in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamentum* (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, subsidium*, 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*; *salutaris*; — measures or legislation, perhaps *leges salutaris*. **remediless**, adj. *†insanabilis*.

remember, v. tr. *meminisse alius, alqis rei, de alqd re*, accus and infin., rel. clause, or subj., *alqd or de alqd re recordari, alqd (memorari) repetere, alqis or alqis rei memorem, or haud inmemorem esse*, I don't — it, *memoriam delapsam est, e memoriam alqd mihi erit, exaudit, ex animo alqd effluit, (refugit alqd meam memoriam*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nul lam alqis rei adhibet memoriam*; to — anyone, anything with a grateful heart, *grato animo alqis nomen prosequi, gratissimum alqis nomen retinere, gratia memoriam prosequi alqd*, to — anyone with a kind feeling, *memoriam 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, commonefacere, 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, *iurijurandi gratiam facere, solvere alqm sacramento*; 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 — sin, *peccata or delicta alci ignoscere, peccata alci concedere*. **remiss, adj.** see CARELESS, NEGLENT. **remission, n.** *remissio* (of tribute, tribute); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; to seek — for the past, *veniam praeteritorum precari*; see PARDON, SIN. **remittance, n.** by pecunia.

remnant, n. see REMAINDER.

remodel, v. tr. see ALTER, RENEW.

remonstrance, n. (*admonitio, monitum*).

-us. remonstrate, 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) mordere, conscientia animi (ex)cruciari, cruciari conscientia scelerum suorum*; see also SORROW. **remorseless, adj.** *im-misericos*; see PITILESS.

remote, adj. **1.**, *remotus, amotus, semotus, disjunctus* (= isolated), *longinquus* (= a long way off); **2.**, fig. *ab alqd re remotus, disjunctus, alienus*, see DISTANT. Adv. *remote, 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.), *abluere* (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), *toltere, auferre* (= to take away, things, *toltere* also = to erase, e.g. *maculis*), *eludere* (= to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (= to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); *subportare* (= to carry to a place), *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*); to — the things (after a meal), *toltere, auferre* (e.g. *mensam*); 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 praeponere* (to another office, situation, etc.), to — anything to a distance, *amovere, removere, obducere, 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), *avertere* (of what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, submovere* (by degrees), *depellere, repellere, propulsare* (by force), *emovere* (e.g. *multitudinem e foro*, esp. in Liv.). **II.** v. intr. **1.** in gen. *se (ad)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 *clm*, e.g. *de circulo*); **2.**, = to change the place of residence, (*emigrare* (ex) loco, *demigrare, commigrare, transmigrare, de or ex loco, to, in locum* (= to emigrate to another place, *in alium locum or in alia loca*), *migrare, emigrare domo or e domo* (from a house), *secedere 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, *Ex.*), *depulsio* (= the removing a pain, *doloris*), *amandatio* (= the sending anyone away, in order to get rid, etc.), *relegatio*, or rarely *ablegatio* (= banishment), *amotio* (= a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminis*); **2.**, to — to another place or house, *migratio, demigratio* (= emigration, Liv., Nep.; of a whole order of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio* (= starting).

remunerate, v. tr. *referre, 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*

scitis, merita beneficiis), *rependere alqd alqd re* (= to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum alqd re*). **remuneration**, n. *remuneratio, compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see **REWARD**.

rend, v.tr. (*dis*)*scindere* (= to tear), (*dis*)*rumper* (lit. and fig.), (*dis*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate, lit. and fig.), *distrāhere, divellere* (= to pull in pieces, lit. and fig.), *diripere* (= to tear asunder). **rending**, n. *dissidium, disruptio, distractio, laceratio*. **rent**, n. = tear, use verb.

render, v.tr. 1, *reddere, referre* (= to return, e.g. *gratias* = thanks), *praebere, dare, praestare, tribuere* (= to give); to — service, *operam alci navare*; to — an account, *rationem reddere* or *referre*; 2, = to make, *facere, efficere, reddere*, or by special verbs, e.g. *augere* (= to — greater), *minuere* (= to — less); 3, see **TRANSLATE**. **render up**, v.tr. see **SURRENDER**. **rendering**, n. 1, by verb; 2, see **TRANSLATION**.

rendezvous, n. *constitutum* (= an appointment made), *locus ad conveniendum* (= the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*.

renegade, n. *qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostata* (Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desiscit ab alqo, transfuga*, m. and f.

renew, v.tr. (*re*)*novare*; = to restore, to repair, *reconcinnare, reficere* (more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare (de integro), integrare, redintegrare* (= to begin quite from the beginning), *repetere* (= to repeat), *iterare* (= to do a second time), *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 alcis amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of anything in one's mind, *memoria alqd repetere*. **renewable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) renovari potest*. **renewal**, n. *renovatio, instauratio, redintegratio*; of a war, *rebellio*.

renounce, v.tr. *renuntiare alqd* or (post class.) *alci rei, se alqd re abdicare* (e.g. *magistratu*), *alqm* or *alqd ejurare, re(s)icere, repudiare* (= to reject), *remittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqd re* or *de alqd re* (= to stand away from); to — an opinion, *sententiā* or *de sententiā decedere*; to — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; to — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam ab(j)icere*. **renunciation**, n. *cessio* (= the yielding of a thing to another), *repudiatio, rejectio*.

renovate, v.tr. see **RENEW**. **renovation**, n. see **RENEWAL**.

renown, n. *fama* (chiefly in a good sense), *gloria, laus, nomen, claritas, claritudo*. **renowned**, adj. *clarus, illustris*; see **CELEBRATED, FAMED, FAMOUS**.

rent, I. n. 1, = profits derived annually from lands, etc., *quæstus, -ūs* (= what we can gain by anything), *reditus, -ūs, fructus, -is* (= 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? *quantū 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)sarcire, restituere, restaurare, reconcinnare*. II. n. to keep in good —, *alqd sartum tectum tueri*. **repairs**, pl. use verb **REPAIR**.

repair, v.intr. *se alqd conferre* or *recipere*; see also **Go**.

reparation, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION, SATISFACTION**.

repatee, n. perhaps *alqd acute responsum, or quod alqd salsi* or *salsi habet*; see **WIT**.

repast, n. see **MEAL**.

repay, v.tr. *reddere, referre, reponere, solvere*; to — anyone what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd re, rependere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *damnum alqd re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; see **PAY**. **repayment**, n. *solutio (pecuniae alci creditae)*, or by verb.

repeal, I. v.tr. *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *tollere* (= to do away with), *abolere* (= to abolish), *abrogare* (= a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *abrogare legi* (= to substitute one law partially for another). II. n. *abrogatio, derogatio, obrogatio*.

repeat, v.tr. 1, *repetere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (= to do, to say a second time, e.g. *sæpe eundem*), *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 *alqd memoria pronuntiare*; to — with the same words, *alqd visdem verbis reddere*. **repeated**, adj. *repetitus, iteratus*. Adv. *iterum atque iterum, saepenumero, etiam atque etiam, identidem*. **repeater**, n. a watch, *horologium sonus tempus indicans*. **repetition**, n. 1, *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three e.g. verbis); — 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), *re(j)icere* (= 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 viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*. II. v.tr. I —, *paenitet me alcs rei*, or with infin., or with *quod* and subj., *subpaenitet me alcs facti* (a little). **repentance**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.). **repentant**, adj. *paenitens*.

repertory, n. *thesaurus*.

repetition, n. see **REPEAT**.

repine, v.intr. to — at, (*con*)*queri alqd* or *de alqd re*. **repining**, n. *maeror* (= sorrow), *querela* (= complaint).

replace, v.tr. 1, = to put back, *reponere*; 2, to put in place of, *alqm alci, alqd alci rei substituere, alqm in alcs locum sufficere* (= to elect in place of another magistrate).

replant, v.tr. *reserere*.

replenish, v.tr. *implere* (in gen. what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (= to fill quite full), *replere* (= to fill to the brim), *opplere* (= to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

replete, adj. see **FULL**. **repletion**, n. *satietas*.

reply, I. v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rer*), 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*, *sors* (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 litteras significare* (= to inform in writing), (*e*)*narrare* (in gen. = to relate), *memoriae trahere* or *prodere*, *ferre*, *perhibere* (= to say); *renuntiare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received); it is — ed, *dicitur*, *dicuntur*, etc., with personal subi, 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), *litterae* (in the form of a letter); **2.** = rumour, *fama*, *rumor*, *auditio*, I know it by —, *auditu illud accepi*; **3.** = noise, *fragor*, *crepitus*, —is, see NOISE. **reporter**, n. *qui defert 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 RECEP-TACLE

reprehend, v ti *reprehendere*, see REBUKE **reprehensible**, adj. *culpi dignus*, *reprehendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vituperandus* **reprehension**, n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *culpa*

represent, v tr **1.** *repraesentare* (= to place clearly before one's eyes, *Plin*), *exprimere*, (*e*)*figgere* (= 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, (*e*)*pingere* (= to paint, of the painter, then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), (*e*)*figgere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *eloqui* (= to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effigere*, *alcjs rei imaginem exponere*, *adumbrare alqd* or *speciem et formam alcjs rei* (= to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (= to describe in its characteristic features); to — anyone in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (*Cic*), to — anything in a clear, lively manner, *alqd paene sub aspectum sub(j)icere*, *alqd sub oculos sub(j)icere*, = to show by reasoning, *alqm de 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 alcjs rei utilitas*; **3.** = to show by action, *agere*, to — a person, *alcjs partes agere*, *alcjs 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 atque 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 L'ART; **6.** = verbal description, *expi-*

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 *aliena vice fungi*, or by *senatores a civibus electi*). **representative, I.** adj. by *vice alcjs* or *officio*, — government, *civitas per quosdam a civibus electos cives administrata*. **II.** n. *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy), *procurator*; a parliamentary —, *senator suffragiis civium electus*.

repress, v.tr. *opprimere*, *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*).

reprieve, I. v tr. **1.** = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare*; **2.** fig = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *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 —), *moru* (= 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 exscribendum curare*. **II.** n. see EDITION.

reprisal, n. **1.** see RETALIATION; **2.** —s, *vis vi repulsa*; to make —s, *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*, *convicium*, *tor contumeliosum*, *verbum contumeliosum*, *contumelus* **II.** v tr. *convicium facere*, *alqm increpare* or *incusare*, in *alqm invahi*, *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), comb. *profligatus et perditus*, *damnatus* (lit = condemned; hence meton = criminal, e.g. *quis te miserius quis te damnator*), *sceleratus*, *scelerosus* (= burdened with crime). **II.** n. *homo perditus*, etc. **reprobation**, n. **1.** see CONDEMNATION, **2.** *Ecclel 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) perfidiae infamul esse*, see BLAME. **reprove**, v.tr. *alqm vituperare*, *reprehendere*, *exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *oburgare alqm de alqd re*, *alqm increpare*, *increpare*, *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*.

reptile, 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. *republicae liberae* or simply *republicae* (e.g. a — government, *republicae (liberae) forma*);

to give a country a — constitution, *reipublicae formam civitati dare*, a *regis dominationem in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (if the State was a monarchy before) **II.** n. *reipublicae liberae civis* (= citizen of a republic), *reipublicae liberae studiosus*, *communis libertatis propugnator* (= one who is or speaks in favour of a — government).

republish, v.tr. *librum denuo edere*. **publication**, n. 1, as act, use verb; 2, the book itself, *liber (denuo editum)*.

repudiate, v.tr. see **REJECT**. **repudiation**, n. *repudiatio* (in gen., but rare); of a son, *abdicatio filii* (= disowning and disinheriting); *divortium*, *repudium* (of a wife); see **REJECTION**.

repugnant, adj. *pugnans*, *repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (= quite contrary), *aversus*, *alienus ab alqđ re*, *alci rei contrarius*, *odiosus* (= hateful); see **CONTRARY**. **repugnance**, n. *repugnantia rerum* (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred); to feel —, *abhorrere ab alqđ re*, *alqđ fastidire*, *spernere*, *aspernari*.

repulse, **I.** v.tr. *repellere* (= to drive back), from, etc., *ab*, etc., *propulsare (away)*, *re(j)icere* (= to throw back). **II.** n. 1, by the verbs, of a candidate, *repulsa*; 2, see **REFUSAL**. **repulsive**, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= affected), *intolerabilis* (= unbearable); see **DISGUSTING**.

repurchase, v.tr. *redimere*.

reputable, adj. see **RESPECTABLE**.

reputation, n. *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 infamia esse*, *infamem esse*, *in invidia esse*, *invidiam habere*. **reputed**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur*.

request, **I.** n. *preces*, -um (= the act and the thing itself), *rogatus*, -us (only in ablat. sing.), *rogatio* (as act), *supplicium* (= humble —, praise to God), *postulatio* (= urgent —, demand); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis*? **II.** v.tr. *precari* (absolute), anything of anyone, *alqđ ab alqđ*, *alqm ut*, etc., *orare*, *rogare*, anything of anyone, *alqm alqđ* (= to apply for), *alqđ petere*, *poscere* (of a formal application, = to demand), *contendere ut* (urgently, = to insist), *flagitare*, *efflagitare* (violently, *alqđ ab alqđ*), *precibus exposcere* (= to violently demand, anything, *alqđ*, e.g. *pacem*), *deprecari* (= to — on behalf of, anything, *alqđ*), *implorare* (= to implore anyone, *alqm*; anything, *alqđ*), *supplicare*; anyone on behalf of, *alci pro alqđ re*, *petere*, *postulare suppliciter*; anything of anyone, *alqđ ab alqđ*, *orare alqm suppliciter verbis*, *orare* or *rogare alqm suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare atque orare*, *petere et contendere*, *orare obtestantur*, *orare atque obsecrare*, *implorare atque obtestari*, *obsecrare atque obtestari*, *obtestari atque obsecrare*, *precari atque orare*, *petere ac deprecari*; = to invite, *invitare*, *vocare*.

requiem, n. *missa defunctorum* (= mass for the dead, Eccl.).

require, v.tr. *poscere*, *postulare*, *requirere*, *desiderare* (= to demand, to consider necessary), (= to need, *esse* with genit. of a noun along with an adj., e.g. *multis laboris die*), *egere alqđ re*, *ferre* (= to bring about necessity), *imperare*, from anyone, *alci* (= to command), *exigere* (= to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —, *ad, opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res* or *tempus* *postulat*, *cum res postulabit*, *si res cogit*; as time may —, *si tempus postulaverit*, *pro rerum statu* or *circumstantiis*.

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 alqđ*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut*, etc. **requisition**, n. *petitio*, *rogatio*, *imperatum*, *quod imperatur*.

requite, v.tr. *reddere*, *referre* (= to give back), *alqđ alqđ re compensare* or *rependere*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*. **requital**, n. use verb.

rescind, v.tr. *rescindere*, *abrogare*, *tollere*, *abolere*, *legi alqđ 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 iudicata* (= 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 alqđ re* or *ab alqđ re*, *exsolvere alqđ re*, *servare ex alqđ re* (e.g. *periculo* or *ex periculo*), *alqm alci rei* or *ab, ex, de alqđ re eripere*; to — one's country from slavery, *patrium in libertatem vindicare*. **II.** n. *liberatio*, or by circumloc. with (con)serve.

research, n. *eruditio* (= learning), *investigatio* or *cognitio* (*rerum*, = inquiry), a man of much —, *vir eruditissimus*.

resemblance, n. *similitudo*, *convenientia*, *congruentia*, *analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cic., written in Greek *ἀναλογία*, or rendered by *proporatio*), *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*, *proptius*, = nearer; *proxime*, = nearest), *accedere ad alqđ* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facie alci similem esse*, or *vultumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *mores alci referre* (in character).

resent, v.tr. *aegre* or *molesse ferre*, *in malam partem accipere*. **resentful**, adj. *iracundus*, *iratus* (= angry). Adv. *iracunde*. **resentment**, n. *ira*, *iracundia*, *stomachus*.

reservation, n. *condictio*, *exceptio*; with this —, that, etc., *hac lege* or *hac conditione* or *cum hac exceptione ut*, *his exceptis*. **reserve**, **I.** v.tr. *retinere* (= to keep back), *alqđ excipere* (= to except), *alqđ reservare*, *alqđ reponere* (= to store up). **II.** n. 1, in gen., *copia*; 2, = troops, *subsidia*, -orum, *copiae subsidiariae*, *cohortes subsidiariae*, (*milites*) *subdiarii* (in gen.); to keep in —, lit. *in subsidio ponere* or *collocare* fig. *alqđ recondere*; 3, see **RESERVATION**; 4, in manners, *verecundia* (= bashfulness), *modestia* (= modesty), *taciturnitas* (= silence), *cautio* (= caution); without —, *aperte*, *simpliciter* (= straightforwardly, openly), *sincere*, *libere*, *ingenue* (= freely). **reserved**, adj. *taciturnus* (= taciturn), *occultus*, *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), *castellum* (= — of an aqueduct), *cisterna* (= a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water, Plin.), *placina* (= pond), *aquas receptaculum* (Vitr.).

reside, v.intr. 1, *habitare* (locum, in loco, apud alqm, etc.), *sedem* or *sedem ad domicilium habere alqđ loco*; see **LIVE**; 2, fig. *esse* or *versari*

in alqd re, alci inesse rei. **residence**, n. 1, *habitat* (= the residing); if for a time, *mansio*, *commoratio*; 2, *domus*, -ūs, f. (irreg.), *domicilium*, *aedes*, -ium, f. (= house). **resident**, n. 1, by verbs; 2, = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps *procurator rerum* or *legatus*.

residue, n. *pecunia residua*, *quod residuum* or *reliquum est*. **residuary**, adj. — *legatee*, *heres*, -ēdis, m. and f.

resign, v.tr. 1, an office, *deponere* (*provinciam*, *dictaturam*, etc.), of an officer of state, *abdicare se magistratu*, (a consul) *consulatu*, (a dictator) *dictaturā*, etc.; also *abdicare magistratum* (*consulatum*), *abire magistratu* (*consulatu*, etc.), *decedere* (*provinciā* or *ex or de provinciā*, = to retire after the expiration of the term of office); 2, = to give up, (*concedere*, *deponere*, *omitte*; to — oneself to, to be —ed, *alqd aequo animo ferre* or *pati*, *se ad alqd submittē*. **resignation**, n. 1, *abdicatio*, *ejuratio* (*dictaturā*, 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*, *obstare*, *repugnare*, *obstistere*, *adversari*, *obniti*, to — the enemy, *hostibus resistere*, *hosti se opponere*, to — bravely, *fortiter repugnare* or *resistere*, anyone's request, *preces alci resistere* or *re(j)icere* 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*. **resistless**, adj. and adv. *qui nullo modo resisti potest*.

resolute, adj. *fortis* (= brave), *firmus*, *constans*, *stabilis*, *obstinatus*, *obfirmatus*, *promptus* (= ready), *gravis* (= serious) Adv. *fortiter*, *praesenti animo*, *firme*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *obstinate*, *graviter*. **resoluteness**, n. *animi praesentia*, see **RESOLUTION**. 2. **resolution**, n. 1, = dissolution, (*dis*)*olutio*, *dissolutio* (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*, *scutum* (of a popular assembly, esp. *scutum plebis* or *plebiscitum*). **resolve**, v.intr. *decernere* (of magistrates, then in gen.), *consilium capere*, *statuere*, *constituere*; *destinare*, *animo proponere* (in one's own mind); *consistere*, *placet alci* (of the senate); *sciscere*, *fabere*, comb. *sciscere jubereque* (= to make a law, decree, of the people).

resonant, adj. *resonans*.

resort, I. v.intr. *locum celebrare*, *frequentare*, *ad locum ventitare*, *se conferre*, *commorare*; = to use, uti; to — to extremes, *ad extrema decurrere*. II. n. 1, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*; 2, = recourse, use verb.

resound, v.intr. *resonare*, *vocem reddere* or *remittere*.

resource, n. *auxilium*, *subsidium*, *praesidium*, *adjumentum*. **resources**, n. = means for an object, *pecuniae*, *opes*, pl., *pecunia* (= money), *bona*, -orum (= goods), *res familiaris* (= private property), *fortuna* (= prosperous condition), *patrimonium* (= inheritance), *census*, -ūs (= property legally valued).

respect, I. v.t. 1, *alqm suspicere*, *vereri* (= to fear), *revereri* (ante and post class.); *colere*, *observare*, *magni aestimare*; 2, = to pay attention to, *alqre 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

—, *omnio*, *ab omni parte*, *omni ex parte*, *in omni genere*, *omnibus rebus*; in — to, *de alqd re*; see **REGARD**. II. **respectable**, adj. *honestus*, *spectatus* (= tried), *bene moratus* (= moral), *vir bonae existimationis* Adv. *honeste*, *bene*. **respectability**, n. *dignitas*, *honestas*. **respectful**, adj. *observans*, *venerabundans*. Adv. *reverenter* (Plin.). **respecting**, adj. *de* with abl.; see **ABOUT**. **respective**, adj. and adv. *proprius*, *suus*, etc. (e.g. our — brothers, *nostri fratres*), or by *quisque* (e.g. each has his — duties, *sua cuique sunt officia*); by *alter* . . . *alter*, *hic* . . . *ille*.

respire, v.intr. *respirare*; see **BREATHE**. **respiration**, n. *respiratio*, *respiratus*, -ūs, *spiritus*, -ūs. **respiratory**, adj. *qui* (quae, quod) *ad respiratum pertinet*, — organs, *pulmones*, pl. (= lungs).

respite, n. and v.tr. see **REPRIEVE**.

resplendent, adj. *splendidus*; see **BRIGHT**.

respond, v.intr., **response**, n. see **ANSWER**. **respondent**, n. *reus* (in a criminal trial), *is unde petitur* (in a civil); see **DEFENDANT**. **responsible**, adj. *by alci ratio reddenda est*; to be —, *alqd praestare* (= to guarantee for); to make oneself — for anyone, *alqd in se recipere*. **responsibility**, n. by the adj. **responsive**, adj. *apertus* (= open), by circumloc. (e.g. *qui amorem pro amore reddit*, — to affection; not —, *taciturnus*); see also **FRANK**.

rest, I. n. 1, = quiet, *tranquillitas*, (*re)pūs*, -ūs, f., *otium*, *↑pax*, 2, see **PROP.** II. v.intr. 1, (*con*)*quiescere* (in gen.); = to sleep, (*con*)*quiescere*, *requiescere*, *quies* *se dare* or *tradere*, *acquiescere*, *cessare* (= to be unemployed); 2, to — upon, *alqd re* (*in*)*niti*, *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. *tranquillus ad quietem locus* (from the troubles of life), *deversorium* (= inn, also fig.), *sepulcrum* (= grave). **restive**, adj. *contumax*. **restless**, adj. *inquietus*, *commotus*, *solicitus* (= anxious), *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, *tumultuosus* (of the sea, etc.). Adv. use adj. **restlessness**, n. *inquietas*, -ētis (Plin.), *commotio* (e.g. *animi*, = — of mind), *solicitudo*.

rest, n. = remainder, *quod restat*, *reliquum*, *residuum*. **restitution**, n. use verb. **restoration**, n. *refectio*, *reconciatio* (e.g. *gratiae*), or by verb. **restorative**, adj. and n. *medicina*. **restore**, v.tr. *restituere*, *reficere* (in gen.), *reducere* (= to bring back, e.g. *regem*), *reddere* (= to give back); to — to health, *sanare*, *sanum facere*, *sanitatem alci restituere*; see **RENEW**. **restorer**, n. *restitutor*, *reconciliator* (e.g. *gratiae*).

restrain, v.tr. *reprehendere* (= to seize behind), *retrahere* (= to pull back, fig. to detain anyone against his will), *tenere* (lit. = to hold in one's hand), *retinere* (= to keep back a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus retinere*), *continere* (= to hold fast on all sides), *retardare* (= to retard the progress of a person or thing, lit. and fig.), *arere 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. *irum*), *comprimere* (lit. = to press together, hence fig. violently to suppress, put a stop to, actions, intentions, passion), *reprimere*, *supprimere* (= to repress, hence = violently to check, e.g. *scutum*), *refrenare* (= 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*, *arere alqm* (ab) *alqd re* (e.g. *hostes Gallia*, *homines ab injuria poena areri*), *alqm revocare ab alqd re* (e.g. a *sceleris*); to — oneself, *se tenere*, *se continere* (= to check oneself), *se cohibere*, (e.g. in affliction). **restraint**, n. *moderatio*,

imperatio, modestia, continentia (opp. *luxuria*), *impedimentum, mora* (= hindrance), *modus* (= measure).

restrict, v.tr. *coercere, reprimere, circumscribere* (definiere, restringere); see **RESTRAIN**. **restriction**, n. see **RESTRAINT**, **LIMIT**. **restrictive**, n. *qui (quae, quod) coercit*.

result, I. v.intr. *oriri* (in gen.), *feri, evenire, evadere* (= to turn out), *consequi* (alqd or ut), *proficisci, nasci, gigni, ex(s)istere, ex alqd re*. II. n. *exitus, -us, eventus, -us, effectus, -us, consequentia*; to lead to a —, *exitum habere*; general —, *summa*.

resume, v.tr. see **RECOMMENCE**. **resumption**, n. use verb.

resurrection, n. *a morte ad vitam revocatio, *resurrectio* (Eccl.).

resuscitate, v.tr. *resuscitare, alqm ab inferis excitare*; see **REVIVE**.

retail, v.tr. *divendere, distrahere*. **retailer**, n. *propola*.

retain, v.tr. *tenere, retinere, obtinere, (con)servare*. **retainer**, n. 1, *cliens* (= client), *unus e suis* (= one of a bodyguard), 2, = fee, *arr(h)u(bo)*.

retake, v.tr. *recipere, recipere*; to — from, *alqd alci 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), *detinere* (a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus detinebantur*), *producere, differre, proferre* (= to protract); to — from one day to the other, *alqd procrastinare*.

retire, v.intr. *recedere* (persons and things), *concedere, abcedere, excedere, secedere* (all with a, etc.), *decedere de or ex* (provincia, etc., of a magistrate), *se subtrahere* (imperceptibly), *recedere in otium, se removere a negotiis publicis, se subtrahere a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae* (from public business); to — to a place, *alqd recedere, secedere, se referre* (= to go back), *se abdere in alqm locum* (= to conceal oneself from anything), *recedere ab, etc.* (in gen.), *se recipere ab, etc.*, = *se removere ab, etc.*, *se retrahere ab alqd re* (e.g. from a banquet, a convivio). **retired**, adj. *secretus, remotus, reductus, solitarius*, a — life, *vita umbratilis*. **retirement**, n. *solitudo, vita a rebus publicis remota, vita otiosa, umbratilis, privata ac quieta*. **retiring**, adj. see **MODEST**.

retort, I. v. *regerere alqd alci*. II. n. *quod alqs alci regerit*; see **REPLY**.

retrace, v.tr. = to seek again, *alqd ab alqd re repetere*; to — one's foot-steps, *pedem referre*; see **RETURN**.

retreat, I. n. 1, *reditus, -us* (= return), *receptus, -us* (of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight); 2, = place of refuge; see **REFUGE**. II. v.intr. *se recipere* (of soldiers and others), *pedem or gradum referre* (in fighting), *castra referre* (e.g. in tutiora loca, of the general), *exercitum or copias reducere alqd* (e.g. in castra, ad mare).

retrench, v.tr. *sumptus 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 pejus mutari, deteriorem fieri*. II. adj. *pejor, deterior* (=

worse); a — movement, *use retro* (= backwards) **retrogression**, n. *recessus, -us, regressus, -us*.

retrospect, n. *respectus, -us* (lit. = looking back), *(praeteritorum) memoria*. **retrospective**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd respicit*; to have a — effect, *ad praeterita pertinere*. Adv. by *retro*.

return, I. v.intr. *reverti* (in the perfect and pluperfect, *reverti, reverteram, seldom reversion sum, etc.*; but as part. *reversus* with active meaning), *redire* (of persons and things, e.g. of ships, rivers), *reducem esse* (of persons and things, e.g. ships, etc.), *revenire* (e.g. *domum*), *remeare* (= to wander back), *alqd repetere* (= to seek again); *recurriere, 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. *reduz*.

reunite, v.tr. 1, lit. *iterum conjungere*; see **UNITE**; 2, fig. *reconciliare alqm cum alqd or alci*. **reunion**, n. *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

reveal, v.tr. *patefacere, manifestum reddere, aperire, retere* (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 —, Apocalypse*.

revel, I. v.intr. 1, *comis(s)ari*; 2, see **DELIGHT**. II. n. and **revelry**, n. *comis(s)atio*. **reveller**, n. *comis(s)ator*.

revenge, I. n. *ultio* (= the act of —), *vindicta* (by the gods, the law, magistrates, and others through the law), *ulciscendi cupiditas, ira, iracundia*. II. v.tr. *ulcisci alqm or alqd, vindicare alqm or alqd in alqm* (of laws and magistrates), *comb. ulcisci et persequi, poenas capere pro alqd or ulcis rei, poenas ulcis rei expectare* (= to claim — for anybody or anything). **vengeful**, adj. *ultronis cupidus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *irato animo*.

revenue, n. *rectigal, reditus, -us*.

reverberate, I. v.tr. to — the rays, *radios repercutere, regerere*. II. v.intr. see **REBOUND**. **reverberation**, n. *repercussus, -us* (Plin., Tac.).

reverence, I. n. 1, *observantia, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia* (stronger than *reverentia*); religious —, *religio or pietas erga Deum*; as a title use in gen. *vir reverendus*, of a king, *augustus*, 2, to make a —, (*reverenter*) *alqm salutare*. II. or **revere**, v.tr. *alqm observare, colere et observare, or vereri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentium adversus alqm adhibere, reverentium alci habere or praestare*. **reverend**, adj. *reverendus* in gen. (or Eccl.). **reverent**, adj. *verecundus* (= shy, modest), *religiosus, venerabilis* (= devout), *pius* (= dutiful). Adv. *verecunde, religiose, pie*; they went — into the temple, *venerabundi templum intrare* (Liv.).

vererie, n. *cogitatio* (= thought); lost in a —, *in cogitatione destrictus, neacto quid meditans*.

reverse, I. v.tr. *invertere, (com)mutare, convertire*; see **CHANGE**. II. n. 1, = change, (com)mutatio, *vicissitudo, vices* (gen.), pl. *vices* more common (mostly poet.), *conversio*; 2, = contrary, *contrarium*; 3, = defeat, *clades, -is, f.*; see **DEFEAT**; 4, = hind part, *pars aversa*. **reversible**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) facile inverti potest*. **reversion**, n. 1, see **REVERSE**, II.; 2, legal t.t. *hereditas*. **revert**, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, celere alci*.

review, I. v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cognos-*

orre, recensere, recensere, corrigere; to — an army, *recensere* (i.e. to number), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum curâ, 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 judicium exprimere*. **II.** n. 1, *conspicuum, -us*, or by verbs, 2, of troops, *recensio* (with a view to numbering), *lustratio* (= rites at beginning of a —), in gen. *simulacrum pugnae, ludicrum certamen, imago pugnae, iusta belli species* (all in Liv. xl. 6); 3, see JOURNAL. **reviewer**, n. qui de libro judicium suum exprimit.

revile, v.tr. *convictum alci facere, alqm convictis consecrari or incessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre, probris et maledictis alqm vexare, maledictis or probris alqm incurrere, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*. **reviler**, n. convicator, maledictus. **reviling**, n. maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convicium.

revise, I. v.tr. see REVIEW, CORRECT. **II.** n. *plagula de prelo emendanda*, or by verb. **revision**, n. *lima* (lit. = file), *emendatio, correctio*, see CORRECTION.

revisit, v.tr. *revisere*.

revive, I. v.intr. *reviviscere, ad vitam redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig. of things), *revirescere, recreari, respirare*. **II.** v.tr. *vitam alcijs restituere, vitam alci reddere*.

revoke, v.tr. *irritum esse jubere, abrogare, rescindere* (legem, etc.); see ABOLISH, RESCIND. **revocable**, adj. † *revocabilis, qui (quae, quod) facile mutari potest*. **revocation**, n. *revocatio* (in gen.), *abrogatio, rescissio* (of a law), see ABROGATION.

revolt, I. v.intr. *seditionem movere, imperium auspicumque abnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alcijs detrectare, defecere ab alqo or ab alcijs imperio, desciscere ab alqo*. **II.** n. *seditio, defectio, rebellio, tumultus, -us*. **revolter**, n. (homo) *seditionosus, qui ab alqo desciscit*. **revolting**, adj. *laeter* (let-), *nefundus, foedus, turpis*, see DISGUSTING.

revolution, n. 1, = turning, *conversio, orbis, amfractus, -us (solis), ambitus, -us*; 2, political —, *novae res*, see also REVOLT. **revolutionary**, adj. lit. *seditionosus, novarum rerum studiosus or cupulus*, fig. *novissimus* (= very strange). **revolutionist**, n. (homo) *novarum rerum cupidus*. **revolutionize**, v.ti. *commutare* (lit. and fig.).

revolve, I. v.intr. *se (re)volvere or (re)volvī, se circumagere or circumagi, circumverti*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd animoolvere or volutare*. **revolver**, n. see PISTOL.

revulsion, n. (com)mutatio; see CHANGE.

reward, I. v.tr. *praemium alci dare, tribuere, (per)solvere, pretium alci deferre, praemio alqm ornare or decorare, remunerari alqm praemio*. **II.** n. *remuneratio, for, alcijs rei*; (= the thing itself, *praemium or pretium, fructus, -us* (= fruit)). **rewarder**, n. qui alci praemium dat, etc.

rewrite, v.tr. *iterum scribere*.

rhapsody, n. perhaps *dictum granatiloquum*, or *ampullae* (i.e. *ampullae et sesquipedalia verba*).

rhetoric, n. *rhetorica or rhetorice (ῥητορικῇ)*, pure Latin *ars orandi or bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.). **rhetorical**, adj. *rhetoricus (ῥητορικὸς), oratorius*. Adv. *rhetorice*.

rheum, n. *gravedo, humor*. **rheumatism**, n. *cruciatu, -us, or dolor in gen.*

rhinoceros, n. *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

rhubarb, n. *radix pontica* (Cels.).

rhyme, I. n. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus, -us*. **II.** v.intr. *versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes, or versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant, facere*.

rhythm, n. *numerus or in the pl. numeri, modus, modi, pl., rhythmus* (Quint.); Cic. uses Greek *ῥυθμός*. **rhythmical**, adj. *numerosus*. Adv. *numerosus*.

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, fuscus* (= small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *vitta* (= head-band), *infula* (= fillet, also badge of honour).

rice, n. *oryza*; as a dish, by *puls ex oryzâ cocta*.

rich, adj. *dives* (dis, opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (= having much property and in a flourishing condition), *opulentus* (= who has means, money, influential), *copiosus, copus dives or locuples* (= rich in provisions of all kinds, *copiosus* also of a fertile mind), *pecuniosus, magnae pecuniae, bene nummatus, 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*), *opimus* (= rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (= considerable, splendid in a gen. sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (= ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), *opimus* (= sumptuous), *pretiosus* (= costly), *lautus* (= luxurious), — in *dives 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 beluis frequens*). Adv. *copiose, beate* (= with all blessings), *abundanter, ample* (often in superl. *amplissime*), *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= well, luxuriously). **riches**, n. *divitiae* (= large fortune), *opulencia* (= ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes, f. pl.* (= means wherewith to accomplish a thing), *fortunae* (= blessing of Providence), *facultates, -um, pl, copiae* (= means of all kinds). **richness**, n. *copia, abundantia, ubertas* (of soil, etc.); see ABUNDANCE, FERTILITY.

rick, n. *meta* (Col.).

rid, get rid of, v.tr. *alqm liberare, expedire 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. **riddance**, n. *liberatio*; good —, *abi* (abite).

riddle, I. n. *aenigma, -ōis, 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, adequitare ad alqm or ad alqd, obequitare alci rei*; to — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *advēhi or advolare, equo admissio (equis admissis) accurrere*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistere*. **rider**, n. *eques, -itis, m.*; to be a very good —, *equitand*

peritissimum esse. riding, n. equitatio, equitatus, -us (Plin.). riding-master, n. qui aliquem equitare docet.

ridge, n. montis dorsum, jugum.

ridicule, I. n. (*de*) *ridiculum*; see **Mock-ERY**. **II. v.tr.** anyone or anything, *irridere, deridere* algm or *algd, in risum vertere* (e.g. cognomen); see **Mock**. **ridiculous, adj.** *ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, perridiculus, subridiculus*; see **ABSRD**. **Adv.** (*per*) *ridicule, subridicule, joculariter, deridendus, jocularis* (= facetious). **ridiculousness, n.** by *adj.*

rife, adj. to be — (e.g. a report), *fertur, fama* or *res percrescit* or *percrescit*.

rifle, n. see **GUN**.

rifle, v.tr. see **PLUNDER**.

rift, n. *rima*; see **CRACK**.

rig, v.tr. *armare. rigging, n.* *armamenta, -orum*.

right, I. adj. 1. (in geometry) *rectus*; — angled, *orthogonius*; see **STRAIGHT**; = not left, *dexter* (opp. *sinister*); the — hand, (*manus*) *dextra*; **2.** = morally —, *aequus, rectus, verus* (= true), *accuratus, diligens* (= careful, accurate), *justus*; it is —, *fas (jusque) est*; it is not — of you to, etc., *non recte fecisti quod, etc.*; it serves me —, *jure plector* (Cic.); it serves you —, *merito tibi accidit*; **3.** = correct, *rectus, verus* (true), *justus* (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by *ipse*; the — word for anything, *verum rei vocabulum*; to go the — road, *rectam viam ingredi* (lit.); to go the — way about it, *rectam rationem inire* (= 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* *algd re*; you are —, *res ita est ut dixisti, sunt factu ut dictis*; 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* *algis rei* (= power, as a —, to do so); I have a — to do it, *fas est algd facere, potestatem habeo algd facendi*; *fas* (= the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence, what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); contrary to all —s, *contra fas fasque, contra fas ac fas*; by —s, *jure, suo jure* (= from his own personal —), *merito* (= deservedly); with the greatest —, *justissime, iusto 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. *molle*), *severus* (= severe). **Adv.** *rigide, dure, severe*. **rigidity, n.** *rigor*. **rigorous, adj.** see **RIGID**. **rigour, n.** *rigor* (opp. *clementia*, also of a thing, e.g. *animi, veteris disciplinae*, mostly post Aug.), *severitas, duritia*.

rill, n. *rivus* (*rinulus* very late, except in fig. sense).

rim, n. *labrum* (= lip), *ora* (of a shield, etc.); see **EDGE**.

rime, n. *pruina*.

rind, n. *cortex* (of trees), *liber* (= the inward bark); see **SKIN**.

ring, I. n. *circulus, orbis, -is, m.* (in gen.), *an(n)ulus* (= — on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), *inaures, -um, f.* (= ear- —s), = circle, fig. *corona, orbis, -is, m., circulus*. **II. v.tr.** and *Intr.* *tinnire*; to — at the door, *pulsare fores* or *januam* (= to knock), to — for anyone, (*aeris*) *tinnitu algm arcessere* (lit.), *digitis concerpere* (= to snap with the fingers, as the Romans did when they wished to call a slave); of bells, *sonare* (Intr.); to — the bells, *campanum pulsare*; = to resound; *resonare*; to — the changes, *algd iterare*; = to surround, *circumdare*; see **SURROUND**. **ring-dove, n.** *columba* (= blue rock), *palumbus, -is, m.* and *f.* (= stock-dove). **ringing, I. adj.** † *sonorus, canorus*. **II. n.** + *tinnitus, -us*, or by *sonus*. **ringleader, n.** *auctor, princeps, caput, dux, fax* (lit. = torch), *tuba* (lit. = trumpet). **ringlet, n.** *curvus*; see **CURL**. **ringworm, n.** *lichen* (Plin.).

rinse, v.tr. *eludere, colluere, perluere*.

riot, I. n. 1. *seditio, motus, -us, concitatio* (e.g. *plebs contra patres*), *tumultus, -us* (of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), *vis repentina* (= sudden rising); **2.** = extravagant conduct, *comis(s)atio* (= feasting), *rixa* (= brawling). **II. v.intr. 1.** *seditionem* (*tumultum*, etc.) *movere* or *concitare*; **2.** = to run riot, *comis(s)ari* (= to revel), *bacchari* (= to rave), *luxuriare* (= to live riotously). **rioter, n.** (*homo*) *seditionus, turbulentus, etc.* **riotous, adj. 1.** *seditionus, rerum evetendarum* or *rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditionus ac turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); **2.** *comis(s)abundus*; = living, *luxuriu*. **Adv.** *turbulente, seditiose, luxuriose*.

rip, v.tr. 1. *scindere, divellere* (= to tear) see **TEAR, CUT**; **2.** *dissuere* (a seam; rare).

ripe, adj. *maturus, tempestivus* (lit. and fig.), *coctus*; a — old age, *senectus, -itatis*; — judgment, *judicium*. **ripen, I. v.tr.** *maturare* (lit. and fig.).

II. v.intr. *maturari, maturescere, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi* or *adiipisci*. **ripeness, n.** *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit.), *tempestivitas* (lit. and fig.).

ripple, I. v.intr. perhaps *leni murmuris defluere, or delabi, susurrare, leniter sonare*. **II. n.** perhaps *unda*; the — of the waves, *lene 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, alct); to — in the morning, *expergi* (= to awake), (*e lectulo* or *lectulo alone*) *surgere*; from table, a cent; to — from illness, *e morbo assurgere*; of the sun; *stars, etc.*, of sunrise, (*dis*) *lucescere, illucere, (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.), *proflucti, pigni, (ex)oriri*; to — from beneath, *emergere*; of thoughts, *subire mentem* or *animam, alci succurrere*; of prices, *augeri, crescere, ingravescere*; to — in dignity, in the world, etc., *ad honores ascendere, altiorum 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.), (*ad*) *centus, -us* (= place where one ascends); — of a hill; *so ceteris leniter assurgens* (of a gentle —); = origin, *ortus, -us, causa, fons, -ntis, m.*, *origo*; to give — to, *locum alci rei dare* or *praeberre, officere*; see **CAUSE**; — in price, *annonae carior* (of corn), in gen. use verb; = insurrection; see **REBELLION**. **rising, adj.** of ground, (*collis*) *paul(ulum) ac planitie editus* or *assurgens*

fig. perhaps *qui gratia (in ares) augetur* (of reputation, etc.); see **PROSPEROUS**.

risible, adj. *quod ad ridendum pertinet*.
risibility, n. by *ridere* (e.g. I have nothing to excite my —, *non habeo quod rideam*).

risk, **I**, n. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* *alea rei* (= danger, uncertainty in anything), at my —, *meo periculo*; to take anything at one's own —, *alqd periculi sui facere*. **II**, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in periculum* or *discrimen adducere* or *vocare*, to — one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*.

rite, n. by *ritus*, -*is*; 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.), *ritualis* (as a lover), *competitor* (political). **II**, adj. *aemulans* or *alqo*. **III**, v.tr. (*con*)*certare* or *contendere cum alqo* (= to contest), *aemulari alqm* or *cum alqo* (= to strive for anything which another tries to gain). **rivalry**, n. *aemulatio*.

river, **I**, n. *fluvius*, *flumen*, *amnus*, *rivus* (= rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (= torrent); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*) *fertur*, slowly, *fluvius placide manat*, the — is rapid, *fluvius violentus invehitur*; is low, *amnus tenuis fluit aqua*; a swollen —, *rivus infusus*; to direct a — into another channel, *ammem in alium cursum deflectere*. **II**, adj. *fluvialis*, *fluminalis*, *fluvialis*. **river-basin**, n. *locus ubi omnia flumina in unum defluunt*. **river-god**, n. *numen fluminis*. **river-horse**, n. *hippopotamus* (Plin.).

rivet, **I**, v.tr. *clav(ulo) figere*. **II**, n. *fibula ferrea*, *clavus* (nail).

road, n. **1**, *via* (= the way for going or travelling), *iter* (= the going, or the — itself); on the —, *in* or *ex itinere*, a — goes to, *iter fert alqo*. **2**, fig. the right —, *via*, the wrong —, *error*. **roads**, n. pl. = anchorage for ships, roadstead, *statio*. **roadside**, adj. by *in itinere*. **roadster**, n. *caballus*.

roam, v.intr. *ulari* (e.g. *per agros*), *vagari*. **roaming**, adj. *vagus*.

roan, adj. *badius albus maculis sparsus*.

roar, **I**, v.intr. of beasts, *mugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *radere* (= to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc.), *rugire*, *fremere* (of lions), *rocerari* (of men). **II**, n. *mugitus*, *ruditus*, *rugitus* (all -*us*), *roceratio*.

roast, **I**, v.tr. *assare*, *torrere*, *frigere* (the two foregoing = to fry). **II**, adj. *assus*; — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*, *assa*, n. pl. (several pieces), — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

rob, v.tr. *rapere*, *latrocinari* (= to — on the highway); *alqm alqd re depoculari* (men, temples, etc., rare), *alqm alqd re (ex)spoliare*, *despoliare*, *expiare*, *compulare* (= to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *alqd alqd re*), *fraudare alqm re* (by cheating), *alqd alci eripere* (= to snatch away), *adripere*, *auferre* (= to take away); to — of children, *orbare*. **robber**, n. *ereptor* (plunderer), *praedo* (= who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (= burglar), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief); band of —s, *latronum* or *praedonum* *globus*, *latronum* or *praedonum* *turba*, or simply *latrones*, *praedones*, or *latrocinium* (Cic., and fig. of Catiline and his associates). **robbery**, n. *rapina*, *spoliatio* (the act), *latrocinium* (= highway —; *latrocinium* alone or *latrocinium maris* also = piracy), *praedatio* (= taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia et raptus*; to commit —, *rapere*, *rapinare*, *fraudare*, *latrocinari*, *piraticam facere* or *aperare* (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), *rupes*, -*is* (= steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, = dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes*, -*is*, f. (= ragged —, crag), comb. *saxa et cautes*; fig. *arz* (= castle, —, e.g. *arz est illa spei salutisque nostrae*). **rocky**, adj. *scopulosus*, *saxosus*, *saxeus* (= 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* (Com.) **roguey**, n. *fraus*, -*us*, f., *dolus*.

roguish, adj. **1**, *perfidus*, *fraudulentus*, see under **ROGUE**; **2**, = saucy, *protervus*, *lascivus*. Adv. *perfidie*, *nequiter*, *scelerate*, *fraudulenter*, *proterve*, *lascive*.

roll, **I**, v.tr. *volvère*, *devolvère* (down), *evolvère* (out), *provolvère* (forward), *convolvère* (together), *volutare*, *versare* (over and over); to — round anything, *alqd alci rei circumvolvère*, *involvère*. **II**, v.intr. *convolvere*, or *sonus* (= sound); *tears* — down his cheeks, *lucrimae personae 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), *phalangae* (put under ships). **roll-call**, n. *album*, to answer to the —, *ad nomina respondere*.

Roman Catholic, adj. * *Catholicus*, * *qui fidem Romanae Ecclesiae tenet*.

romance, **I**, n. *fabula*. **II**, v.intr. *fabulari*.

romantic, adj. *factus* (= feigned), *mirus*, *notus* (= wonderful), *amoenus* (= pretty, of a place). Adv. *ut in fabulis fit*, *facte*, *mire*, *amoenae*.

romp, v.intr., see **PLAY**.

roof, **I**, n. *tectum*, *culmen*; buildings without — *aedificia hypaethra*; to receive under your —, *hospitio excipere alqm*. **II**, v.tr. to —, *tectare tegere*; to unroof, *nudare tecto*. **roofless**, adj. *hypaethrus*, *nudatus*, = homeless, *sine tecto*.

room, n. **1**, *locus*, *spatium* e.g. to make —, *riam* or *locum dare*, *locum dare et cedere*; *populum* or *turbam* *submovere* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subselli vacuam facere* (= to give up one's seat); see **SPACE**; **2**, = apartment, *conclave*, *cubiculum* (= chamber, bed-); *hospitalia*, -*ium*, n. (= guest chambers); *dining* —, *cenaculum*; (all the —s above the ground-floor were *cenacula*); *cenatio*; a small —, *cenatiuncula*; bed —, *cubiculum* (see Smith, "Dict. Antiq. Art." *Domus*). **roomy**, adj. *spatiosus*; see **SPACIOUS**.

roost, **I**, n. *peritica gallinaria*. **II**, v.intr. *stagnari*.

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*, *gens*, -*alis*, m., *causa* (u) (= cause,

origin, source); with the —, *radiculus, radicibus*.
II. v.intr. *radicare* (lit. Col.), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit.), *inhaerescere in mente* (fig. of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (= to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidère, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.).
III. v.tr. *fovere, alere* (fig. = to foster); to — up, *evellere*. **rooted**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus*.

rope, n. *restis* (= a thin —), *funis, -is*, m. (= a thick —), *rudens* (= a cable), *retinaculum* (of a ship), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (= anchor —), *funis extensus* (= tight —).

rosary, n. 1, = garden of roses, *rosarium, rosetum*; 2, = beads, *rosarium* (Eccl.). **rose**, n. *rosa*. **rosy**, adj. *roseus*.

rosemary, n. *ros marinus*.

rosin, n. *resina*.

rostrum, n. *rostra, -orum*.

rot, I. v.intr. *putrescere, putrefieri, tahescere*.
II. n. *tabes, -is*. **rotten**, adj. *putrefactus, putridus*.

rotate, v.intr. *se volvere, volvi, se circumagere, circumagi*; see REVOLVE **rotation**, n. *ambitus, -us, circuitus, -us, circumactio* (e.g. *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. *fucare*.

rough, adj. *asper* (e.g. road, places, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *sulcatus* (= rugged, uneven), *confragosus* (= 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*), *raucus* (= hoarse); of character, *inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus*; see SKETCH. Adv. *aspere, dure, duriter, inhumane, inurbane, rustice*. **roughen**, v.tr. (ex-) *asperare* (lit. and fig.). **roughness**, n. *asperitas* (in gen., e.g. of the climate, *caeli, animi*), *duritia*; of manners, *inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

round, I. adj. *rotundus, globosus* (= globular), *orbiculatus* (lit. = orbicular, like a disk; then — like a ball, — in gen.), *teres* (rounded), comb. *teres et rotundus*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *rotundare, curvare, conglobare*; 2, fig. *polire, concludere*.
III. n. 1, see CIRCLE; 2, in fighting, *certamen*; in music, *cantus, -us* (song); to go the —s, *vigilias circumire*. **IV.** adv. and prep. *circa, circum* (alqd). **roundabout**, adj. and adv. *devius*; a — way, *ambages, -um, circuitus, -us*. **rounded**, adj. *teres* (lit. and fig.), *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*; of style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus*. **roundelay**, n. see SONG. **roundly**, adv. *plane, prorsus* (= altogether).

rouse, v.tr. *excitare*.

route, 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 propel- lere*.

royal, adj. *regius*, or by the gen. *regis* (= be- longing to a king), *regalis* (= according to the dignity of a king). Adv. *regie, regaliter, regio more*. **royalist**, n. *qui regis partibus studet*. **royalty**, n. 1, *regia 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 contende- re*.

rubbish, n. 1, *rudus* (= rubble); see REFUSE; 2, *nugae, gervae*; see NONSENSE.

rubble, n. *rudus*.

rubric, n. *rubrica* (Eccl.).

ruby, I. n. *carbunculus* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *purpureus*.

rudder, n. *gubernaculum, clavus*.

ruddy, adj. *rubundus*. **ruddiness**, n. use adj. (e.g. *color rubundus*).

rude, adj. *rudis* (= inexperienced); — verses, *versus inconditi* or *incompositi*; = unmannerly, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus, inhumanus*; = insolent, *insolens*. Adv. *incondite, incomposite, rustice, inurbane, inhumane, insolenter*. **rude- ness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, insolentia, mores rustici*, etc.

rudiments, n. pl. *rudimenta*; see ELE- MENTS. **rudimentary**, adj. *inchoatus*.

rue, n. *rata*.

rue, v.tr. see REGRET, REPENT. **rueful**, adj. see SORROWFUL. **ruth**, n. see PITY

ruff, n. see COLLAR.

ruffian, n. *latro* (= bandit), *sacarius* (= as- sa-sin), *homo nefarius*, etc. **ruffianly**, adj. *nefarius, nequam, perditus, sceleratus*; see WICKED

ruffle, v.tr. 1, *agitare*; to be —d, *inhorres- cere* (also of a hen, to — her feathers, *gallinae inhorrescent edito ovo, excutuntque sese*, Plin.); 2, fig. see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

rug, n. *stragulum*. **rugged**, adj. see ROUGH, UNEVEN.

ruin, I. n. 1, —s, *ruinae, parietinae* (e.g. *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. *pessumdare* (lit. and fig.), *perdere, alqm* or *alqd praecipitare* (e.g. the State), *conficere* (= completely to wear out, ex- haust, e.g. *partem plebis tributo*), *prostrernere alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. the enemy), *affligere* (e.g. the State, etc.), *profigare* (entirely, a person, the State, one's health), also comb. *affligere et per- dere, affligere et prostrernere, affligere et profigare* (all = *funditus perdere* or *evertere*). **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 RE- STRAIN. **II.** n. *lex* (e.g. *leges dicendi*), *praescriptum, praeceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (= a ruler or in- strument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam alqd diri- gitur*), *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, praeceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —,

praecipere, praescribere; in a court of law, *edictare*. **ruler**, *n* 1, *rector, moderator, qui alci rei praest*; 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, *fertur*, (*res, fama, etc.*) *percredescit*.

rump, *n.* *clunes, -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* = as far as), *cursum ferri, aufugere* (= to — away), *cursum tendere alqd* (= to — anywhere), *occurrere* (= to — up to), *percurrere* (= to — to a place), *procurrere* (= to — out of), *se proripere* (= to dash forth, e.g. into the street, *in publicum*; out of the house, *foras*), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. *in castra*), *transcurrere alqd* (= to — over anything, then absolute = to — across to, over to anyone, e.g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcursare 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, certatum currere*, to — against anyone, *incurrere* or *vincere et incedere in alqm*, against anything, *impingere alci rei, se impingere in alqd*, so of a ship, *scopulo, etc.*, to — aground, to — down, *fig.* see **DECRY**; to — after anyone, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, *cupide appetere alqd* (*fig.* = to long for); of rivers (= to flow), *inferri, (in)fluere in alqd*, to — into, *influere in, etc.*, *effundi, se effundere* (e.g. *in mare*), to — into = to enter, *intrare alqd, alqm locum* (e.g. *portum*); to — out of, *exire (ex) alqd loco* (e.g. of ships, carriages); to — round, *ferri, moveri, circa alqd* (e.g. *circa terram*, of the sun); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimae manant per genas*; to — over, *equum, etc.*, *agere in alqm* = to treat lightly, *alqd* (oratione, etc.) *percurrere, perstringere*, to — to seed, *in semen ire*. **II. n** *cursum, -us, citatus* or *effusus*. **runaway**, *n.* *fugitivus*. **runner**, *n* *cursor*. **running**, *I. adj.* — water, *aqua viva*. **II. n.** see **RUN**, **II.**

rupture, *I. n* 1. *fractura* (e.g. *ossis*); 2, *fig.* *discordia* (= disagreement); *dissidium*. **II.** *v.tr.* *frangere, confringere, diffringere*; see **BREAK**.

rural, *adj.* *rusticus, agrestis* (= in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticus* (= peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

rush, *n.* *juncus, (c)irpus*; made of —, *juncus* or *juncinus, (c)irpeus*, full of —es, *pincus*, *n* a place covered with —es, *juncetum*. **rushlight**, *n.* see **LAMP**.

rush, *v.intr.* see **RUN**.

rusk, *n.* perhaps *panis tostus*.

russet, *adj.* *fuscus* (= dusky).

rust, *I. n.* *robigo* (*rub.*, in *gen.*; also in reference to corn), *ritus, -us* (= mould, mustiness), *ferrugo* (= — of iron), *aerugo* (= — of copper). **II. v.intr.** *robiginem trahere* or *sensire, robigine obduci, robiginem infestari* (all in *Plin.*), *fig.* *corrumpi*. **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 *degere*.

rustle, *I. v.intr.* *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (= to sound loud), to — (of leaves), perhaps *†susurrare* (= to whisper). **II. n.** *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us, sonus*.

rut, *n.* *orbita*.

ruth, *n.* see **RUE**.

rye, *n.* *secale* (*Plin.*).

S.

Sabbath, *n* *sabbata, -orum*

sable, *adj.* *niger, ater*, see **BLACK**.

sabre, *n.* *acinaces, -is*.

saccharine, *adj.* by *dulcis*

sacerdotal, *adj.* *quod ad sacerdotes* or *sacerdotum pertinet*.

sack, *I. n* 1. *saccus*; — of leather, *culeus*, 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* (*Eccle*)

sacred, *adj.* *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus*; nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nihil antiquius est quam*, etc.; to declare —, *sancire*. *Adv.* *sancte, religiose, auguste*. **sacredness**, *n.* *sanctitas*, or by *religio*.

sacrifice, *I. n.* *sacrificium, sacra, -orum, n.*, *res divina* (the act), *victima, hostia* (= the victim), = loss, *jactura, damnum*. **II. v.tr.** 1. *sacrificare, (sacra, or rem divinam) facere* with *ablat.* of victim, *hostiam immolare, litare* (under favourable auspices), *caedere* (= to slaughter). 2, *fig.* *alci rei jacturam facere, alqd alci dare, dedere* (= to give up), to — one's life for, *pro alqd re* or *alqd occumbere, vitam profundere*. **sacrificer**, *n.* *immolator* (rare), or by verb **sacrificial**, *adj.* by *genit.* of *sacrificium*, *†sacrificulus*.

sacrilege, *n.* *sacrilegium*. **sacrilegious**, *adj.* *sacrilegus*. *Adv.* by *adj.*

sacristan, *n* *aditus*. **sacristy**, *n.* *sacrarum*.

sad, *adj.* 1. = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis, maerens, afflictus* (= cast down); 2, = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, miserabilis, miserandus, luctuosus*. *Adv.* *maeste, tristite, miserabiliter, luctuose*. **sadden**, *v.tr.* *maestitid, dolore, etc.* *alqm afficere*. **sadness**, *n.* *maestitia, tristitia, dolor* (= pain), *maeror, aegritudo, aegritudo, miseria* (often in *pl*); see **SORROW**.

saddle, *I. n.* *ephippium*. **II. v.tr. *equum sternere*, to — anyone with anything, *alqd alci imponere, injungere*. **saddle-bags**, *n.* *hippopuriae* (*Sen.*). **saddle-horse**, *n.* *equus*. **saddler**, *n.* *ephippiorum artifex*.**

safe, *I. adj.* *tutus* (of *alqd re*), *salvus sospes* (= — and sound), *integer* (= whole), *incolumis* (= unharmed), *periculo vacuus* (= free from danger). *Adv.* *tuto, tute*. **II. n. *cella penaria*. **safe-conduct**, *n.* *fides* (*publica*). **safeguard**, *n.* *propugnaculum*; see **PROTECTION**. **safety**, *n.* *salus, -utis, f.*, *incolumitas*; in —, *tutus, etc.* **safety-valve**, *n.* 1, *lit.* perhaps *foramen per quod vapor calidus emittitur*; 2, *fig.* *salutis certa via atque ratio*.**

saffron, I. n. *crocus*. II. adj. *croceus*.

sagacious, adj. *sagax*, *prudens*, *perspicax*, *rationis et consilii plenus*. Adv. *sagaciter*, *prudenter*. **sagacity**, n. *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *perspicacitas*.

sage, n. *salvia* (Plin.).

sage, I. adj. see **WISE**. II. n. *sapiens*.

sail, I. n. *velum*; to set —, *vela dare*; = to set out —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to furl —, *vela subducere*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; to — over, *transvehi*, *transmitti*; to — past, *praetervehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*. **sailing**, n. *navigatio*. **sailor**, n. *nauta*, m.

saint, n. (*vir*) *sanctus*, (*femina*) *sancta*, *beatus*, *beata* (Eccl.). **saintly**, adj. *sanctus*.

sake, n. for the — of, ob, *propter*, *per* (with *accus.*), *prae*, *pro*, *de* (with *ablat.*), *caus(a)* or *gratia* (with *genit.*), and more rarely *ergo*, which follows the *genit.*), or by *part. motus*, *affectus*, *coactus alqd re*.

salamad, n. by *corpus humi prosternere*.

salam, n. *acetaria*, -orum (Plin.).

salamander, n. *salamandra* (Plin.).

salary, I. n. *merces*, -ēdis, f. II. v.tr. *mercedem alci dare*; to be salaried, *mercedem accipere*.

sale, n. *venditio* (in *gen.*), *hasta* (= auction); to offer for —, *alqd venum dare*. **saleable**, adj. *vendibilis* (= on sale), *quod facile vendi potest*. **salesman**, n. *venditor*.

salient, adj. *praecipuus* (= chief); see **PRINCIPAL**.

saline, adj. *salsus*.

saliva, n. *saliva*.

sallow, adj. *pallidus*.

sally, I. v.tr. *erumpere*, *eruptionem facere*. II. n. 1. *eruptio*; 2. fig. *alqd argute dictum*.

salmon, n. *salmo* (Plin.).

saloon, n. *atrium*, *exēdra*, *oecus*.

salt, I. n. *sal*. II. adj. *salsus*. III. v.tr. *sale condire*, *salvire*. **salt-cellar**, n. *salinum*, *concha salis*. **salt-mine**, **salt-pit**, **salt-works**, n. *salifodina*, *salinae*. **saltiness**, n. *salsitudo*.

salubrious, adj. *saluber*, or *salubris*. Adv. *salubriter*. **salubriousness**, n. *salubritas*.

salutary, adj. *salutaris*; see **USEFUL**.

salute, I. v.tr. *salutare*, *consalutare* (of several); in letters, *alci mullam* or *plurimam salutem dicere*, *impertire*, *adscribere*; of sending a message, *so salutem nuntiare*, or simply *salutem*. II. n. 1. see **KISS**; 2. milit. t.t. perhaps by *tela alci erigere honoris caus(a)* (= by presenting arms), *missilibus effusis alqm excipere* (= by discharge of guns). **salutation**, n. *salutatio*, *salus* (see above), *alqm salvare jubere*.

salvation, n. *salus*, -utis, f., *conservatio* (in *geh.*).

salve, I. n. *unquentum*; for the eyes, *collyrium*. II. v.tr. (*in*)*ungere*.

salver, n. see **DISH**.

salvo, n. with this —, *hoc excepto*, *hac lege* or *condicione*.

same, adj. *idem*, *eodem*, *idem*; = — as, followed by *et*, *ac*, *que ut*, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*), *quam*, *quasi*, *cum* with *ablat.* (*alci rei*), *unus et idem*, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum* (= self), *eiusdem generis* (= of the same kind); it is not the — whether, *multum interest utrum . . . an*; it is the — to me, *mei nihil interest* or *refert*; in the — way, *eodem modo*; at the — time, *eodem tempore*; in the — place, *ibi*; to the — place, *eodem*. **sameness**, n. see **MONOTONY**.

sample, n. *exemplum*, *specimen*, *documentum*; see **EXAMPLE**.

sanatory, adj. *quod alci rei medetur*; see also **SALUTARY**.

sanctify, v.tr. (*con*)*secrare*, *dedicare* (= to consecrate), *sanctificare* (Eccl.). **sanctification**, n. *sanctificatio* (Eccl.). **sanctimonious**, adj. perhaps by *qui se sanctissimum esse simulat*.

sanction, I. n. *confirmatio*, *auctoritas*, *fides*; with, without the — of, *jussu*, *injussu alcis*. 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 *caerimonia* and *religio*).

sanctuary, n. *templum*, *penetralia*, -ium, *delubrum*, *fanum*, † *adytum*, *asylum* (in the sense of refuge).

sand, n. *arēna*, *sabulum* (*sabulo*, coarse), *saburra* (for ballast). **sand-bank**, n. *syrtis*.

sand-glass, n. *clepsydra*. **sand-heap**, n. *acervus arenae*. **sandstone**, n. *lofus*. **sandy**, adj. *arenosus*, *sabulosus* (= full of sand).

sandal, n. *sandalum* (very rare), *crepida*, *solea*; wearing —s, *crepidatus*, *soleatus*.

sane, adj. *sanus*, *saxus* et *salvus*, *mentis compos*, *animi integer*; to be —, *mentis compositum esse*; not to be —, *mente captum 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. *sucus*. II. v.tr. 1. = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*; 2. fig. *corrumpere* (= to spoil), *haurire* (= to drain away). **sapless**, adj. 1. lit. *succo carens*; 2. fig. *exsucus* (Quint.). **sapling**, n. *arbor novellus*. **sapper**, n. *qui cuniculos agit*.

sapient, adj. *sapiens*, *sapientia praeditus*; to be —, *sapere*.

sapphire, n. *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).

sarcasm, n. *facetiae acerbae* or *dictum aculeatum*. **sarcastic**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.

sarcophagus, n. *sarcophagus* (Juv.).

sardonyx, n. *sardonyx* (Plin.).

sash, n. *cingulum*; see **BELT**; a — window, *fenestra ex lignea compage confecta*.

Satan, n. *Satānas*, -ae. **satanic**, adj. see **DEVILISH**.

satchel, n. *pera*, *sacculus* (Plin.).

satellite, n. *satelles*, -itis, m. and f.

satiare, v.tr. (*ex*)*satiare*, *explere*, *saturare*; to — oneself with food, *cibo satiari*. **satiation** or **satiety**, n. *satietas*, *saturitas*.

satin, n. *pannus sericus densior ac nitens*.

satire, n. *satira* (*satura*), *carmen satiricum*, *carmen probrorum*, *carmen* † *fanosum*, *carmen maledicens*, *carmen refertum contumeliis*, *versus in alcis cupiditatem facti*. **satirical**, adj. *acerbus*; see above. Adv. *acerbe*. **satirist**, n. *qui libellum* or *libellos* *ad infamiam alterius edit*, *satirarum scriptor*, *satirici carminis scriptor*. **satirize**, v.tr. *alqm perstringere*, *acerbis facetiis alqm irridere*, *carmen probrorum facere in alqm*, *carmen ad alcis infamiam edit*.

satisfaction, n. *satisfactio* (originally = payment of a creditor, then amends to anyone injured), *expletio* (= fulfilment), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *poena* (= penalty). **satisfactory**, adj. *idoneus* (= suitable); see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**. Adv. *bene*, *ex contentia*. **satisfy**, v.tr. *satisfacere*.

esse alci, placere 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*, *juris*, n., *embamma*, -ātis, n. (Plin.), *condimentum*.

saucepan, n. *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum*.

saucer, n. *patella*; see **PLATE**.

saucy, adj. *petularis, insolens, protervus, procer, impudens*. Adv. *petulanter, insolenter, proterve, procaciter, immodeste*. **sauciness**, n. *impudentia, os impudens, insolentia, protervitas, procacitas*.

saunter, v. intr. *ambulare, morari*; to — about, *vagari*; see **LOITER**.

sausage, n. *tomaculum* (Juv.), *farcimen, hillus*.

savage, adj. *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, efferatus* (= wild), *incultus, vastus* (= waste), *ferus, immanis, saevus, trux, atrox* (= cruel), *incultus ferusque*. Adv. *ferociter, immaniter, saeve, atrociter*. **savageness**, n. *feritas, ferocitas, immanitas, aevitia, atrocitas*.

save, I. v. tr. 1, = to preserve, (con)servare, 2, = to deliver, liberare, vindicare alqm ab alq re; see **FREE**; 3, to — money, *compendium* (opp. *dispendium*) *facere*; to — time, *sequi compendium temporis*; to — health, *parcere valetudini*; to — labour, *laborem diminuire*; God — you, *salve, ave, salvere* to jubeo (at meeting), *salve et vale* (at parting). —d or laid by, *repositus, spositus*. II. prep. and conj. see **EXCEPT**. **saving**, adj. *parvus, frugi* (indecl.). **savings**, n. *quod alqs parsimonia collegit, peculium* (= the — of a slave; what a father gives to sons and daughters). **savings-bank**, n. *by mensa publica apud quam alqs 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. *supere* (= to have a taste), *alqd redolere* (= to smell of). **savoury**, adj. *savus*.

saw, n. = saying, *dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, proverbium*.

saw, I. n. *serra*; a tooth of a —, *dens serrae*. II. v. tr. *serrari* (dis)secare. III. v. intr. *serram ducere*. **sawdust**, n. *scol(i)s*. **sawed**, adj. *serratus*. **sawing**, n. *serratura*.

say, v. tr. *dicere, (e)loqui, (e)narrare, profiteri, fari, praedicare, asseverare*, 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*, — 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 ducti*; see **EXECUTION**.

scald, I. v. tr. *aqm ferventem perfundere* (= to burn). II. n. use verb.

scale, I. n. 1, of a fish, *squama*; 2, of a

balance, *lanx*; pair of —s, *libra, trutina*. II. v. tr. to — a fish, *desquamare*. III. v. intr. = to weigh, † *pendere*. **scaly**, adj. *squamosus*.

scale, I. n. 1, = gradation, *gradus, -us*; on the — of, (ad) *inaker alqs rei*; on a larger, smaller —, *major, minor*, with noun; 2, in music, *diagramma, -atis*, n. II. v. tr. (positis *scalis*) *ad(s)cendere, scalis moenibus applicare* or *ad-movere*, see **CLIMB**. **scaling-ladder**, n. *scalae*.

scallop, I. n. *ecten*. II. v. tr. see **SCOOP**.

scalp, I. n. *cutis capitis*. II. v. tr. *cutem capitis detrahere*.

scalpel, n. *scalpulum*.

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, probrosus, turpis*; see **DISGRACEFUL**.

scant, **scanty**, adj. *angustus, artus* (= narrow), *exiguus, parvus*; see **SMALL**. Adv. *anguste, arte, exigue*. **scantiness**, n. *angustiae, exiguitas*.

scar, n. *coactrix*.

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) or *frumentariae* (so *vini, nummorum*).

scare, v. tr. *terrere*; see **TERRIFY**. **scare-crow**, n. *perhaps formido*.

scarf, n. *fascia, mitella*.

scarlet, I. adj. *occineus* (Plin.). II. n. *coccum*. **scarlet-fever**, n. *febris* (= fever).

scathe, v. tr. = to harm, *laedere, nocere, damno esse alci, detrimentum afferre*, of words, *mordere, punire*, a scathing remark, *verba quasi aculei, verba aculeata*. **scatheless**, adj. *sine damno, salvus, incolumis*.

scatter, I. v. tr. 1, = to throw about, *spargere, serere* (= to sow, of seeds); 2, = to drive away, *dispergere, dis(j)icere, dissipari, dispellere, discubere, fundere* (of an army). II. v. intr. *dis-sipari, dilabi, diffugere*.

scavenger, n. *qui rivos 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, *scenici* (used with *artifices, actores, poetae*); = place of action, *locus ubi alqd agitur*; fig. *res, spectaculum, rerum status, -us*, to be behind the —s, *alqd penitus novisse or exploratum habere*. **scenery**, n. 1, of a theatre, *apparatus, -us, ad scenam pertinens*; 2, = prospect, *locus* (or pl. *loca*).

scent, I. n. 1, = sense of smell, *odoratus, -us*, or by *naris* (nose); of dogs, *narium sagacitas*; keen-scented, *sagax*; 2, = an odour, *odor, odor*; to get — of, *alqd* (e.g. *nummum olfacere*); to put on the wrong —, *alqm in errorem inducere*; 3, = a perfume, essence, *unguentum*. II. v. tr. = 1, to find by —, *alqm or alqd odorari* (of dogs, etc.), *olfacere*; see **SMELL**; 2, = to perfume, *odoribus perfundere*. **scent-bottle**, n. *arcula* (= box for scents); see **BOTTLE**. **scented**, adj. *odoratus*.

sceptical, adj. **sceptic**, n. *qui se de omnibus rebus dubitare dicit*. **scepticism**, n. *dubitatio de omnibus rebus*.

sceptre, *n.* *sceptrum*; to wield the —, *regnare*; see **REIGN**.

schedule, *n.* *libellus*; see **LIST**.

scheme, *I. n.* *consilium*, *ratio*; to form a —, *rationem inire*; see **PLAN**. **II. v.intr.** see above and **PLAN**.

schism, *n.* *schisma*, *-ātis*, *n.* (Eccl.). **schismatic**, *n.* **schismaticus*.

school, *I. n. 1.* *schola*, *ludus lit(ter)arum*, *ludus discendi*; to go to — to anyone, *in alcjs scholam ire*, *alcjs scholam frequentare*; **2.** fig. that is a — of patience, *in hāc re tentatur patientia nostra*; philosophy, the — of life, *philosophia duar viar*, *et officiorum magistra*; a — of wisdom, *sapientiae officina*; **3.** = body of disciples, *schola*, *secta*; = teaching, *disciplina*. **II. v.tr.** *docere*; see **TEACH**, **TRAIN**.

school-fellow, *n.* *condiscipulus*. **school-master**, *n.* *magister*. **school-mistress**, *n.* *magistra*. **scholar**, *n.* *discipulus*, *alumnus*, *auditor* (= a listener), *tiro* (= a beginner); my —, *alumnus disciplinae meae*; *alqm magistrum habere*, *alqm audire*. **scholarly**, *adj.* *eruditus*. **scholarship**, *n. 1.* = learning, *lit(ter)ar*, *doctrina*, *eruditio*; **2.** = prize, *praemium*.

science, *n.* *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (= knowledge), *ars*, *doctrina*, *disciplina* (= system of knowledge); the — of music, grammar, etc., *musica*, *grammatica*, *-orum*. **scientific**, *adj.* *quod in artibus versatur*; — principles, *artis praecepta*; = learned or taught, *doctrinā eruditus*. *Adv.* *erudite*, or by some special noun (e.g. to treat music —, *e musicorum rationibus disserere*).

scimitar, *n.* *acināces*, *ensis †falcatus*; see **SABRE**.

scintillation, *n.* *scintilla* (= spark). **scintillate**, *v.intr.* *scintillare* (e.g. *scintillant oculi*).

sciolist, *n.* *semidoctus* (e.g. *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro*, Cic.).

scion, *n. 1.* of plants, *surculus*; **2.** fig. progenies.

scissors, *n.* *forfices* (= shears, barber's —, Mart.), *forficulae* (= small shears or —, Plin.).

scoff, *I. n.* *ludibrium*; see **MOCK**. **II. v.tr.** to — at anyone or anything, *alqm or alqd in ludibrium vertere*, *ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *alcj ludibrio esse*; see **MOCK**. **scoffer**, *n.* *irrisor*; see **MOCKER**. **scoffing**, *n.* *ludificatio*, *cavillatio*; see **MOCKERY**.

scold, *I. v.tr.* *jurgare cum alqo*, *objurgare*, *increpare alqm*. **II. n.** *objurgator*; of a woman, *jurgilis addicta*. **scolding**, *n.* *objurgatio*, *convicium*.

scoop, *I. n.* see **LADLE**. **II. v.tr.** (ex)ca-
vare.

scope, *n. 1.* = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *consilium*; **2.** = room or space, *spatium*; **3.** = liberty, *copia*, *potestas*.

scorch, *I. v.tr.* *amburere*, *adurere*, *torrere*, *torrefacere*. **II. v.intr. *torreri*, *arescere* (e.g. *herbae arescunt et interficiuntur*, Cic.). **scorched**, *adj.* *torridus*. **scorching**, *adj.* *torridus*; see **HOT**.**

score, *I. n. 1.* = account, *ratio*, *nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiae nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to quit — a, *par pari re-ferre*; **2.** in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexis*; **3.** in number, *viginti*. **II. v.tr.** *notare*, *signare* (= to mark); see also **RECKON**; = to underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.

scorn, *I. n.* *contemptus*, *-ūs*, *contemptio*, *fastidium*. **II. v.tr.** *contemnere*, *fastidire*, *spernere*, *aspernari*. **scorner**, *n.* *contemptor*, *animus*

contemptor. **scornful**, *adj.* *fastidiosus*; see also **PROUD**, **INSOLENT**. *Adv.* *fastidiosè*.

scorpion, *n.* *scorpio*, *scorpius*.

scot, *n. 1.* in reckoning, *symbola* (ante and post class.); **2.** in law, — and lot, *rectifigal*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus*.

scoundrel, *n.* *homo nefarius*, *nequam*; see **RASCAL**.

scour, *v.tr.* (de)tergere, *tergere* (or *tergere*), (ex)purgare (= to cleanse); to — the land, *per-vagari*, *percurrere*, (de)vastare (in war).

scourge, *I. n.* = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lora*, *-orum*; = plague, *pestis* (lit. and fig.); see **PLAGUE**. **II. v.tr.** *virgis* or *verberibus* *caedere*, *verberare*. **scourging**, *n.* by verb.

scout, *n.* *explorator*, *speculator*.

scowl, *I. v.intr.* *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*. **II. n.** *frons*, *-nis*, *f.*, *asperor*, *vultus*, *-ūs*, † *torvus*, *truculentus*.

scraggy, *adj.* *strigosus*; see **THIN**.

scramble, *v.tr.* = for anything, *alqd certatim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque ad(ascend)ere*.

scrap, *n.* *frustum*, *fragmentum*; the —s, *frusta*, *rel(ig)iquiae* (of food, cibi).

scrape, *I. n.* *angustiae*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, *in angustus esse*. **II. v.tr.** *rudire*; to — off, *abraderè*, *defringere*; to — together, *congerere*. **scraper**, *n.* flesh —, *strigil* or *strigilis*.

scratch, *v.tr.* *scabere*, *scalpère*, *fricare*, *ra-dere*; to — out, *delere*.

scrawl, *I. n.* *litterae male factae*. **II. v.tr.** = to scribble, *lit(ter)is male factis scribere*.

scream, *I. n.* *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *ululatus*, *-ūs*; of an infant, *vagitus*, *-ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *clamare*, *clamitare*, *vociferari*, *ululare*, *vagire* (of children).

screech, *v.intr.* *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (scil. avis). **screeching**, *n.* *ululatus*, *-ūs*.

screen, *I. n.* *umbraculum* (= a shady place; a parasol), *praesidium* (= a protection). **II. v.tr.** *defendere* (= to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, Cic.); see **PROTECT**.

screw, *I. n.* *cochlea* (for drawing water); *clavus* (= nail). **II. v.tr.** *clavis* *adagere* *alqd*

scribe, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*, *librarius*.

scrip, *n.* see **PURSE**, **WALLET**.

scripture, *n.* (sancta) *scriptura* (Eccl.), *libri divini*, *lit(ter)ar*. **scriptural**, *adj.* *ad normam librorum divinatorum*, *libris sacris conveniens*.

scrivener, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*; see **NOTARY**.

scrofula, *n.* *struma*. **scrofulous**, *adj.* *strumosis* (Col.).

scroll, *n.* *volumen*.

scrub, *v.tr.* (de)fricare, (de)tergere, *tergere* (tergere).

scruple, *I. n. 1.* as a weight, *scrupulum*; **2.** = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *haesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*. **II. v.intr.** *animo haerere*, *haesitare*, *suspensio esse animo*; to — to, *dubitare* with infin.; not to —, *non dubitare quin*; see **HESITATE**; in stricter sense *religione ac metu teneri*, *religione obstrictum esse*, *alqd reli-gioni habere*; he —s to, *religio ei obstat ne*. **scrupulous**, *adj.* *religiosus*, *sol(lic)it*, *an-zius*, *accuratus*, *diligens*. *Adv.* *religiose*, *anxie*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, or sometimes by superl. (e.g. — clean, *mundissimus*).

scrutiny, *n.* *scrutatio*. **scrutineer**, *n.* *scrutator*. **scrutinize**, *v.tr.* *scrutari*; see **EXAMINE**.

soud, *v.intr.* see **HASTEN**.

scuffle, *n.* *rixā*

scull, *I. n.* (of the head) *calvāria* (Plin.); = an oar, *remulus*, *palma*. **II. v.intr.** *remigare*.

sculler, *n.* *remex*.

scullery, *n.* *culina* (= kitchen). **scullion**, *n.* *puer culinarius*.

sculpture, *I. n. 1.* *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura*, *sculptura* (for distinction see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," art *Sculptura*); **2.** = work carved, *opus*, *-ēris*, *n.*, *signum*, *marmor*. **II. v.tr.** = to work in statuary, *sculpere*, *sculpere*. **sculptor**, *n.* *sculptor*, *statuarum artifex*.

scum, *n. 1.* *spuma* (= foam; so of silver, Plin.), *scoria* (Plin., = of metals); **2.** *fig. faex*, *sentina* (*republicae*, 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*, *-ēris*, *n.* **II. adj.** *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *infimus*.

scutcheon, *n.* *insigne* (or in pl.).

scuttle, *n.* *area*, *cista* (= box)

scuttle, *v. tr.* and *intr.* *navem perforare*.

scythe, *n.* *filix*

sea, *I. n.* *mare* (in gen.), *oceanus*, *pelagus*, *-i*, *n.*, *pontus*, *†aequor*; 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 —, *aestuarium*, —breeze, *afflatus*, *-is*, *maritimus* (Plin.); —-calf, *phoca*, —-coast, *ora* (*maritima*), —-faring, *maritimus*; —-flight, *pugna navalis*, —-girt, *circumfluitus*; —-green, *†thalassinus*, *thalassicus* (Plaut.); —-gull, *†larus* (Linn.); —-man, *nauta*, —-manship, *ars navigandi*; —-sand, *arena* (*maritima*), —-sickness, *nausea*; —-water, *aqua marina* (Plin.); —-weed, *alga*. **II. adj.** *marinus*, *maritimus*, (*maritu*-)

seal, *I. n.* *signum*. **II. v.tr.** (*con*)*signare*, *obsignare alqd.*, —ing-wax, *cera*.

seal, *n.* (an animal) *phoca*.

seam, *n.* *sutura* **seamstress**, *n.* *quae acu victum quaerit*.

sear, *I. adj.* *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late). **II. v. tr.** *arefacere* (ante and post class., = to dry), (*ad*)*urere* (= to burn)

search, *I. n.* *inquisitio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*, *inspectio*. **II. v. tr.** *investigare*, *inquirere*, *explorare*, *indigare*, *scutari*, *querere*, (*ex*)*petere*, *sequi*, *persequi*, *sectari*, *captare*, *aucupari*, *studere rei*; see **SEEK**.

season, *I. n.* (e.g. anni, of the year) *tempus*, *tempestas* (= time), *occasio*, *opportunitas*, *lorus* (= 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 alicui 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 **SET**. **III. (to be seated or to sit)**, *v.intr.* *sedere*; to be — on anything, *sedere in re*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedere*; to be — in school, in school *sedere*. **seated**, *adj.* = rested, *penitus defixus*, *inveteratus*.

secede, *v.intr.* *abire*, *decedere*, *secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *secedere in sacrum montem*, Liv.); so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et alia parte 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 **LONELY**. **seclusion**, *n.* *solitudo*; a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.

second, *I. adj.* *secundus*, *alter* (e.g. — father, *alter parens*), in the first place, in the —, *primum*, *deinde*. *Adi. 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, *adiuvare*; see **HELP**; **3.** to — a motion, *in alcijs sententiam dicere*; *alci adesse*. **secondary**, *adj.* *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior*, *minoris momenti*. **secondar**, *n.* *suasor* (e.g. *legis*). **second-hand**, *adj.* *usu inferior factus* **second-rate**, *adj.* *inferior*. **second-sight**, *n.* *praesagium*.

secrecy, *n.* perhaps *taciturnitas* (= strict silence), or *solitudo* (= solitude); to keep anything in —, *rem occultam* or *abditam* or *secretam habere*.

secret, *I. adj. 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 *arcanus*, in pl. *arcana*, *-orum*; *mysterium* (e.g. *epistulae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum*, Cic.) **secrete**, *v. tr.* see **HIDE**. **secretion**, *n.* *excrementum* (Plin.).

secretary, *n.* *scriba*, *m.* **secretaryship**, *n.* *scribae munus*, *-ēris*.

sect, *n.* *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina* **sectary, **sectarian**, *n.* *homo sectae studiosus*.**

section, *n.* *pars*, *portio*.

secular, *adj.* *saecularis* (= occurring every age, also Eccl. = temporal, for which in gen. use *civilis*). **secularize**, *v. tr.* *profanum facere*, or *ad profanum usum redigere*, *exaugurare* (of a temple, or anything consecrated).

secure, *I. adj. 1.* = careless, *securus* (i.e. *sine curā*), *incautus*, to be — or free from care about anything, *alqd non timere*; **2.** = safe, *tutus*; see **SAFE**. **Adv.** *secure*, *incaute*, *tuto*. **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 **SAFETY**; **2.** = pledge, *pignus*, *-ēris*, *n.*, *cautio*, *satisfactio*, *vadimonium* (= bail); to give —, *satis dare*, *cavere*.

sedan, *n.* *lectica*.

sedate, *adj.* *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse*, *animo esse tranquillo*. **Adv.** *sedate*, *placide*, *graviter* **sedateness**, *n.* *gravitas*. **sedative**, *n.* *sedatio* (e.g. *animi*), of a medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compeccit*.

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*, *concire* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. **seditious**, *adj.* *seditiosus*; see **REBELLIOUS**. **Adv.** *seditiose*.

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 alqâ, or alci facere. **seducer**, n. corruptor, or by verb. **seduction**, n. stuprum, corruptela (of women, etc.); = charm, illecebras, lepos. **seductive**, adj. = pleasant, amoenus, qui (quae, 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, adspicere, 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, consulere (or ut, ne). **seeing that**, conj. see SINCE. **seer**, n. vates, -is.

seed, n. semen; to run to —, in semen exire (Plin.); fig. semen, stirps. **seed-plot**, n. seminarium, lit. and fig. **seed-time**, n. sementis. **seedling**, n. orbis novella.

seek, v. tr. quaerere, petere, (in)vestigare, indagare; to — to do, studere, cupere, operam dare ut, etc.; to — out, exquirere; = to endeavour, conari; to — a person's ruin, alci insidias struere or parare. **seeker**, n. indagator, investigator. **seeking**, n. indagatio, investigatio.

seem, v. intr. videri, used personally, e.g. it —s that you are good, videris bonus, to — good, fit, videri (e.g. cum quoque, si 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 —, dederet, non decet, indecorum est.

seethe, v. tr. coquere; see BOIL.

segment, n. segmentum (Plin.).

segregate, v. tr. segregare, seponere, se-movere, removere, sejungere. **segregation**, n. segregatio, sejunctio.

seignior, n. dominus; see LORD.

seize, v. tr. (ap)prehendere, comprehendere (= to arrest), rapere, arripere, corripere; = to fall on and take, occupare, invadere; to be —d by illness, morbo affici; to be —d with fear, timore percuss; to be —d with anger, ira incendi. **seizure**, n. comprehensio; of illness, tentatio.

seldom, adv. raro.

select, I. v. tr. legere, eligere, deligere; see CHOOSE. II. adj. delectus. **selection**, n. electio, delectus, -us, optio (= choice); = a number chosen, res selectae; — of passages, ecloga.

self, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; I my —, egomet (so tu te, teemet); of him —, rudmet sponte; we ourselves, nos ipse, nosmet, nosmet ipsi; by one —, solus; he is beside him —, mente est captus; — command, imperium sui, moderatio, continentia; to possess — command, in se ipsum habere potestatem; — deceit, error; — denial, animi moderatio, temperantia; — destruction, mors voluntaria; to be guilty of — destruction, manus sibi inferre; — evident, (quasi) ante oculos positus; by — exertion, sui ipsius manu; — love, amor sui; to have — love, se ipsum amare; — preservation, tutela sui, corporis nostri tutela; — seeking, cu-

piditas. **selfish**, adj. and adv. suarum rerum cupidus. **selfishness**, n. cupiditas mea (tua, etc.), privatae utilitatis studium, avaritia. **self-willed**, adj. suae opinionis addictus, pertinax; see OBSTINATE.

sell, v. tr. vendere, dividere (by retail), venditare (= to live by selling), venundare (venum dare); to be sold, vendi, venire, venum ire; to — yourself, se venditare, 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, institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola. **selling**, n. venditio; see SALE, AUCTION.

semblance, n. species, imago; see APPEARANCE.

semicircle, n. hemicyclium. **semicircular**, adj. by noun.

seminary, n. schola (= school), seminarium (= seed-plot, fig.).

senate, n. senatus, -us. **senate-house**, n. curia. **senator**, n. senator. **senatorial**, adj. senatorius.

send, v. tr. mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare; to — across, transmittere; to — away, ablegare, amandare, relegare, dimittere; to — back to, remittere; to — for, accessere, (ac)currere; to — out, edere, emittere; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, milites ex hibernis evocare; to — forward, praemittere; I have nobody to —, neminem habeo quem mittam; to — us word with all speed, fac nos quam diligentissime certiores (Com.); God — him health, salvis Deum quaeso ut sit (Com.).

senior, adj. prior, superior, grandior (natus = older), major (natus); to be a person's —, alci aetate antecere, antecedere. **seniority**, n. by adj.

sensation, n. 1, = a feeling, sensus, -us, or by some special noun (e.g. — of pain, dolor; — of joy, gaudium); to have no —, omni sensu carere, nihil sentire; 2, = an excitement, perhaps (animi) commotio; to make a —, alci admirationem movere. **sensational**, adj. mirificus, mirus, admirabilis. Adv. mirre, mirifice, admirabiliter. **sense**, n. 1, sensus, -us (= the faculty, properly of feeling, that is facultas or vis sentiendi); — of sight, sensus videndi or visus; the —s, sensus; — of taste, gustatus, -us; — of hearing, auditus, -us; — of smell, odoratus, -us; 2, = mental or moral feeling, iudicium, 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 subficere. **senseless**, adj. 1, lit. (omni) sensu carens; 2, rationis expers; see FOOLISH, MAD. **sensible** or **sensuous**, adj. 1, quod sensibus percipi potest, sub sensu cadens, perspirans, 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. cichely-nomene (Plin.). **sensual**, adj. cupiditatibus serviens, libidinosus. Adv. libidine. **sensuality**, n. libitas; see LUST. **sentient**, adj. see SENSIBLE, I.

sentences, 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 algo*, *sententiam pronuntiare*, *alqm damnare*, *condemnare*, *judicium facere de re*, *de algo*. **II**. v.tr. see above. **sententious**, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited). Adv. *verbose*, *sententiose*.

sentiment, n. **1**, = opinion, *sententia*, *opinio*, *judicium*; see **THOUGHT**; **2**, = feeling, *sensus*, *-ūs*, *animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*; an unpleasant —, *dolor*, to have a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carens*. **sentimental**, adj. *mollis*, *effeminatus*, comb. *mollis ac effeminatus*.

sentinel or **sentry**, n. *excubitor*, *vigil*, *statio*, *miles stationarius*; to stand —, *excubias* or *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*, *secernere*, *discernere*, *dividere*; we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus*. **II**. adj and adv. *separatus*, etc., or by proprius, *suus*, *virum*, *separatim* (e.g. each had his — place, *stationem propriam* or *suam habuit*; *stationes virum datue sunt*). **separation**, n. *separatio*, *disjunctio*. **separatist**, n. *qui a publicis ecclesiae rutilis secedit*.

September, n. (*mensis*) *September*

septennial, adj. *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*

sepulchre, n. *sepulchrum* **sepulchral**, adj. *sepulchralis*. **sepulture**, n. *sepultura*, *funus*, *exsequiae* (= rites of burial)

sequel, n. *quod sequitur*, *eventus*, *-ūs*, *exitus*, *-ūs*. **sequence**, n. *ordo*, *series*.

seraph, n. *seraphus* (*Recl*).

serenade, **I**. v.tr. *alqm concentu honorare*. **II**. n. *conventus*, *-ūs* (*nocte factus*).

serene, adj. **1**, see **CLEAR**; **2**, see **TRANQUIL**.

serf, n. *servus*. **serfdom**, n. *servitus*, *-ūtis*, f.

serge, n. *pannus*

serious, adj. **1**, = grave, *serius* (of things), *gravis*, *severus*, *austerus*, *tristis* (= sad); **2**, = important, *magno* or *maximo* *momenti*. Adv. *graviter*, *severe*, *triste*. **seriousness**, n. **1**, *gravidus* (= moral weight), *severitas*, *tristitia* (= sadness); **2**, see **IMPORTANCE**.

sermon, n. "contio, or oratio de rebus divinis facta".

serpent, n. *serpens*; see **SNAKE**.

serried, adj. *densus*, *confertus*.

serve, v.tr. **1**, = to do or render service to, *servire alci*, *deservire alci*, *operam alci navare* or *praestare*; **2**, = to wait at table, *famulari*, *ancillari* (ants 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*, *ministrare*; to — under, *sub duce mereri*; to — God, *Deum colere*; = to benefit, *ad alqm or alci conducere*, *proficere*. **servant**, n. *servus*, *famulus*, *verna* (= slave), *ancilla* (= a waiting-woman), *assecta* (contempnitions term), *minister*, *stipendia facere*, *ministrare* (= bought slave), *pedissequus* (= a footman), *servitium* (collective term, = slaves), *puer*. **service**, n. *opera*, *servitium*, *ministerium*, *obsequium*, *officium*, *ob-servantia*, *cultus*, *-ūs*; — 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 commodatus*; see **USEFUL**.

servile, adj. **1**, *servilis*; **2**, fig. see **ABJECT**, **LOW**, **MEAN**. **servility**, n. *adulatio*; see also **MEANNESS**. **servitude**, n. *servitudo*, *servitium*, *servitus*, *-ūtis*, f.; to free anyone from —, *in libertatem alqm vindicare*, *servitutem alqm extirpare*.

session, n. — of Parliament, *senatus*, *-ūs* (e.g. during a —, *cum senatus habetur*). **sessions**, n. pl. *cum de alqd re quaeritur*.

set, **I**. v.tr. **1**, = to place (*imponere*, *statuere*, *sistere*; **2**, = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*; see **PLANT**); to — in order, *parare* (= to prepare); see **ARRANGE**; to — jewels, *† auro includere*; to — about, *incipere*; see **BEGIN**; to — anyone against another, *inimicitias inter alcos 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 (rei) praeficere*. **II**. v.intr. of the sun, etc., *occidere*; to — out, *profecti*; to — forward, see **PROMOTE**; to — off, see **EMBELLISH**; to be — over, *praeesse*; to — up, see **ERECT**, **APPOINT**. **III**. adj. *status*, *constitutus* (= settled), *praescriptus* (= prescribed); a — speech, *oratio*, of — purpose, *consulto*. **IV**. n. see **NUMBER**, **COLLECTION**, **COMPANY**. **settee**, n. *lectulus*. **setting**, n. *occasus*, *-ūs* (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 alqd loco*; **3**, = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *purium* or *iras*, a dispute, quarrel; so with *controversiam*, *praelium*, *bellum*); to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; to — a debt, etc., *solvere*, *expendere*; **4**, = to put in order, e.g. to — the State, *republicanum componere*. **II**. v.intr. **1**, *considere*, *consistere*, *sedem habere*, *se collocare*; **2**, see **SINK**; **3**, see **ALIGHT**. **settlement**, n. *constitutio*; — of a daughter, *filiae collocatio*; = agreement, *pactum*, *foedus*, *-eris*, n.; = of a colony, *coloniae deductio*; = fixed abode, *domicilium*, *ades*, *-rum* (of private persons), *colonia* (= colony); = of a debt, use verb. **settler**, n. *advena*, m and f, *colonus*.

seven, adj. *septem*, *septem*, *-ae*, *-a* (= each); of — years, *septennis*, *septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septie(n)s*. **seventh**, adj. *septimus*. **seventhly**, adv. *septimum*. **seventeen**, adj. *septemdecim*, *decem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem*, *septeni deni* (= each); — times, *septie(n)s decie(n)s*. **seventeenth**, adj. *septimdecimus*. **seventy**, adj. *septuaginta*, *septuageni* (= — each); — letters, *septuaginta lit(t)erae*, not *septuaginta* (i.e. — alphabetical letters); — times, *septuagie(n)s*. **seventieth**, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

sever, v.tr. *dividere*, *dirimere*, *separare*, *seccare*, *disjungere*.

several, adj. *nonnulli*, *plures*, *aliquot*. Adv. by *unusquisque*, or by *si(n)gillatim*; — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals (e.g. *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes*, = sets of ten or twelve have — wives in common), also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they — required admonition), and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodenque 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*, *acerbe*, *graviter*. **severity**, n. *severitas*, *gravitas* (of climate and in gen.), *duritia*.

sew, v.tr. *suere*. **sewing**, n. *suendi ars*.

sewer, n. *cloaca*.

sex, n. *sextus*, *-ūs*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*. **sexual**, adj. *quod ad sexum pertinet*; — intercourse, *coitus*, *-ūs*.

sexagenarian, adj. *sexagenarius*; see SIXTY.

sexton, n. *aedituus*.

shabby, adj. 1, *obsoletus, sordidus* (e.g. *amicus, homo*); 2, fig. see MEAN. **shabbiness**, n. 1, use adj.; 2, *sordes, -um* (of conduct).

shackles, n. *vincula, catenae, compedes, -um*; — for the feet, *pedicae*; for the hands, *manicae*. **shackle**, v.tr. *vinculis colligere, catenis vincire*; fig. *impedire, impedimento esse*.

shade, I. n. *umbra*; in the —, *in umbrâ*; under the —, *sub umbrâ*; to be afraid of —s, *umbras timere*; fig. "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbrâ foederis aequi servituti patii*); *umbra* also = — in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra*, "shade," = ghosts, *† umbrae*; in pl., *manes*. II. v.tr. *† umbrare*; see DARKEN. **shady**, adj. *umbrosus, opacus* (= dark). **shadow**, I. n. *umbra*. II. v.tr. see SHADE. **shadowy**, adj. 1, = SHADY; 2, see VAIN, UNREAL.

shaft, n. 1, = arrow, *sagitta*; 2, = handle, *hastile*; 3, in architecture, *truncus*; 4, of a carriage, *temo* (= pole), or by *lora* (= reins); of a mine, etc., *puteus* (Plin.).

shake, I. v.tr. *quâtere, tremefacere, labefactare, quassare* (= to — often); to — hands, *jungere dextras*; 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, *vadosus*; 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 posuisse*; 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*; —! *proh pudor!* o *indignum facinus!* it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictu*. II. v.tr. *pudore*, etc., *alqm afficere*. **shamefaced**, adj. see MODEST. **shameful**, adj. *turpis, foedus* (in gen.), *obscenus* (= obscene), *ignominiosus, probrosus, inhonestus* (= dishonourable), *flagitiosus, nefarius* (= criminal). Adv. *turpiter, foede, obscene, ignominiose, inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie*. **shamefulness**, n. *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. *partiuntur inter se*; *so partiri praedam in socios, bona cum alqo, curus cum alqo, copias inter se*), *sortiri, dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes*), *alqd cum alqo communicare*. **sharer**, n. *particeps, socius, consors*; in a thing, *alcjs rei*.

shark, n. *pristis*; spelling also *p(r)ist(r)is, p(r)ist(r)us*.

sharp, adj. 1, lit. *acutus*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer, acerbum*; 2, fig. = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbus, severus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnatur*; 3, = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; 4, of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); 5, of words, *iracundus, mordax* (= biting), *severus, gravis* (= severe); — witted, *perspicax, sagax*. Adv. *acute, acriter, sagaciter, subtiliter* (= wisely), *iracunde, severe, graviter* (= severely). **sharpen**, v.tr. (ex)acuerē (lit. and fig.). **sharper**, n. *vetator, fraudator, praestigator*. **sharpness**, n. 1, of edge, by adj., *acutus*; 2, fig. *severitas*; see STERNNESS; 3, — of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acus, -ūs, f., acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*.

shatter, v.tr. 1, *frangere, confringere, diffringere, discutere, elidere, quassare*; 2, fig. *frangere, quassare*.

shave, v.tr. (ab)radere, *barbam alcjs tondere* (= to clip); to get —d, *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. *oves*). **shearer**, n. *qui tondet*. **shearing**, n. *tonsura*. **shears**, n. *forjices* (Mart.).

sheath, n. *vagina*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vagina educere*. **sheathe**, v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*.

shed, n. *tugurium, taberna*; as military term, *pluteus, vinea*.

shed, v.tr. (dif)fundere, *effundere, profundere*, to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood, see KILL. **shedding**, n. *effusio, profusio*; — of tears, *fletus, -ūs*; — of blood, *caedes, -is*; — of leaves, by *decidere*.

sheep, n. *ovis* (ōis). **sheep-fold**, n. *ovile*. **sheepish**, adj. *insulsus*; see STUPID; a — fellow, *ovis* (Plaut.). **sheepishness**, n. *insulsius, nimia verecundia*. **shepherd**, n. *pastor*.

sheer, adj. 1, see STEEP; 2, *merus*; — folly, *mera* or *maxima stultitia*.

sheet, n. 1, of a bed, *lōdx* (= blanket, Juv.); 2, a — of paper, *scheda, sc(h)ida, schedula, plagula* (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.), *pegma, -âtis*, n.

shell, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex* (of fruit, etc.). **shell-fish**, n. *concha, conchylium*.

shelter, I. n. 1, = covering, *teg(t)men*; 2, = protection, *perfugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. II. v.tr. 1, *tegere, defendere*; 2, *tutari* *alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam silem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum praebere alci*; see PROTECT.

shelving, adj. *declivis*; see SLOPING.

shepherd, n. see under SHEEP.

sheriff, *n.* perhaps by *praetor*, in mediæval Latin by * *vicecomes* or *gercefa*.

shew, *v. tr.* = to bring forward, *edĕre*, *ostendĕre*, *explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare*, *declarare*, *ostendĕre*, *exponĕre*, *narrare*; to — meicy, *alci misericordiam impetiri*.

shield, *I. n. 1*, *scutum*, *clipeus*, *parma*, *pelta*, *ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven); a —-bearer, *armiger*, *2*, *fig.* see PROTECTION. **II. v. tr.** *scuto defendĕre*, *clipeo protegĕre*, to — from danger, *a periculo deſcĕdĕre*; see PROTECT.

shift, *I. n. 1*, = refuge or resource, *effugium*, *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 interiora*. **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.* (col)lucĕre, *splendĕre*, *fulgĕre*, *nitĕre*, *micare* (= to glitter); to — forth, *elucĕre*, *fulgĕre*; to — upon, *alci affulgĕre*, it —s with a borrowed light, *luce lucet aliena*.

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 praetatoria* or *piratica* (= a pirate vessel); belonging to a —, *navalis*, *naviticus*, 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* *milites*, 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*, *eludĕre*. **II. v. intr. = to tremble, *tremĕre* (with fear), *algĕre* (= to be cold).**

shoal, *n. 1*, *vadum*, *vada*, pl., see SHALLOW, **2**, = a large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *caterva*.

shock, *I. n. 1*, in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concurſus*, *congruſſus*, all —ūs, to bear the —, *sustinĕre impetum*, at the list —, *ad primum impetum*, **2**, *fig.* of the feelings, etc., *offenſio*, see OFFENCE; **3**, of corn, *frumentum manipulorum acervus*. **II. v. tr.** *offendĕre*, *commovĕre*; to be —ed, *commovĕri*. **shocking**, *adj.* *quod offensionem est*, *quod offensionem habet* or *affert*, *odiosus*; a — life, *vita turpis*, see DISGUSTING; to be —, *offensioni esse*. Adv. = very badly, *peſſime*, or by superl. (e.g. *peſſimus* = — bad).

shoe, *I. n.* *calceus*, *calceamentum*, *sola* (= sandal); horse —, *sola ferrea* (—s nailed were unknown); —s that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*, the — pinches, *calceus urit*. **II. v. tr.** *calceare*, to — a horse, *affigĕre equo soleis ferreos*. **shoe-black**, *n.* *puer qui calceos deterget*. **shoemaker**, *n.* *sutor*.

shoot, *I. n.* = sprout, † *germen*, *surculus*, *planta*, *virga*, *propago* (= layer). **II. v. intr. 1**, to — out, as ears of corn, *spicas*, *surculos*, etc., *emittĕre*; **2**, of pains, etc., *angĕre* (= to torture), or *angi* (= to be tortured); of stars, *volare*. **III. v. tr.** = to cast forth, *jaculari*, *emittĕre*, *jacĕre*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas* (e)mit-tĕre; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis petĕre*; see FIRE. **shootin'-star**, *n.* see METEOR.

shop, *I. n.* *taberna*, *officina* (= work—); a bookseller's —, *libraria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*. **II. v. intr.** to go a-shopping, *concursare circum tabernas*, or by emĕre (= to buy). **shopkeeper**, *n.* *qui alias res vendit*, in pl. *tabernarii*

shore, *I. n. 1*, *litus*, —ōris, *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), *paucioribus verbis expressus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerus*), a — cut, *compendium*, *via compendiarum* (lit. and fig.); to be —, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam, ne multis, ne plura*, in —, *summam, ad summam, summa illa sit, in brevi*, cut it —, *verbo dicās*; 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 prospicit*, *fig.* *stultus*, *imprudens*. **shortcoming**, *n.* *delictum*. **shorten**, *v. tr.* *praecludĕre*, *breviorem facĕre* or *reddĕre*; to — a syllable, *syllabam corrĕpere*, see CONTRACT. **shorthand**, *n.* *notae*. **shortly**, *adv. 1*, = compendiously, *summam, strictum, compresse, paucis verbis, breviter*; **2**, = within a short time, *brevi, propediem, paucis diebus, ex quo spatio*, — before, *brevi ante, paul(ulo) ante, proxime, nuper*, — after, *brevi post, paul(ulo) post, non ita multo post*, — before a person's death, *haud multum ante (so post) alci mortem*. **shortness**, *adj.* *brevitas*, *exiguitas*, *angustiae*, *compendium*, *contractio* (= a drawing in)

shot, *n.* *telus* *jactus*, —ūs, or *conjectus*, —ūs, *ictus*, —ūs, (*telum*) *missile* (= what is fired), *glans* (= ball); to fire a —, *telum emittĕre*, they were now within —, *jam ad telus jactum pervenerant*; out of —, *extra telus jactum*

shoulder, *I. n.* *humerus*, —blade, *scapula*. **II. v. tr.** *aliquid 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*, —ūs

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 flight, *exiguum temporis alga forma pugnae fuit*, under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. **II. v. tr.** *proponĕre*, *ostentare* *aliquid, prae se ferre*; to — off, *se ostentare*; see SHFW. **showy**, *adj.* see BEAUTIFUL, OSTENTATIOUS.

shower, *I. n.* *pluvia* *repentina*, *imber*, *pluvia*, a plentiful —, *largus imber*; a — of stones, *lapidum imber*. **II. v. tr.** *effundĕre*. **showery**, *adj.* *pluvius*, *pluvialis*.

shred, *I. n.* *frustum* (= a scrap), *segmentum* (Plin.). **II. v. tr.** *minutim dissecare* or *concidĕre*.

shrew, *n.* *mulier jurgis dedita*. **shrewd**, *adj.* *prudens*, *soll(vers)*, *callidus*, *astutus*, *perspicax*, *sagax*. Adv. *callide*, *astute*, *sagaciter*, *soll(verte)*, *prudenter*. **shrewdness**, *n.* *calliditas*, *astutia*, *perspicacitas*, *sagacitas*, *prudētia*, *soll(vertia)*. **shrewish**, *adj.* see QUARRELSOME. **shrew-mouse**, *n.* *sorex*.

shriek, *I. n.* *ejulatus*, —ūs, *ululatus*, —ūs. **II. v. intr.** *ululare*. **III. v. tr.** *clamare*; see SCREAM.

shriff, n. a short —, *confessio alqm necesse*; see also **CONFESSION**, **SHRIVE**.

shrill, adj. *acutus, argutus*. Adv. *acute, argute*.

shrimp, n. 1, **cancer pagurus* (Linn.); 2, fig. see **DWARF**.

shrine, n. *aedicula, delubrum, sacellum*.

shrink, v.intr. *se contrahere*; to — through fear, *pedem referre*; to — from duty, *abhorrere, recedere* (*ab officio nunquam recedemus*, Cic.); to — from fight, *pugnam detractare*. **shrinking**, n. 1, *alea rei contractio*; 2, see **FEAR**.

shrive, v.tr. *peccata sua sacerdoti fateri* (= to confess), *peccata confitentem absolvere* (= to absolve).

shrivel, I. v.tr. *rugosum facere*. II. v.intr. (*con*)*rugari, contrahi*.

shroud, I. n. *mortui vestimentum*. II. v.tr. *involvere, velare, tegere, mortuum vestimento induere*.

shrub, n. *frutex*. **shrubby**, n. *arbus-tum*.

shrug, v.tr. to — the shoulders, *humeros movere*.

shudder, I. n. *horror, tremor*. II. v.intr. *horrire, tremere*; to — greatly, *perhorrescere*.

shuffle, I. v.tr. 1, = to mix, (*commiscere*); to — cards, *paginas permiscere*; 2, = to act deceitfully, *fraudare*. II. v.intr. *tergiversari* (of conduct), *claudicare* (= to limp). **shuffler**, n. *fraudator, homo fallax*. **shuffling**, n. *fraus, -dis, f., delus, tergiversatio*.

shun, v.tr. (*de*)*fugere, vitare, declinare, aver-sari*. **shunning**, n. *devotio, fuga, destinatio, vitatio*.

shut, v.tr. *claudere, operire*; to — the eyes, *oculos operire*; to — the hand, *manum comprime-re*; to — in, *includere*; to — out, *excludere*. **shutter**, n. (for a window), *foricula, valvae*.

shuttle, n. *radius (textorius)*. **shuttle-cock**, n. *pila pennata*.

shy, I. adj. *timidus, pavidus, verecundus* (= modest); to be — of expense, *sumptibus par-ere*. II. v.tr. of a horse, *terreri, saltum in con-traria facere*. Adv. *timide, verecunde*. **shyness**, n. *timor, pavor, verecundia, pudor*.

sibilant, adj. *sibilans*.

sibyl, n. *sibylla*. **sibylline**, adj. *sibyllinus*.

sick, adj. *aeger* (used of disorders of mind and body; see **ILL**); to rise from a — bed, *assurgere ex morbo*; a — man, *aeger, aegrotus*; to feel —, *nauseare*; to be —, *vomere*, fig. by impers. *tudet alqm alys rei*; see **ILL**. **sicken**, I. v.tr. see **DISCOURT**. II. v.intr. *in morbum incidere*. **sickly**, adj. *morbosus*; see **ILL**, **WEAK**. **sickness**, n. = sensation of —, vomiting, nausea, vomitus, -us (= illness), *morbus* (= disorder), *aegrotatio* (= condition of —), *valetudo* (properly = state of health or strength; used alone = —, or with *adversa, infirma*, etc.); a contagious —, *contagium, lues*, -is, f. (= the im-pure cause of the disease); an epidemic, = *pestilentia*.

sickle, n. *fala*.

side, I. n. *latus, -is*, n. (of the body, a hill, etc.), *pars* (= part, party), *regio* (= district), *pagina* (= of a leaf); on that —, *illine, ultro*; on this — and on that, *citra ultroque*; on all —s, *quo-que-versus, omnibus partibus*; towards all —s, *in omnes partes*; on this —, *hinc*; on both —s, *utrimque*; 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 alqm oc-*

lique petere. III. v.intr. to — with, *alea partibus or alei favere, studere, alea studiosum esse*. **side-board**, n. *abacus*. **sidelong**, adj. *obliquus*. **sideways**, adv. *oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliquo*.

sideral, adj. by gen. *siderum, sideralis* (Plin.).

siege, n. *oppugnatio, obsessio, obsidio*.

sieve, n. *cribrum*. **sift**, v.tr. *cribrare* (Plin.), *cribro secernere*; fig. *investigare, (per)scrutari, explorare*.

sigh, I. n. *suspirium*. II. v.intr. *suspiria ducere, suspirare*. **sighing**, n. *suspiratus, -us*.

sight, I. n. 1, *visio, visus, -us, videndi facultas, oculus, conspectus, -us* (= view), *adspectus, -us*; — of the eye, *ocul. acies*; at first —, *primo ad(d)-spectu*; 2, = spectacle, *species* (= an appearance), *spectaculum* (= a show); in —, *in conspectu, ante oculos, in or sub oculis*; he was in —, *sub oculis erat*, to take out of —, *oculis subducere, ex homi-num conspectu subtrahere*; I knew him by —, *de facie novi*; to pay at —, *pecunias repraesentare*; to catch — of, *conspicere*. II. v.tr. *conspicari, conspiciere*.

sign, I. n. *signum, significatio, indicium, vestigium* (= footmark), *nota* (= mark), *insigne* (= badge), *nutus, -us* (= nod); the peculiar — of a thing, *proprium aleis rei* (= characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; — of the future, *signum, omen, ostentum, porten-tum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*. II. v.tr. 1, to — a document, (*con*)*signare alqd, alei rei (nomen) subscribere*, as witnesses, *scribendo adesse*; 2, see **SIGNAL**.

signal, I. adj. *insignis, notabilis, maximus, insignatus, egregius*. Adv. *insigniter, notabiliter, maxime, insignite, egregie*. II. n. *signum, symbol-um*; 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), *alei or alei rei decori esse* (= to be an honour to), *insignire* (= to make remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus foedum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere*, Tac.); to — yourself, *se clarum reddere*. **signa-ture**, n. *nomen, -nis*, n., *scriptio, nomen sub-scriptum*. **signet**, n. *signum* (= seal). **signi-ficance, signification**, n. *significatio*; see **MEANING**. **significant**, adj. see **EXPRESSIVE**. **signify**, v.tr. *significare* (= to make signs), *valere* (= to be equivalent, e.g. *verbum quod idem valet*), *velle* (= to wish); see also **MEAN**, **AN-NOUNCE**, **PORTEND**.

silence, n. *silentium, taciturnitas* (= not speaking); to keep —, *tacere, continere, conti-nescere, obicere, obmutescere*. **silent**, adj. *tacitus, silens, taciturnus* (= taciturn); to be —, *silere, tacere, linguam fovere* (at religious rites); to be — about, *celare, silentio praeterire alqd*; be —! *quiesce!* Adv. *tacite, silentio*.

silk, n. *bombix* (Plin.), or *vestis serica*. **silk-worm**, n. *bombix* (Plin.). **silken**, adj. *sericus, bombycinus* (Plin.). **silky**, adj. see **SMOOTH**.

sill, n. *limen*.

silly, adj. *stultus, fatuus, stolidus, infacetus absurdus, excoors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, ridiculus* (= exciting laughter). Adv. *stulte, stohde, inepte, absurde, inepte, insulse, ridi-cula*. **stiltiness**, n. *stultitia, fatuitas, stoli-ditas, ineptiae, vecordia, amenia, insulstas, ridiculum*.

silt, I. n. *limus*. II. v.tr. *limo opplere*.

silver, I. n. *argentum*; wrought —, *argentum factum*. II. adj. and **silvery**, *argenteus*; plated with —, *argenteus*; — mine, *argenti vetula*.

-orum, n.; — foll. *bractea argentea*, *argenti fodina* (or as one word), *argentiaria* (*fodina*); — money, *nummi argentei*; — plate, *argentum* (*factum*), *vasa argentea*, pl. **III.** v.tr. *alqd argenteo inducere*.

similar, adj. *similis* (used with the genit. of internal bodily or mental relations, with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patris similibus esse quam ille fuerat sui*, Cic.). Adv. *similiter*. **similarity**, n. = resemblance, *similitudo* (*est homini cum Deo similitudo*, Cic.; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines*, = similar objects). **simile**, n. *similitudo*, *translatio*, *collatio*. **similitude**, n. = comparison, *similitudo*; see **LIKE**, **SIMULATE**.

simmer, v intr. *fervescere*, *lente bullire*.

simony, n. *simonia* (Eccl.).

simper, v intr. *subridere*, *stulte ridere*.

simple, adj. *simplex* (in gen.); = harmless, *innocuus*, = sincere, *sincerus*, *probus*, *integer*, *sine furo*, = silly, *stolidus*, *insulsus*; = without ornament, *simplex*, *sine ornatu*; = sheer, *merus*. Adv. *simpliciter*, see also **ONLY**. **simples**, n. pl. *herbae (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*, *lacrmas*, *simulavit se furere*). **simulation**, n. *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulationeque virtutis*).

simultaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*. Adv. *eodem tempore*, *simul*, *una*.

sin, I. n. *peccatum*, *delictum* (= omission), *flagitium*, *nefas*, to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*, *peccatum committere*. **II.** v.intr. *peccare* (in se, erga alqm, in re; *multa peccantur*), *delinquere*. **sinful**, adj. *pravis cupiditatibus delictus, impius, improbus, flagitiosus*. **sinless**, adj. *integer, sanctus*. **sinlessness**, n. *vitae sanctitas*. **sinner**, n. *qui peccavit, peccator* (Eccl.).

since, I. adv. *abhinc* (e.g. *he died two years —, abhinc annos duos, or annis duobus, mortuus est*); long —, *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 —, *jamdiu*, — 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 audivi*; 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. *quae 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. *maluimus 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. *fuscatus, simulatus*), *integer* (e.g. *te sincerum integrumque conserves*, Cic.), *probus*, *purus*, *candidus*, *verus*; see **HONEST**. Adv. *sincere*, *integre* (= justly), *probe*, *pure*, *candida*, *vere*, *ex animo*, *simpliciter*; *jours —*, in letters, *vale (valete)*. **sincerity**, n. *sinceritas*, *candor*, *integritas*, *probitas*, *veritas* (= truthfulness), *simplicitas*.

sinecure, n. *munus omni labor vacuum*.

sinew, n. *nervus*; the —s, as = strength, *nervi*. **sinewy**, adj. *nervosus*.

sing, v.tr. and intr. *canere, cantare, modulari*; to — much, *cantitare*; to — to the harp, *ad citharam canere*, to — in harmony, *servare modum, ad numerum canere*. **singer**, n. † *cantor, cantrix*, *cantator*, *cantatrix*. **singing**, n. *cantus*, —us, *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. (*submergere*, *demergere*, *immergere*, *deprimere*). **II.** v.intr. (*con)sidere*, *desidere*, *residere*, *submergi*, *demergi*, *immergi*; to — in ruins, *collubi*, *corrucere*, *mergi*; to — morally, in (omnia) *flagitia se ingurgitare*; ω — into sleep, *somno opprimi*; the price —s, *pretium immittitur*; his courage —s, *animus audit*, to let one's courage —, *sin difulere*; to — into the mud, in *animum penetrare*; to be sunk in debt, *aere alieno obrui*. **III.** n. *sentina*.

sinuous, adj. *sinuosus*.

sip, I. v.tr. (*primis labris*) *degustare*, *sorbulare* (ante and post class). **II.** n. use verb.

sir, n. 1, as title, *dominus*; 2, in addresses, *vir optime*.

sire, n. 1, *pater, genitor*; see **FATHER**; 2, see **SIR**.

siren, n. *siren*.

sirocco, n. *auster*.

sister, n. *soror, germana*; father's —, *amita*; mother's —, *matertera*, grandfather's —, *amita magna*; grandmother's —, *matertera magna*; — in-law, *glos, gloris*, f. (Jct.). **sisterhood**, n. *sororum societas* (Eccl.). **sisterly**, adj. *ut sorores solent*.

sit, v.intr. *sedere*, *alqd re insidere, considere* (= to — down); to — near, *assidere rei* or *alci*; to — on, *sedere in re*; to — at table, *accumbere, discumbere, recumbere*; to — above at table, *superior accumbere*, of a court, *haberi* (e.g. *conventus*), *sedere* (of the magistrates), we sat up talking till late at night, *sermone in multum noctem produximus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat*; of fowls, (*ovis*) *incubare* (Plin.); as milit. term, to — down before a place, *oppidum circumsedere*. **sitting**, n. *sessio* (lit. of a court), *consessus*, —us (of a court, etc.); to break up the —, *consessum*, etc., *dimittere*.

sitè, n. *situs*, —us. **situate**, adj. *situs, positus, collocatus*; to be — near, *adjacere*. **situation**, n. 1, = position, *situs*, —us, *sedes*, —is, *locus*; if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset*; 2, = office, *munus*, —eria, n.; see **OFFICE**.

six, adj. *sex*, *seni* (= — each); — or seven, *sex septem*, *sex aut septem*; to throw — (*at dice*), *senionem mittere*; — times, *sexio*(*n*). **sixth**, adj. *sextus*; the — time, *sextum*. **sixteen**, adj. *sedecim* (*sexti*), *decem et sex*, *seni deni* (= — each); — times, *sedecio*(*n*). **sixteenth**, adj. *sextus decimus*; one —, *pars sexta decima*. **sixty**, adj. *sexaginta*, *sexageni* (= — each); — times, *sexagie*(*n*). **sixtieth**, adj. *sexagesimus*; the — time, *sexagesimum*; sixty thousand, *sexaginta milia*; the — thousandth, *sexagiesimillemus*.

size, *n*. 1. = measure, *mensura*, *amplitudo* (= largeness), *parvitas* (= smallness), *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= height), *ambitus*, *-us* (= girth), *spatium* (= extent of surface); to take the — of (*dismetiri*); of the — of, (*ad*) *instar alejs rei*; of great, small —, etc., *mag-nus, parvus*; 2. = glue, *gluten* (*glutinum*).

skate, *I*. *n*. *solea ferrata*. ***II***. *v.intr.* *soleis ferratis glaciem transcurrere*.

skein, *n*. *filia volumen* or *filorum glomus*.

skeleton, *n*. *ossa*, *-ium*, *n*. *ossium compages*; he is a mere —, *vix 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*, *sol* (*ertia*, *calliditas*, *prudentia*, *habilitas*). **skilful**, adj. *peritus rei*, *arte insignis*, *exercitatus in re*, *dexter*, *sol*(*ers*), *sciens*, *callidus*, *habilis* (= handy), *prudens* (= with insight), *bonus* (= good); — in the law, *iuris consultus*. Adv. *perite*, *dexte*(*re*), *callide*, *scienter*, *prudenter*, *habilitate*, *bene*.

skim, *I*. *n*. *ejuma*; to form —, *spumescere*; full of —, *spumosus*. ***II***. *v.tr.* 1. *despumare*, *spu-nam eximere*; 2. = to read quickly, *alqd* (*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 detrahare*, *pelle* or *corio* *exuere*; to — over, *eciacricem inducere*, (*ob*)*du-cere*. **skin-deep**, adj. *levis*. **skinny**, adj. see **THIN**.

skip, *I*. *n*. *saltus*, *-us*. ***II***. *v.intr.* *salire* (= to leap); to — with joy, *ex*(*sultare*). ***III***. *v.tr.* = to pass over, *transilire*, *praeterire*. **skipping-rope**, *n*. *restis*.

skipper, *n*. *navis magister*; see **CAPTAIN**.

skirmish, *I*. *n*. *praelium leve*. ***II***. *v.intr.* to engage in —es, *praetis parvulis cum hoste con-tendere*. **skirmisher**, *n*. *velox*, *-itis*, *m*. (= light-armed soldier, or by verb).

skirt, *I*. *n*. *limbus*, *ora*. ***II***. *v.tr.* to — the —hore, *legere oram*; to — or border on, *affinem esse* (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*).

skittish, adj. *protervus*, *lascivus*; to be —, *lascivire*. Adv. *proterve*, *lascive*. **skittish-ness**, *n*. *protervitas*, *lascivia*.

skulk, *v.intr.* *latere*.

skull, *n*. *calvaria*.

sky, *n*. *caelum*; a bright —, *caelum serenum*, an open —, *caelum patens*; under the open —; *sub divo*, *in publico*; from the —, *de caelo*, *caelitus*. **skylark**, *n*. *alauda*. **skylight**, *n*. *fenestra*.

slack, adj. *laxus*, *fluvius*, *remissus* (= loose), *lentus*, *tardus* (= slow), *segnis*, *piger* (= idle); — in duty, *neglegens*. **slacken**, *v.tr.* *laxare*; to — the reins, *laxare habenas*; to — work, *opus remittere*. Adv. *lente*, *tardè*, *segniter*, *negle-genter*. **slackness**, *n*. *segnitia*, *pigritia* (= laziness), *neglegentia* (= negligence); — of reins, etc., by *laxus*, *remissus*.

slake, *v.tr.* *sitim ex*(*s*)*tinguere* or *explere*, *sitim depellere* or *sedare*; to — lime, *calcem maccare*.

slander, *I*. *n*. *calumnia*, (*falsa*) *criminatio*, *falsum crimen*, *obrectatio*, *maledictio*. ***II***. *v.tr.* *calumniari*, *criminari*, *diffamare*, *alci obrectare*, *maledicere*, *alqm calumniis* or *ignominias afflere*, *insectari*, *alci probrum*, *convictum*, *contumeliam*, etc., *facere*. **slanderer**, *n*. *obrectator*. **slander-ing**, *n*. *criminatio*, *obrectatio*. **slanderous**, adj. *maledicus*, *famosus*. Adv. *maledice*, *per calumniam*.

slant, adj. *obliquus*, *transversus*. Adv. *obli*; —

slap, *I*. *n*. *alapa* (*Juv.*). ***II***. *v.tr.* *palma percutere*.

slash, *I*. *n*. *incisura* (= incision, *Col.*), *vul-nus*, *-eris* (= wound), *ictus*, *-us* (= blow). ***II***. *v.tr.* *caedere*, *incidere*, *gladio percutere* (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 *consnere*.

slattern, *n*. *mulier sordida*.

slaughter, *I*. *n*. *caedes*, *-is*, *f*. (= a cutting down), *occido*, *occisio*, *clades* (fig. = discomfiture, severe loss), *strages*, *-is*, *f*. (fig. = overthrow, destruction); a general —, *internecio*; *trucidatio* (= butchery), *nex* (= violent death); man—, *homicidium*. ***II***. *v.tr.* *caedere*, *concidere* (of a number), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *maclare* (= to slay a victim); see **SLAY**; *trucidare*. **slaughter-house**, *n*. *laniena*. **slaughterer**, *n*. *lanius*.

slave, *n*. *servus* (considered as property), *ancilla* (= female —), *vena* (= 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 corona vendere*; a — of lusts, *servus libidinum*; to be a — to anything, *alci rei oboequere*, *inservire*. **slave-dealer**, *n*. *venalicus*, *mango* (*Quint.*).

slave-labour, *n*. *opus servile*. **slave-market**, *n*. *forum* or *lapis* (e.g. *de lapide emptus*, *Cic.*).

slavery, *n*. *servitus*, *-utis*, *f*. *servitudo*, *servitium*; to be in —, *in servitute esse*. **slave-trade**, *n*. *venditio* (= selling) or *emptio* (= buying) *servorum*. **slave-war** or **-rising**, *n*. *tumultus*, *-us*, *servilis*, *bellum servile*. **slavish**, adj. *servilis* (lit. and fig.), *vernilis* (lit. and fig., esp. in Tac.). Adv. *serviliter*, *verniliter*.

slaver, *I*. *n*. *sputum* (*Cels.*). ***II***. *v.intr.* *sali-vam ex ore demittere*, *salivam dare*.

slay, *v.tr.* *interficere*, *occidere*, *interimere*, *tollere*, *ferire*, *percutere*, *absumere*, *ex*(*s*)*tinguere*, *trucidare*, *jugulare*, *necare* (= to put to death). **slayer**, *n*. *interceptor*, *occisor*, *percussor*; — of men, *homicida*, *m*. and *f*. (so *tyrannicida*, etc.).

sledge, *n*. *traha* (= a drag).

sledge-hammer, *n*. *malleus*.

sleek, adj. *lævis* (= smooth), *nitidus* (= shining); to be —, *nitere*.

sleep, *I*. *n*. *somnus* (= sleep), *sopor* (= heaviness), *quies*, *-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*. *veternus* (of the lethargy of the aged), or by adj. **sleepless**, adj. *insomnis*, *exsomnis*, *vigilans*. **sleepless-ness**, *n*. *insomnia*, *vigilia*, *vigilantia*. **sleepy**, adj. *semisomnus* (= somnia), *somni plenus*, *somno gravis*, *veternus*, *somniculosus* (= sluggish). Adv. *somniculose*, or better by adj.

sleet, *n*. *nix grandine mixta*.

sleeve, *n*. *manica*; to laugh in one's —

furtim ridere; in sinu gaudere (= to rejoice in secret).

sleight, n. *ars, artificium, dolus*; — of hand, *praestigiae*.

slender, adj. *tenuis* (lit. and fig.), *gracilis* (lit. fig.), *exilis* (lit. and fig.), — provision, *victus*, — *us, tenuis*. Adv. *tenuiter* (= poorly), *exiliter*. **slenderness**, n. *tenuitas, exilitas* (lit. and fig.), *gracilitas* (lit.).

slice, I. n. — of bread (*panis*) *frustum*.

II. v.tr. *concidere, secare*

slide, I. v.intr. *labi* II. n. — on ice, by in *glacie labi*.

slight, I. adj. *lævis* (in gen. of clothing, etc., also fig.), *parvi momenti* (= of little account), *tenuis, gracilis, exilis* (= slender), by diminutive (e.g. *opusculum*, = — work). II. v.tr. *parvi, floci facere, nullam curam alci habere, contemnere*.

slim, adj. *exilis*, see **SLENDER** **slimness**, n. *exilitas*.

slime, n. *limus*. **slimy**, adj. *limosus*.

sling, I. n. *funda*; — for the arm, *fascia, mitella* (Cels.). to have the arm in a —, *brachium mitella involutum habere* II. v.tr. *mittere, torquere*; to — at, *fundali petere*

slink, v.intr. to — away, *sese subducere*

slip, I. n. 1, lit. *lapsus*, — *us*, 2, fig. *lapsus* (rate), *culpa* (= fault), *error* (= mistake); there's many a — between the cup and the lip, *inter os et offam* (sc. multa intervenire possunt), 3, of a plant, *surculus*, see **SHOOT** II. v.intr. *restringo falli, labi*; to — away, *anfugere*, to let —, *amittere, emittere*; to — from the memory, *de memoria excutere* **slipper**, n. *solca, crepida*. **slippery**, adj. *lubricus*.

slit, I. n. *fissura* (= a split, Plin.), *rima* (= an opening or leak), *scissura* (= a slit, Plin.) II. v.tr. *incutere* (= to cut into), *fundere* (= to cleave), *scindere* (= to tear).

sloe, n. *prunum silvestre* (Plin.), — tree, *prunus*, f., *silvestris* (Col.).

sloop, n. see **SHIP**.

slop, n. and v.tr. see **WET**

slope, I. n. *declivitas* (downwards), *acclivitas* (upwards) II. v.intr. *vergere, se dimittere* **sloping**, adj. *declivis, acclivis*.

sloth, n. *desidia, inertia, segnitudo, segnitudo, ignavia, socordia, pigrity*. **slothful**, adj. *desidiosus* (rare), *iners, ignavus, segnis, socors, piger*. Adv. *inertiter, segnitudo, ignave*.

slouch, v.intr. *discinctum esse*.

slough, n. *palus, -us, t.*, (for swine), *volubrum*, — of a snake, *vernatio* (Plin.).

sloven, n. *homo sordidus, discinctus* **slovenliness**, n. *sordes* (= filth), *incuria, negligentia* (= carelessness).

slow, adj. *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (= late); to — to learn, *tardius ad discendum* Adv. *tarde, lente, segnitudo, paulatim, pedetentim* (pedetentim). **slowness**, n. *tarditas, segnitudo, pigrity*; — of a river, *læntas*.

slug, n. *limax* (Plin.). **slugiard**, n. *homo ignavus*. **sluggish**, adj. *segnis, piger, socors*. Adv. *segniter, socorditer*. **sluggishness**, n. *pigrity, ignavia, socordia*.

sluice, n. *emissarium*.

slumber, n. and v. see **SLEEP**.

slur, I. n. *macula, labe, -is, dedecus, -oris*, n. II. v.tr. to — over, *extenuare*.

slut, n. *mulier sordida, immunda*.

slly, adj. *vafer, subdolos, astutus, versutus*; — old fellow, *veterator*. Adv. *vafrè, subdole, vete, versute*. **slyness**, n. *dolus, astutia*.

smack, I. n. a taste, *sapor, gustus, -us*. II. v.intr. to — of, *sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam eam sapunt*, = the honey —s of the grass).

smack, I. n. = a blow, *alapa*. II. v.tr. *alapa alci ducere* (Phaedr.).

small, adj. *parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis* (= thin), *gracilis* (= slender), *angustus* (= narrow); a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that betrays a — mind, *illud pusilli est animi*; too —, *justo minor, parum magnus*; as — as, how — *quantulus*.

smallness, n. *parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, gracilitas, angustia*.

small-pox, n. * *variola*, or by *pestilential*.

smart, I. n. *dolor, morsus, -us, cruciatus, -us* II. v.intr. *dolere*, to — for, *paenas alci pendere, paenas subire, perferre or luere*. III.

adj. 1, = keen, *acer, acerbus, gravis, acutus*; 2, = active, *impiger, collidus* (= clever); 3, = witty, *salsus*, see **WITTY**; 4, = dressy, *lautus, nitidus* **smartness**, n. 1, = wit, *sal*; 2, dressiness, use adj. **SMART** III, 4.

smatterer, n. *homo leviter liti(eris) imbutus*. **smattering**, n. *lævis artis scientia*.

smear, v.tr. (*al)linere*.

smell, I. n. *odoratus, -us* (the sense), *odoratio* (the act), *odor* (the result); an ill —, *foetor*; to have a bad —, *male* (good, bene) *olere*. II. v.intr. to — of, (*re)dolere alqd*; to —, or have the sensation, *odorari, olfacere*. **smelling-bottle**, n. *vasculum olfactatorium*.

smelt, v.tr. *fundere, coquere* (Plin.), *luprefacere*.

smile, I. n. *risus, -us*, with a —, *subridens*. II. v.intr. (*sub*)*ridere, irridere alci rei*, fortune —s on me, *fortuna mihi effulget*.

smirk, I. n. by *risus, -us, contortus*. II. v.intr. *cultum ad alqd componere*

smite, v.tr. *ferire, percutere*.

smith, n. *faber ferrarius* (= a blacksmith). **smithy**, n. *officina ferrarii*

smoke, I. n. *fumus*. II. v.intr. *fumare, vaporare, exhalare* III. v.tr. to — (tobacco), *herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere*; see **FUMIGATE**.

smoky, adj. *fumosus* (= full of smoke, discoloured by smoke)

smooth, I. adj. *lævis, teres*, of words, etc., *blandus*; of the sea, etc., *tranquillus, placidus*; of the temper, *aequus, aequabilis, aequalis*. Adv. in gen. by adj., of words, etc., *blande*, of the sea, etc., *tranquille, placide*; of the temper, *aequo animo, aequabiliter, aequaliter*. II. v.tr. *lævare, lëvigare* (in gen.), *limare* (with file), *runcinare* (with plane); of the sea, *tranquillare, sedare*, fig. to — a person's way, *aditum alci ad alqui dare*. **smoothness**, n. *lævitas, tranquillitas, aequanimitas*, — of diction, *aequalitas*.

smother, v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere*, fear —s his voice, *metus vocem praeccludit*; see **STRANGLE**.

smouldering, adj. *fumans*

smuggle, v.tr. *merces furtim or portorio non soluto importare or invehere*. **smuggler**, n. *qui merces vitas importat*.

smut, n. *fulgo, 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. + *viperus, sanguineus*.

snap, I. v.intr. *crepitum edere, crepare*; = to break asunder, *frangi, distringi*; = to scold.

alim inorepare. **II**. v.tr. *frangere*, (*prae*)*rum-
pere*, *disfringere*, *infringere*; to — the fingers,
digitis concerpere; to — at, lit. and fig. *petere*, *ar-
ripere*; to — up, see **SEIZE**. **III**. v. *crepitus*, -*us*.
snappish, adj. *morosus*, *difficilis*, *morosus*, *ira-
cundus*. Adv. *inrose*, *iracunde*.

snare, **I**. n. lit. and fig. *laqueus*, *plaga*, *insi-
diarum*; to set a — for anyone, *alci 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. *fremere*; **2**, fig. (*sub*)*-
ringi*.

snatch, v.tr. and intr. *rapere*, *corripere*; to
— away, *surripere*; to — at, *capere*; see **SEIZE**.

sneak, **I**. v.tr. *irrepere*; to — into anything,
e.g. *ad amicitiam repere* (= to creep); to — away,
furtim se subducere. **II**. n. *homo nequam*, *ab-
tectus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

sneer, **I**. n. *derisus*, -*us*, *irrisus*, -*us*. **II**. v.tr.
deridere, *irridere*.

sneeze, v.intr. *sternuere*. **sneezing**, n.
sternutamentum.

sniff, n. and v.tr. and intr. see **SMELL**.

snip, v.tr. *circumcidere*, *amputare*.

snipe, n. *scolopax* (late).

snob, n. *homo putidus*.

snore, v.intr. *sternere*.

snort, **I**. v.tr. *fremere*. **II**. n. *fremitus*, -*us*.

snout, n. *rostrum*.

snow, **I**. n. *nix*, *nivis*; a — ball, *nivis gle-
bula* (late); — flake, *nix*; — storm, *nivis casus*,
-*ia*, or *nives*. **II**. v.tr. *ninguere*, gen. impers.;
it —s, *ningit*. **snowy**, adj. *nivosus*; — white,
niveus, *colore niveo*.

snub, **I**. v.tr. **II**. n. see **REBUKE**. **snub-
nosed**, adj. *simus*.

snuff, **I**. n. **1**, of a candle, *fungus*; **2**, = com-
minuted tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius*; — box,
pyxis. **II**. v.tr. *candelae fungum demere*; to —
out, *exstinguere*; to — up anything, *alqd nari-
bus haurire*. **snuffera**, n. *forfices* (scissors,
Mart.) *candelarum*. **snuffle**, v.intr. *vocem nari-
bus proferre*.

snug, adj. see **COMFORTABLE**.

so, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hunc in modum*, *hoc modo*,
ut . . . sic, *ut . . . ita*, *tam . . . quam*; —
then, *itaque*, *ergo*; see **THEREFORE**; that (= in
order that), *ut*; — not, *ne*, or by rel. *qui*,
quae, *quod* with subj.; — that, of consequence,
ut; — not, *ut non*; — much, *tam valde*, *tam
vehementer*; *tantum*, *tantopere*, *adeo*; twice —
much, *bis tanto*, *alterum tantum*; not — much,
minus, *non ita*; — much . . . as, *tantopere . . .
quantopere*; — great, *tam nullus*, *tantus*, *tantum*;
— great . . . as, *tantum . . . quantum*; — again,
alterum tantum; — many, *tot*; — many . . . as,
tot . . . quot; just — many, *totidem*; — far, *eo*,
eo usque, *in tantum*, *quoad*, *hactenus*; to carry a
thing — far, *rem eo adducere*; — far as I can look
back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*;
— little food, *tantulus cibis*; — few, *tam pauci*;
as . . . et . . . et, tum . . . tum, tam . . . quam,
vel . . . vel; not — . . . as, *non tam . . . quam*;
is it —? *itane? sicne?* — quickly, *tam cito*,
tam celeriter; — quickly as possible, *quam pri-
mum*, *primo quoque tempore*, *simul ac*, *ut pri-
mum*; as that was painful, — this is pleasant,
ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum
(Cic.); — uncivil as, *tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.);
did you think me — unjust as to be angry with
you? *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi
irascerer?* (Cic.); — far from, *tantum abest ut*
. . . non; — often, *toties* . . . *quoties*; grant
it —, *fac iam esse*; if it had been done (= cour-

teous are you), you would have written it,
*et si esset factum (quae tua est humanitas),
scripsisses*; — called, *quem, quam, quod dicunt*,
qui, etc., *dicitur*. **so-so**, adv. *mediocriter*.

soak, v.intr. *macerare*; to — up, *bibere*; to
— through, *permanere* (= to trickle through);
madefacere (= to wet). **soaking**, adj. of rain,
effusus.

soap, **I**. n. *sapo* (Plin.). **II**. v.tr. *sapone*
illinere.

soar, v.intr. *sublime ferri*, *se tollere* (lit. and
fig.), *subvolare* (of birds, etc.).

sob, **I**. n. *singultus*, -*us*. **II**. v.intr. *singul-
tire*.

sober, adj. *sobrius* (opp. *vinolentus*, used lit.
and fig.), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *modestus*, *modi-
cus*, *moderatus* (all = moderate in desires),
severus (= grave). Adv. *sobrie*, *temperate*, *mo-
deste*, *modice*, *moderate*, *severe*. **sobriety**,
soberness, n. *sobrietas*, *temperantia*, *modera-
tio*, *modestia*, *severitas*.

sociable, adj. *sociabilis*, *comis*, *afabilis*; 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, *vitalis societas*, *communis
vitae*. Adv. *quod ad societatem vitae pertinet*.

socialism, n. by forma civitatis in qua sum-
ma aequalitas inter cives existit. **socialist**, n.
qui summam inter cives aequalitatem appetit.

sociality, n. *socialitas*, *mores faciles* (= socia-
bility). **society**, n. = the union of several
persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned
and commercial men), *sodalitas* (= a brotherhood
or fraternity), *factio* (= a union which makes a
party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (= a corpora-
tion of merchants, artisans, priests); to form —
with someone, *societatem cum aliquo facere*, *intrare*,
coire, *rationem cum aliquo communicare* (= to make
common cause), *societatem contrahere cum aliquo*;
to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (ad-
scribere, *alqm in collegium cooptare* (by election));
= to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft),
grex (= a band, e.g. a company of actors); =
society in general, *societas humana* (*hominum*
or *generis humani*); 'civil —, *societas civilis*; =
as an assemblage, *coetus*, -*us*, *conventus*, -*us*
(*virorum 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 con-
ventus fugere*, *homines fugere*, *abstinere con-
gressu hominum*, *se a congressu hominum segre-
gare*.

sock, n. see **STOCKING**.

socket, n. of a candlestick, *myxa*; of the
eye, * *caelum oculi*.

Socratic, adj. *Socraticus*.

sod, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m.; a green —, *caespes
virens* or *viridis*.

soda, n. *nitrum*.

sodden, adj. *madidus*.

sofa, n. *lectulus*.

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*. **soft-
ness**, n. *mollitia* or *mollitudo*.

soho, interj. *heus! heus tu! ehe!*

soil, **I**. n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*;
poor —, *solum caule*. **II**. v.tr. *inquinare*, *pol-
luere*, *maculare*; see **DIRTY**.

sojourn, **I**. v.intr. *cum aliquo* or *in alqd loco
commorari* (= to tarry), *autem habere in loco, pere-*

grinari in urbe or in gente (as a foreigner). **II.** *n. mora, commoratio, peregrinatio.* **sojourn-er**, *n. hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* (= foreigner), *advena*, *m.* and *f.* (= alien).

solace, *I. n. solatium, solatio* (= the act), *† solamen, levamen(tum)* (= an alleviation). **II.** *v. tr. alqm (con)solari, alci solatium præbere, dare, afferre.*

solar, *adj. solaris*, or by *genit. solis* (= of the sun).

solder, *I. n. ferrumen* (Plin.). **II.** *v. tr. conferruminare* (Plin.), (*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.* **soldierly**, *adj. militaris, rei militaris pertinus.* **soldiery**, *n. milites*, or as collect. *miles*.

sole, *adj. solus, unus, unicus*; — survivor, *superstes, -itis, m.* Adv. *solum* (modo), *tantum* (modo). **solitary**, *I. adj. solus, solitarius* (of persons), *solus, desertus, avius, devius, secretus* (of places). **II.** *n.* see HERMIT. **solitude**, *n. solitudo* (both as state and lonely place).

sole, *n.* of the foot (*pedis*) *planta, solum*; — of a shoe, (*calcei*) *solea* (= a sandal), *solum*.

sole, *n.* = fish, *solea*.

solecism, *n. soloecismus* (= offence against grammar); see also IMPROPRIETY.

solemn, *adj. sollemnis*, originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, which may be expressed by *summâ religione imbutus*, and by *sanctus, religiosus*. Adv. *sol(lemn)iter, sancte, religi-ose*. **solemnize**, *v. tr. celebrare*. **solem-ization**, *n. celebratio*. **solemnity**, *n. I.* *sol(lemne)* (e.g. *sollemnis clavi figendi, Liv.*; *nos-trum illud sollemne servemus, Cic.* = an estab-lished custom); = profound religious sentiment, *reverentia*, **2.** see GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.

solicit, *v. tr. sollicitare, poscere, deprecare, expellere, comb. deprecare atque expellere, obsecrari, orare alqm alqd.* **solicitation**, *n. preces, -um, (ef)flugatio, rogatio, obsecratio*; at the — of, *alci rogatu, alqo rogante, preceando*. **solicitor**, *n. I.* *qui rogat, quæ poscit*, **2.** *advocatus*; see ADVOCATE. **solicitous**, *adj. sollicitus* (= concerned, moved with anxiety), *anxius*; see ANXIOUS. Adv. *sol(licite, anxie, sollicitudine, n. sol(licitudo, cura, anxietas*; to be an object of —, *curæ esse alci*.

solid, *adj. solidus* (in most senses of the English, = firm, lasting), *stabilis, firmus*; see STABLE; — food, *cibus, caro* (= meat). Adv. *solidè, stabiliter, firme*; — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solida, -orum*. **solidity**, *n. soliditas*.

soliloquy, *n. meditatio* (= meditation), *cum alqs secum loquitur*. **soliloquize**, *v. tr. ipsum secum loqui*.

solitary, *adj.* see under SOLÉ.

solo, *n. ynus cantus, -us*; on an instrument, *quod alqs solus fidibus, etc., canit*.

solstice, *n. solæstium* (= summer —), *bruma* (= winter —); relating to the —, *solstitialis, brumalis*.

solve, *v. tr. (dis)solvere* (properly = to loosen, and hence to — a knotty point), *prodere* (= to undo a knot); see EXPLAIN. **solubility**, *n.* use verb. **soluble**, *adj. I.* *lit. quod dissolvi potest*; **2. *fig. quod explianari potest*. **solution**, *n. I.* = act of dissolving (*dissolutio*); **2. = what is dissolved, *dissolutum* (Plin.); **3. = explanation, *enactio, expositio, (dis)solutio, explicatio*. **sol-vent**, *I. adj. qui solvendo (par) est*. **II.** *n. quod ad alqs 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, quisquam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped (e.g. *habeo quem mittam*); — one, I know not who, *nescio qui or quis*; — (as a softening term), e.g. — fifteen, etc., *homines ad quindécim Curioni assenserunt*; *abhinc menses decem fere*, = — ten months ago; *nactus equites circiter triginta*, = having obtained — thirty horsemen; in — way or other, *quâcumque*, there is — reason, *non sine causâ* (s); it is — comfort to me, *non-nihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *ali-quando, aliquandru*. **somehow**, *adv.* *nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto*. **something**, *n.* see SOME; when emphatic, *aliquid, nonnihil*. **sometimes**, *adv.* *aliquando, nonnunquam, subinde, interdum*. **somewhat**, *n. aliquan-tulum, nonnihil*. **somewhere**, *adv.* *alibi, alqo loco, nonnusquam*. **somewhither**, *adv.* *aliquo*.

somersault, *n. saltus, -us* (= leap); to turn a —, *dare saltus*.

somnambulist, *n. qui in somnis ambulat*.

somniferous, *adj.* *† somnifer, somnificus*.

somnolent, *adj.* see SLEEPY.

son, *n. filius, + natus*; a little —, *filioles*; foster —, *alumnus*; a — -in-law, *gener, a step-*, *privignus*; — s and daughters, *liberi*.

song, *n. cantus, -us, canticum, cantilena* (con-temptuously, e.g. *eadem cantilena*, = the same old —), *carmen, modus*. **songster**, *n. cantor, vocis et cantus modulator*; *f. cantrix, poetra*.

sonorous, *adj. sonorus, canorus, clarus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *sonore, canore, clare*.

soon, *adv. cito*; *brevi tempore* (= in a short time), *mox, jam, propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (= straightway), — after, *paullo post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (= shortly), *mane*; 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)yruspez, m.*; see PROPHET. **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, offa* (panis). **II.** *v. tr. macerare* (= to soak).

sophism, *n. sôphisma* (Sen.), *captio*. **sophist**, *n. I.* *sôphista, m.*; **2. *fig. homo captiosus*. **sophistical**, *adj. captiosus*. Adv. *captiosè*. **sophistry**, *n. ars sophistica, fallaces dicend. artes*.**

soporific, *adj.* *† soporifer, soporus, somni-ficus* (Plin.).

sorcerer, *n. veneficus*. **sorceress**, *n. venatrix, maga, saga*. **sorcery**, *n. ars magica*.

sordid, *adj. sordidus* (= unclean, mean), *ab-jectus, humilis* (= despicable), *avarus* (= greedy); see MEAN. Adv. *sordide, abjecte, humiliter, avarè*. **sordidness**, *n. sordes, avaritia*.

sore, *I. n. I.* *ulcus, -tris, 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, *compunctus, confectus, vulneratus*.

sorrel, *n.* *oxys*.

sorrel, *adj.* *spadix*.

sorrow, *I. n.* *dolor, aegritudo, maestitia, 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 alqis rei*. **sorrowful**, *adj.* *tristis, maestus, lugubris, dejectus, afflictus, molestus affectus*; to be —, *dolere, aegritudine affici, se maerori tradere, contristari*. *Adv.* *maeste*, see **SADLY**.

sort, *I. n.* *mos, modus, ratio, genus, -eris, n* (= kind or manner); after a —, *quodammodo*; after the same —, *similiter*; in what —? *quomodo?* in like —, *pari ratione*; of what —? *cujusmodi?* *qualis?* of this —, *hujusmodi*; of that —, *eiusmodi, astiusmodi*; he is not the — of man to, *non is est qui with subj.* **II. v.tr.** (*in genera*) *digerere*; see **SEPARATE**. **III. v.intr.** = to be suitable, *aptum esse*; see **SUIT**. **sorting**, *n.* *diribitio*.

sortie, *n.* *excursio, eruptio*; to make a —, *erumpere*.

sot, *n.* by *homo ebriosus*. **sottish**, *adj.* *ebrius, vinulentus*.

soul, *n.* *anima* (= the living principle), *animus* (= the emotional nature), *spiritus*, — *us* (= breath, spirit), *mens* (= the intelligence); by my —, *ita vivam ut*, etc., *ne vivam si*, etc.; from my —, *ex animo*; with all my —, *toto animo*, — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo*; not a —, *nemo*.

sound, *adj.* (as opposed to unsound or rotten) *sanus* (= in a natural state, hence our sane, opp. insane), *salvus* (= safe), *incolumis* (= uninjured), *sospes* (= escaped from peril), *integer* (= entire, whole), *firmus, robustus* (= strong), *saluber* (locus), *salutaris* (herba, ars), comb. *sanus et salvus*; to be — in health, *bona* or *prospera valetudine uti, bene valere*; = deep, of sleep, *altus, artus*; of knowledge, etc., *altus, accuratus*. *Adv.* *sane, salve, integre, firme, robuste, alte, arte, accurate*. **soundness**, *n.* *sanitas, bona* or *firma* or *prospera valetudo* (of health), *salus, -utis* (in gen.), of argument, *gravitas*.

sound, *I. n.* = noise, *sonus, sonitus, -us, vox, clamor, strepitus, -us, fremitus, -us* (= din); a high —, *sonus acutus*; deep —, *sonus gravis*; soft —, *sonus levis*. **II. v.tr.** *sonare* (in gen.); to — a trumpet, *tubam inflare*; to — an alarm, *tubd signum dare*; to — a march, (*vasa*) *conclamare*; to — a retreat, *receptui canere* or *signum dare*. **III. v.intr.** *sonare, sonitum edere, canere* (of trumpets).

sound, *v.tr.* = to test depth, perhaps *tentare* *quae sit altitudo (maris, fluminis, etc.)*; fig. see **EXAMINE**.

sound, *n.* = strait, *fretum*; see **STRAIT**.

soup, *n.* *jus*.

sour, *I. adj.* *acidus* (= sharp), *acerbus, amarus* (= bitter), *acer*; somewhat —, *subacidus*; to be —, *acere*; to turn —, *acrescere*. *Adv.* *acerbe, 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, *profutere ex algo loco, fons, caus(a), principium, stirps*; see **FOUNTAIN**.

south, *n.* *meridies, playa* (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, *euronotus* (= — — east), *vulturnus* (= — — east one-third —); — west wind, *inter occasum brum-*

maiem et meridiem spectans; — west wind, *africus*; — — west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans*; — — west wind, *libonotus* (Plin.); west — west wind, *subvesperus*. **southern**, *adj.* *meridianus* (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, alci non subiectus*; — remedy, *remedium efficacissimum*. **II. n.** *rex, dominus, princeps, imperator, tyrannus*. **sovereignty**, *n.* *summa rerum* or *imperi*, (*summum*) *imperium, dominatio, dominatus, -us, principatus, -us, regnum, tyrannis, -idis, f*; to rise to the —, *rerum potiri*.

sow, *n.* *sua*.

sow, *v.tr.* *serere* (lit. and fig.), *semen spargere, seminare* (from *semen*, = a seed); as you —, so shall you reap, *ut semen feceris, ita metes*. **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 viginti pedes latus erat*. **II. v.tr.** *iungere* (e.g. *flumen ponte*, = to — the river).

spangle, *I. n.* *bractea*. **II. v.tr.** (*bractes*) *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.* *obex, vectis, m.*

spare, *v.tr.* *alci* or *alci rei parcere*.

spark, *n.* *scintilla, igniculus*; a — of hope, *spes exigua, specula*. **sparkle**, *v.intr* *scintillare, fulgere, nitere*; see **GLITTER**. **sparkling**, *n.* *nilor*.

sparrow, *n.* *passer, -eris, m.*

spasm, *n.* *spasmus, spasma, -utis, n.* (Plin.), *tetanus* (of the neck). **spasmodic**, *adj.* by *adv.* = by fits and starts, perhaps *haud uno tenore*.

spatter, *v.tr.* *adspargere*.

spawn, *I. n.* *pisium ora, -orum*. **II. v.tr.** *ova gignere*.

speak, *v.intr.* *furi, loqui, dicere, sermocinari* (= to converse); to — Greek, (*Graecd linguâ uti, Graecd 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 alqis imago*). **speech**, *n.* *l, oratio*; the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio et oratio*); 2, = a set —, *oratio*; *contio* (before a popular assembly). **speechless**, *adj.* see **DUMA**.**

spear, *I. n.* *hasta*; see **LANCE**. **II. v.tr.** *hasta transficere*.

special, *adj.* *praecipuus, eximius, egregius* (= excellent), *proprius, peculiaris* (= — to anyone or anything). **specialty**, *n.* *quod alci* or *alci rei proprium est*. **specially**, *adv.* *praecipue, esimie, egregie, imprimis* (in *primis*), *maxime, praeceteris, 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.* su(n)gillatim enumerare, de-notare **specification**, *n.* enumeratio.

specimen, *n.* specimen, documentum, exemplum.

specious, adj. having a fair appearance, speciosus, fucatus, simulatus (= feigned)

speck, *n.* macula (= a spot), labeo, -is (= a stain), nota (= a mark), = a fault, vitium.

speckle, *v. tr.* (com)maculare, maculis alqm conspergere **speckled**, adj. maculis distinctus, maculatus.

spectacle, *n.* spectaculum. **spectacles**, *n.* perhaps vitrea ad (oculorum) aciem adjuvandum apta.

spectator, *n.* spectator.

spectre, *n.* see GHOST.

speculate, *v. intr.* **1.** cogitare, quaerere, in-quirere de alq re, see INQUIRE; **2.** in business, quaestui servire **speculation**, *n.* **1.** cogitatio (= thought), to be sunk in —, in cogitatione defixum esse, scientific —, rerum contemplatio, philosophical —, philosophia; **2.** — in business, negotium, to be absorbed in —, emendi et vendendi quaestui 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, propere, festinanter, festinans

spell, *I.* *n.* incantamentum, carmen **II.** *v. tr.* syllabas lit(terarum) ordinare **spell-bound**, adj. defixus, stupens, stupefactus **spelling**, *n.* ars lit(terarum) recte ordinandarum.

spend, *v. tr.* pecuniam erogare (esp. of public money), (in)sumere (in alqm rem), in alq re sumptum or impensam facere, to — time, tempus, diem, aetatem, etc., agere, degere, consumere, (con)terere (= to waste), to — the night, pernoctare, I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui, fig. to — oneself, alci rei deditum esse, to — itself, see ABARE. **spendthrift**, *n.* nepos

spew, *v. tr.* (e)vomere **spewing**, *n.* vomitus, -us.

sphere, *n.* sphaera, globus, fig. = an office, munus, -eris, *n.*, officium (= duty), to keep in one's own —, se rerum suarum finibus continere. **spherical**, adj. globosus

sphinx, *n.* sphinx, -ngus, f.

spice, *I.* *n.* condimentum (lit. and fig.); a — of anything (e.g. of the Devil), nonnihil alci rei. **II.** *v. tr.* aromatibus or aromatis condire. **spicy**, adj. **1.** (aromate) conditus; **2.** fig. salsus.

spider, *n.* aranea. **spider's-web**, *n.* aranea (Plaut.), texta aranea (Plin.).

spike, *I.* *n.* clavus (= nail), cuspis, -idis, f. (= head of a weapon). **II.** *v. tr.* (e.g. cannon), tormenta bellica clavis aluctus inutilia reddere.

spikenard, *n.* nardus (Plin.).

spill, *v. tr.* effundere. **spilling**, *n.* effusio.

spin, *I.* *v. tr.* **1.** nêre, † stamina ducere, texere telam; **2.** versare (= to turn), circumagere, in orbem agere. **II.** *v. intr.* circumagi. **spinning**, *n.* use verb. **spinner**, *n.* qui or quae stamina net. **spindle**, *n.* fusus.

spine, *n.* spina (properly = a thorn, then the backbone). **spinal**, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad spinam pertinet.

spinster, *n.* innupta, virgo.

spiral, adj. tortuosus (of a line); see CROOKED

spire, *n.* turris, a — on a tower, perhaps fastigium (= gable).

spirit, *n.* spiritus, -us (properly = breath or air), = animation or vigour, spiritus, sanguis; = soul, animus, mens, spiritus, ingenium; a lofty —, animus excelsus; of little —, homo parvi animi; = the prevailing feeling, mens; = the peculiar tone of thought, ingenium, natura; = temper, disposition, animus, studium, indoles -is, f, ingenium; — of the age, horum temporum or hujus aetatis ratio, or mores, -um, m.; = meaning, sententia, voluntas, = strong drink, vinum or liquor acrior; to understand the — of a writer, mentem scriptoris assequi; a disembodied —, anima; the Holy —, *Spiritus Sanctus or Sacer, an evil —, daemon; the — of the departed, manes, -um. **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 ingenui; = without body, corpore carens, ab omni concretionem mortali segregatus; — mind, animus religiosus, pius erga Deum, opp. to secular, *ecclesiasticus. Adv. animo, mente, = religiously, caste, religiose, pure, pie. **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.* redditus ecclesiastici.

spit, *n.* (= utensil to roast meat on), veru.

spit, *v. intr.* (ex)spuere. **spittle**, *n.* see SALIVA.

spite, *I.* *n.* odium occultum, simulas obscura, malevolentia, livor; to have or show a —, succensere alci, odium occultum gerere adversus alqm; in — of, adversus, or in with accus., or by cum (e.g. vit cum manere illi luceret), or by abl. abs. (e.g. in — of the laws, legisbus contemptis). **II.** *v. tr.* see ANNOY. **spiteful**, adj. malignus, malevolus, lividus. Adv. maligne, malevole.

splash, *v. tr.* a(d)spargere.

spleen, *n.* lien, splen; fig. odium, livor, invidia. **splenetic**, adj. **1.** lienosus; **2.** malevolus, malignus.

splendid, adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, (prae)clarus. Adv. splendide, nitide, magnifice, (prae)clare. **splendour**, *n.* splendor, fulgor, nitor; lit. and fig. apparatus, -us (= pomp).

splice, *v. tr.* partes inter se texere

splint, *n.* canalis, ferulae (Cels.). **splinter**, *n.* ossis fragmentum (of a bone), ligni assula or fragmentum (of wood).

split, *I.* *n.* fissura (Plin.), scissura (Plin.). **II. *v. tr.* (dis)findere, scindere. **III. *v. intr.* (dis)findi, dissilire (= to leap apart).****

spoil, *I.* *n.* praeda; the — of war, spolia, -orum, — taken from the person of an enemy, exuviae. **II. *v. tr.* **1.** spoliare, see PLUNDER; **2.** = to injure, corrumpere; see DESTROY; **3.** = to indulge too much, nimis alci morigerari. **Spoiler**, *n.* praedator, spolutor. **spoiling**, **spoliation**, *n.* spoliatio, expulatio, direptio.**

spoke, *n.* (of a wheel), radius (rotae).

spondee, *n.* spondæus (seil. pes).

sponge, *I.* *n.* spongia. **II. *v. tr.* spongiâ abstergere. **sponge-cake**, *n.* placenta. **spongy**, adj. spongiosus (Plin.).**

sponsor, *n.* sponsor.

spontaneous, adj. libens. Adv. ultro, sponte (suâ), suo motu. **spontaneousness**, **spen-**

tamefty, n. by *arbitrium* (e.g. *quod alius 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*, *jocose*. **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. *notare* (lit.), *maculare*, *inquinare* (fig.). **spotless**, adj. *sine maculis*, *castus*, *purus*, *sanctus*; *integer*. Adv. *sine maculis*, *caste*, *pure*, *sancte*, *integre*. **spotted**, adj. *maculosus*.

spouse, n. *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *uxor* (the husband or the wife).

spout, I. n. os; = pipe, *fulcrula*. II. v. intr. *erumpere*, *exsillire*.

sprain, n. and v. tr. perhaps by *convellere* (Cob.), *manare*, *serpere* (fig.).

sprawl, v. intr. *humī prostratum jacere*.

spray, n. of the sea, *spuma* (= foam).

spray, n. of a tree, perhaps *virgula*; see **SPRIG**.

spread, I. v. tr. (*expandere* (= to lay open), *exhibere* (= to unfold), *extendere* (= to stretch out), *sternere* (= to lay out or flat), *spargere* (= to scatter), *serere*, *disseminare* (= to sow seed broadcast), *differe*, (*divulgare* (= to make common), *dilatare* (= to stretch out). II. v. intr. *patere*, *extendi* (lit.), *percrebescere*, *increbescere*, (*divulgari* (fig.). **spreading**, adj. † *fatulus*.

spring, n. *surculus*, *virgula*.

sprightliness, n. *alacritas* (= eagerness), *facetas*, *sal*, *is*, m. (= wit); see **EAGERNESS**. Wtr. **sprightly**, adj. *alacer*, *facetus*, *salsus*.

spring, I. n. 1. = origin, *origo*, *ortus*, *-us*, *fons*, *-nis*, m. (= source), *principium*, *causa*; = fountain, *fons*, *scaturigo* (rare); 2. = first season of the year, *ver*, *tempus vernum*; the — of life, *intens aetas*; 3. = in machinery, perhaps by *machinatio* (e.g. *machinatio quadam movet*, Cic.) II. v. intr. *saltare* (= to leap); to — down, *desilire*; to — forward, *prosilire*; to — from, to take origin in, *ex alqo* or *alqd re* (*enasci*, (*ex*)*ortiri*, *profigisci*; to — out, *prosilire*, *prorumpere*; to — up, *crebescere* (= to grow), *surgere* (= to rise, of winds, etc.). III. v. tr. to — a leak, *fimas aperire*; to — a mine, *cuniculum igni explodere*. **spring-tide**, n. *aestus*, *-us*, *maximus*.

sprinkle, v. tr. *alqm alqd re spargere*, (*ad*) *spargere*, *conspargere*.

sprite, n. *faunus* (= faun), or *nympha* (= nymph).

sprout, I. n. *surculus*; see **SHOOT**. II. v. intr. *germinare* (Plin.).

spruce, adj. *comptus*, *bellus*, *ornatus*, *concin-nus*, *nitidus*, *elegans*. Adv. *compte*, *belle*, *ornate*, *nitide*, *elegantiter*.

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. *sustidire*, *appernari*, *repudiare*; to — with the foot; see **KICK**.

spurt, I. v. intr. *summā vi contendere*. II. n. *neus*, *-us*; see **EFFORT**.

sputter, v. tr. *spuere*; to — out, *balbutire* (= to stammer).

spy, I. n. *explorator*, *speculator*, *emissarius*. II. v. intr. *explorare*, *speculari*.

squebble, I. n. *rixa*, *altercatio*. II. v. intr. *rixiari*.

squadron, n. *equitum turma*, *ala*; — of ships, *classis*.

squalid, adj. *sordidus*, *squalidus*, *spureus*; see **DIRTY**.

squall, I. n. *subita tempestas*; = crying, *vāgilus*, *-us*. II. v. intr. *eggere*.

squalor, **squalidity**, **squalidness**, n. *sordes*, *-is*, f., *usu*, in pl. *squalor*, *spurcitia*, *spurcitias*. Adv. *sordide*, *squalide*, *spure*.

squander, v. tr. *profundere*, *effundere*, *perdere*, *dissipare*. **squanderer**, n. *nepos*, *-otis*, 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, *linus 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*, *sicci factum*. II. v. tr. (*con*)*fosdere*, or *sicci* or *pugione ferre*, *sicci conficere* (= to slay by stabbing, etc.). **stabber**, n. *staccus*.

stable, I. adj. *stabilis*, *firmus*; fig. *constans*, *propositi tenax*. II. n. *stabulum* (= stall, or in pl.). III. v. tr. *stabilare*. **stability**, n. *stabilitas*, *firmitas*, *constantia*.

stack, I. n. *meta* (of hay), *cumulus*, *acervus*, *strues*, *-is*, f. II. v. tr. *cumulare*; see **PILE**.

staff, n. *baculum*, *bacillum*, *scipio* (carried before officials), *fustis*, m. (= cudgel); an angler'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) *adjuutores*, *ministri*.

stag, n. *cervus*.

stage, n. 1. of a theatre, *proscenium*, *scenae* (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*, *itineris*, 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*, *polluere*; to — a reputation, *alqis estimationem violare*, *alqis famae or albi notam turpitudinis inurere*, *alqm infamia adspargere*; = to discolour, *decolorare*; = to dye, *tingere*, *inficere*. **stainless**, adj. *purus*; see **PURE**.

stair, *n.* *gradus*, -ūs; a — case, *scalae* (*scalis habito tribus*, = I dwell up three pair of —s).

stake, *I. n.* *palus*, *stipes*, -itis, *m.*; as instrument of punishment, *palus* (= — to which criminals were bound; where burning is implied, better use *igni interficere*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus*, -ēris, *n.* (= a bet), *quod ponitur*; to be at —, *agi*, *periclitari*, *in discrimen adduci*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*. **II. v.tr.** *ideponere*.

stale, *adj.* *vetus*, *obsoletus*, *exsoletus* (= worn out); to become —, *obsolescere*.

stalk, *I. n.* *caulis* (of a herb), *caudex* (of a tree), *scapus*, *culmus* (= green stalk), *calamus* (= reed); see **STEM**. **II. v.intr.** (*magnifice*) *incedere*, *†spatiari*.

stall, *I. n.* *stabulum*; = a little shop, *taverna*; = a seat in a choir, *sella*. **II. v.tr.** *stabulare*.

stallion, *n.* (*equus*) *admissarius*.

stamen, *n.* *stamen*.

stammer, *I. v.intr.* *balbutire*. **II. n.** use verb.

stamp, *I. n.* *nota*, *signum*, *imago* (*impressa*); persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplussio*. **II. v.intr.** *pedibus calcare*, *pulsare*, *pedem supplodere*. **III. v.tr.** to — under foot, *concuculare*; = 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, *slutimen*, *admiraculum*; = sideboard, etc., *abacus*, to come to a —, *subsistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*, to take a —, *locum capere*, to be at a —, *haerere*, *animum pendere*. **II. v.intr.** *stare*, *consistere*, to let a thing —, *non movere alqd*, it —s written, *lit(teris) conscriptum est*, *legimus*, to — good, *obtinere*, to — against, *alci resistere*; to — still, *quiescere*, to — aside, *recedere*, to — by anyone, *alci adesse*, to — fast, *consistere*; to — for an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; to — good in law, *lege valere*; to — on ceremony, *cum alqo comiter sed haud familiariter agere*; not to — on ceremony, *cum alqo amiceissime agere*, to — in the way, *alci obstaré*, to — out, *eminere*, *prominere*, to — out to sea, *rela dore*, to — up, *surgere*, *erectum stare*, *horrere* (= to bristle); to — before a person, *assurgere* (or of several, *consurgere*) *alci*. **III. v.tr.** see **ENDURE**. **standing**, *I. adj.* or part. *stans*; = lasting, *diuturnus*, *perpetuus*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *milites*. **II. n.** *gradus*, -ūs, *locus*, *ordo*, see **RANK**; of long —, *vetus*; of short —, *revers*. **standstill**, *n.* to be at a —, *haerere*.

standard, *n.* 1, = flag, *vexillum*; to raise a —, *vexillum tollere*; to hoist or display a —, *vexillum proponere*, *aquila* (i.e. the eagle of the legion); 2, = measure, *regula*, *norma*. **standard-bearer**, *n.* *vexillarius*, *signifer*, *aquilifer*.

stanza, *n.* *vernum series*.

staple, *I. n.* 1, *emporium* (= market); 2, see **HOOK**. **II. adj.** — commodities, by *res alqis terrae propriae*.

star, *n.* *astrum*, *sidus*, -ēris, *n.* (= a collection of —s, also = *astrum*), *signum* (= a sign in the skies), *stella*; = a distinguished person, e.g. *Afronius sol alter*, = a — of the first magnitude; the —s of the State, *lumina civitatis*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (Gram.); the — under which one is born, *sidus natalicium*. **star-gazer**, *n.* *astrologus* (= interpreter of stars). **starlight**, *adj.* *stidrisus illustris* (Tac.). **starry**, *adj.* *stellifer*, *astris distinctus et ornatus*.

starboard, *adj.* and *n.* *latus navis dextrum*.

starch, *n.* *amylum* (Plin.).

stare, *I. n.* *oblitus*, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** *oblitum in re figere*, *conspicari*, *tatueri*, *stupere* (with astonishment).

stark, *adj.* *rigens* (with cold); see **STIFF**.

starling, *n.* *sturnus* (Plin.).

start, *I. n.* 1, *saltus*, -ūs (= jump); by fits and —s, *haud uno tenore*; 2, see **BEGINNING**, **COMMENCEMENT**; 3, = 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, *profectisci*. **III. v.tr.** *initium alqis rei facere*, *alqd instituire*.

startle, *v.tr.* (dim. of **START**) *alci metum inficere*, *alqm improvise*, *de improvise*, *imprudenter* or *necopinantem* *opprimere*. **startling**, *adj.* *mirandus*, *mirificus*.

starve, *I. v.tr.* *fame* or *inedia* *necare*, *consumere*. **II. v.intr.** *fame* or *inedia* *nevari*, *consumi*.

state, *I. n.* 1, *status*, -ūs, *condictio*, *locus*, *res*, *fortuna*, a good —, *res secundae*; a bad —, *res adversae*; 2, = rank, *homo mei loci atque ordinis*; 3, = a city or commonwealth, *civitas*, *respublica*, *regnum*, *imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptu publico*; a maximum of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius et administrator republicae gerendae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; 4, = grandeur, *cultus*, *ornatus*, *apparatus* (all —s), *magnificus*. **II. v.tr.** *narrare*, *praedicare*, *dicere*, *profleri*, *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *assequere*. **stately**, *adj.* of carriage, *erectus* (= upright), *nobilis* (noble); of banquets, etc., *lautus*, *magnificus*. **stateliness**, *n.* use *adj.* **statesman**, *n.* *vir republicae peritus*. **statesmanship**, *n.* *ars republicae regendar.* **station**, *I. n.* 1, see **POSITION**, 2, see **RANK**. **II. v.tr.** see **PLACE**, **SET**. **stationary**, *adj.* *stans* (*stativa castra*), *immobilis*, *immutus*, *quod non movetur*, *fixus*. **stationer**, *n.* *chartarius* (= a paper-seller; very late). **stationery**, *n.* see **PAPER**.

statistics, *n.* by *res* (*singulae*), (of details); *omnia* (of information collectively).

statue, *n.* *statua*, *simulacrum* (= likeness), *signum*, *imago*. **statuary**, *n.* see **SCULPTOR**, **SCULPTURE**.

stature, *n.* *statura*; a man of low, etc., —, *humo parvae, mediae, 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), *admiriculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); to — yourself on, *nitri* (or *inveniri*) *alqd re* (in *alqd re*), in *alqd* (in *alqm*), 2, = to stop, arrest, (*de*) *morari*, *detinere*, *cohibere*, see **CHECK**. **II. v.intr.** = to abide or tarry, *commorari*, *manere*, *versari*; to — with, *apud alqd manere*; to — much anywhere, *locum frequentare*. **stays**, *n.* use *mamillare* (Mart.).

stead, *n.* in — of, *pro*, *loco*, *vice*, in *locum*, in *vicem* *alqis*; in — of, etc., *tantum abest*, *ut*, etc., *non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the conigul, *pro consule*; to be in — of a father, *pro patre esse alci*, *cum debeat* or *deberet* (e.g. in — of going, he did this, *hoc facit, cum ire deberet*).

steady, **steadfast**, *adj.* *stabilis*, *firmus* (lit. and fig.), *constans*, *gravis*, *fidus*, *fidelis* (fig.). *Adv.* *firme*, *graviter*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *ade*, *fideliter*. **steadiness**, **steadfastness**, *n.* *stabilitas*, *firmitas*, *constantia*, *gravitas*, *sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

steak, *n.* *offella*, *offula*; a beef—, *offula carnis bubulae*.

steal, *v.tr.* *furtum facere*, *furari*, *surripere* (*subr.*), *avertere*, *intercipere*; to — out of the city, *clam se urbe subducere*; to — over anyone (of sleep, etc.), *alqm subire*. **stealer**, *n.* *fur*. **stealth**, *n.* by —, *furtim*, *clam*. **stealthy**, *adj.* *furtivus* (e.g. *amor*), *clandestinus*, *occultus*, *tectus*. *Adv.* *furtive*, *furtim*, *clam*, *occulte*, *tecte*.

steam, *I. n.* *vapor*, *nidor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke). *II. v.tr.* *vaporare*. **steamboat**, *n.* *navis vi vapōris* (*neque velis impulsa*). **steam-engine**, *n.* *machina vi vapōris impulsa*.

steed, *n.* *equus*.

steel, *I. n.* *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*. *II. v.tr.* *see HARDEN*.

steep, *I. adj.* *praeruptus*, *praeceps*, *arduus*. *II. n.* *locus praeceps*. *III. v.tr.* *aquā macerare* or *mollire*; see **SOAK**. **steepness**, *n.* *use* *adj.*

steepie, *n.* *turris* (= tower), perhaps *fustigium turri superpositum* (for a — on a tower). **steepiechase**, *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*, —*ēris*, *n.* *II. v.tr.* *cohibere*, *sistere*, *coercere*, *reprimere*, to — the tide, *aestum marinum sistere*; to — the sedition, *seditionem sedare*, *compescere*; see also **RESIST**.

stench, *n.* *foetor*, *putor* (*ante* and *post class*)

step, *I. n.* = a stair, *gradus*, —*ūs*; = a pace, *gradus*, *passus*, *gressus*, all —*īs*; to take —*s*, *agere*, *agere et moliri*, *consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; to keep — with, *alcs 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.* *formae litt(erarum) fixae*. **stereotyped**, *adj.* *tritatus*; see **TRITE**.

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*, —*ēris*, *n.*, *administratio*.

stick, *I. n.* *baculum*, *bacillum*, *radius* (= wand), *virga* (= rod), *clava*, *fustis*, —*is* (= cudgel), *palus*. *II. v.intr.* *1. haerere*, *adhaerere*, *cohaerere* (= to — together); *2. fig.* *haerere*, *haesitare*, *dubitare*. *III. v.tr.* (*a*) *figere* (= to — to), *desigere*, *praefigere* (= to — before), *infigere*; see **STAB**. **sticking-plaster**, *n.* *implastrum* (Plin.). **stickle**, *v.intr.* *summo studio in* or *ad alqd in-*

cumbere. **stickler**, *n.* *qui summo studio in alqd incumbit*. **sticky**, *adj.* *lentus*, *tenax*.

stiff, *adj.* *rigidus*, *rigens*, *durus*; — in character, *pertinax*, *inexorabilis*, *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*, *rigulum facere*. **stiffness**, *n.* *rigor*, *rigiditas* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *rusticitas* (*fig.*).

stifle, *v.tr.* *1. suffocare*, *spiritum intercludere*; *2. fig.* *opprimere*, *exstinguere*.

stigma, *n.* *nota*. **stigmatize**, *v.tr.* *notam* (*turpitudinis*) *inurere* *alci*.

stile, *n.* *claustra*, —*orum* (= barrier).

still, *I. adj.* *tranquillus*, *quietus*, *placidus*, *sedatus*, *tacitus*, *silens*, *lentis* (= gentle), *immutus* (= motionless), — night, *nox tacita*, be —, *taceas*, *quaeas*! *quiesce*! *II. v.tr.* *sedare*, *reprimere*, *restringere*, *exstinguere*, *lenire*, *permulcere*; to — hunger, *famem explere*. *III. Adv.* *1.* = up to this time, *adhuc*, *etiam*, *etiamnunc* (or *etiamnum*); *2.* with compar. (e.g. — more), *etiam magis*; = especially, *praesertim*; *3.* see **NEVER-THELESS**. **stilling**, *n.* *sedatio*. **stillness**, *n.* *silentium*, *tranquillitas*, *quies*.

still, *n.* * *alembicum*.

stilts, *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.), *calcar* (= spur).

sting, *I. n.* *aculeus*, the wound from a —, *uctus*, —*ūs*. *II. v.tr.* *pungere* (*lit* and *fig.*), *aculeos infigere*. **stinging**, *adj.* *mordens*, *mordax*, *acerbus*, *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*, *pacisci*. **stipulation**, *n.* *stipulatio*, *pactum*, *condictio*.

stir, *I. n.* *motus*, —*ūs*, *tumultus*, —*ūs*, *turba*, *strepitus*, —*ūs*; to be in a —, *movēri*, *agitari*. *II. v.tr.* (*com*) *movēre*; to — oneself, *movēri*. *III. v.intr.* *movēri*, *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*) *suere*.

stock, *I. n.* (*arboris*) *truncus*, *stirps*, *stipes*, —*itis*, *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 num(m)orum vis*; — dove, *palmes*, —*is*, *m.* and *f.*; — jobber, *argentarius*. *II. v.tr.* *instruere*; see **PROVIDE**. *III. adj.* *see COMMON*, **TRITE**. *IV. adv.* — *still*, *im-motus*.

stockade, *n.* *vallum*.

stocking, *n.* *tibiale*, —*is*, *n.* (Suet.).

stoic, *adj.* and *n.* *stoicus*. **stoical**, **stoically**, *adj.* and *adv.* *stoico*, *ut aiunt*, *mora*. **stoicism**, *n.* *ratio stoicorum*.

stomach, *I. n. l.*, *stomachus*; *2.* = anger, *stomachus*. *II. v. tr.* *stomachari*, alqd *indignè* *ferre*. **stomacher**, *n. mamillare* (Mart.).

stone, *I. n. lapis*, -idis, *m.*, *saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.); — of fruit, *nucleus*, see **KERNEL**; precious —, *gemma*; to throw — *s at lapides con(j)icere in alqm*; a — breaker, *lapicida*, *m.*; — quarry, *lapicidinas*; a —'s throw, *lapidis jactus*, -ūs. *II. v. tr.* *lapides in alqm con(j)icere*. **stoning**, *n. lapidatio*. **stony**, *adj. lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus*, *lapidosus*, *saxosus* (= abounding in stones). **stonyhearted**, *adj. durus*, *ferreus*.

stool, *n. scabellum*.

stoop, *v. intr. se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere*. **stooping**, *I. n. corporis inclinatio*. *II. adj. pronus, inclinator*.

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, *ab alqd re cessare, alqd omittere*. *II. v. tr. sistere*; = to hinder, *prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire*; a sedition, etc., *ex(s)tinguere, compescere*; = to block up, *viam intercludere*, a bottle, etc., *obturare, ocludere*; = to punctuate, *interpungere* (Sen.). *III. n. impedimentum, mora*; see **HINDRANCE; — (in printing), *interpunctum*; without —, *sine morâ*. **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*, -ūs (for the army), *alimenta, -orum, annona*; — house, *apotheca, horreum* (= granary); — room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria*. *II. v. tr. coacervare, 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, fluctus*, -ūs; = a violent attack, *impetus*, -ūs, *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. I. lit. turbidus, procellosus*, *2. fig. iratus* (= angry), *tumultuosus*. *Adv. irate, turbide*.

story, *n. res, narratio, narrativuncula, fabula* (= fable), to tell a —, *narrare*; = a falsehood, *mendacium*; a — teller, *narrator, mendax* (= liar).

stout, *adj. crassus, obesus* (= fat), *vastus, amplius* (= large), *fortis, constans, virilis, valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens* (= strong); see **FAT**, **STRONG**. *Adv. fortiter, constanter, acriter, pro viribus suis, valide, robuste*. **stoutness**, *n. I. see CORPULENCE*; *2. see COURAGE, ENDURANCE*.

stove, *n. focus, caminus*.

stow, *v. tr.* see **STORE**. **stowage**, *n. locus*.

straddle, *v. intr. variare* (ante and post class.). **straddling**, *adj. varius*.

straggles, *v. intr. vagari, deerrare, palari*.

straight, *I. adj. (di)rectus, erectus* (= upright); a — line, *linea directa*; a — way, *recta via*. *II. adv.* — way, *recto itinere, statim, confestim* (= immediately), *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, sic* (= thus), or by rel. sentence (e.g. *quae cum dixisset, abiit*, having spoken in this —, he went off). *II. v. tr. (in)stendere, intentare, 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 duras or angustae*. **straiten**, *v. tr. in angustias adducere*.

strand, *I. n. litus*, -oris, *n.*, *ripa, acta*. *II. v. tr. navem vadis or litoribus illidere or impingere, in litus e(j)ici*.

strange, *adj. I.* = foreign, *perigrinus, externus, exterius* (= outward, the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus*; the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes*, as opp. to *socii*), *extraneus* (= not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (= coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *barbarus* (= not Roman); *2.* = unversed in, a stranger to, *in 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, abhorrere ab*. *Adv. mirum in modum, mirifice, mirabiliter, inusitate*. **strangeness**, *n. novitas, insolentia, or by adj.* **stranger**, *n. hospes, -itis, m.* (in gen.), *externus* (opp. *civis*), *alienigena, m* (opp. *indigena*), *advena, m. and f.* (= incomer), *barbarus*.

strangle, *v. tr. strangulare, laqueo interimere, 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, disponere*.

straw, *I. n. stramentum*. *II. adj. stramenticius*. **strawberry**, *n. fragum*.

stray, *v. intr. (ab)errare, vagi, pali*.

streak, *I. n. linea, nota* (= mark). *II. v. tr. lineis or variis coloribus distinguere*.

stream, *I. n. flumen* (= flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso*. *II. v. intr. fluere, effundi in rem*; to — together, *undique convenire*.

streamer, *n. vexillum, signum*.

street, *n. via, vicus* (= the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (= the broad open roads or promenades in a city), *angustiorius, -us* (= narrow crossways, streets, or alleys); a public —, in contrast with the homes, was called *publicum*; *in publico* (opp. to *in privato*; = in public, on the high road); to remain all night in the —, *jacere et pernoctare in publico*.

strength, *n. vis* (or in pl. *vires*), *nervi, robur* -oris, *n.*, *opes* (= resources), as passive quality, — of resistance, *firmilas*; 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.*

pass. *corroborari*, etc.; see also INCREASE.
strengthened, adj. *confirmatus*. **strengthening**, n. *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetuae libertutis, animi*).

strenuous, adj. *strenuus* (c. *v. iners, ignavia*), *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, graviter*; to lay — on, *alqd re nisi* or *confidère, in re spem* or *fiduciam ponère*; — of weather, *tempestas, procella*.

stretch, I. v.tr. (*ex*)*tendère, contendère, intendère*; to — forth or out, *prolendère, porrigère*; to — the iron under the hammer, *ferrum producère inrode*. II. v.intr. see REACH. III. n. *contentio, intentio, nixus, -us* (= effort); at a —, *ino tenore*; — of land, *campus*. **stretcher**, n. see LITTER.

strew, v.tr. *sternère* (= to lay on the ground), *spargère* (= to scatter).

strict, adj. 1, = accurate, *accuratus, diligens*; to tell in — confidence, *alqd alicui in aurem 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), *jurgium, rixa* (= quarrel); — in a lawsuit, *lis*. **strive**, v.intr. (*coniiti, coniti, contendère, operam dare, conari, studère, ut*); to — after, (*coniiti, contendère ad alqd, exspectare, affectare, cupire alqd, rei studère, sequi or persequi alqd*); to — against, *obniti, resistère*; to — with or against, *configère, concertare*. **striving**, n. see EFFORT; — after, *alcis appetitio, contentio*.

strike, v.tr. *ferire, percutère, pulsare, verberare* (= to lash), *cadère*; to be struck, *vapulare*; to — (as a clock), *sonare*; to — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; to — a flag or yield, *veatillum demittere*; the lightning —, *de caelo tangitur alqd*; to be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; to — a coin, *cadère*; see COIN; to — the mind, *percutère, percellère* (= to shock); to — a bargain, *pacisci*; to — against, *alqd offendère, in alqd incurrère*; to — against rocks (of a ship), *saxis illidi*. **striking**, adj. see REMARKABLE.

string, I. n. *linum, linea, filum, funiculus* or *vinculum* (= cord); — of leather, shoe —, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus*; — of a dart, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chorda, nervus, fides, -ium*. II. v.tr. to — an instrument, *lyrae, citharae, etc., nervos aptare*; to — together; see BIND. **stringent**, adj. see SEVERE.

strip, I. v.tr. *spoliare, nudare, denudare, exuère, alicui vestem detrahère*; to — a person of his wealth, *aliqui 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, *alqd ad finem perducère*. II. v.tr. *alqm percutère, demulcère*.

stroll, I. n. *ambulatio*. II. v.intr. *ambulare*; see WALK, WANDER.

strong, adj. *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, lacertosus, fortis*; to be — (in influence), *pollère*. Compare *struria tantum pollens terræ marique*, Liv.; *pollère pecuniam, scientiam, armis, gratiam, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque, Sall.*; a — wind, *ventus vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis, firmus*; — memory, *memoria (alcis rei) tenax*; a — position, *locus munitus*. Adv. *valide, firme, firmiter, fortiter*; = very, *valde* or *vehementer*, or by compound (e.g. *movèri, = to be moved; commovèri, = to be — moved*).

strophe, n. *strophæ* (late).

structure, n. *aedificium, aedes, -is, f., opus, -eris*, n., *monumentum* (= a building), *structura* (= the kind of building; *structura parietum, structurae antiquae genus*, Lav.; 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 incedère*.

stubble, n. *stipulae*.

stubborn, adj. *perlinax, perversax, obstinatus, contumax*. Adv. *perlinaciter, perversaciter, obstinate, contumaciter, obstinato animo*. **stubbornness**, n. *perlinacia, perversacia, contumacia, obstinatio* (usually of a good quality), *obstinatus animus*.

stucco, n. see PLASTER.

stud, I. n. *bullæ*; = button, *fibula* (= clasp); = a number of horses, *equi, equarum*. II. v.tr. *alqd re distinguère*.

study, I. n. *studium, studia, meditatio* (= thought); = room for —, *conclave*. II. v.tr. *litteris studère, litteras tractare*, to — something, *alci rei studère, incumbère* or *operam dare*. **student**, n. *alcis rei studiosus*. **studio**, n. *conclave (pictoris, of a painter, etc.)*. **studious**, adj. *litterarum studiosus, in studiis literarum versutus*. Adv. *summo studio*.

stuff, I. n. *materia, materies*; = baggage, *impedimenta, -orum, sarcinae*; household —, *suppellex, -lectilis, f.*; kitchen —, *culinaria*; = — gown, etc., *textile*; as an exclamation, *nugas! gerrae!* II. v.tr. (*refercere, replere*; see FILL. **stuffing**, n. *farctum* (Plin., of food), *tomentum* (of cushions).

stultify, v.tr. *alqm stultitiae coarguère* or *convincère*.

stumble, v.intr. *offendère*. **stumbling**, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a — block to, *esse offensionem alicui*; things which are — blocks, *quae habent offensionem* (Cic.).

stump, n. *caudex, stipes, -itis, truncus*.

stun, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps *alqm sensu privare*; 2, fig. *obstupescere, stupefacere, perterrere, percellere*. **stunned**, adj. 1, *sensu privatus*; 2, fig. *stupefactus*.

stunt, v.tr. *alcis incrementum impedire*.

stupefy, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, habetare*; to be stupefied, *torpescere, stupefcere, torpère, stupère*. **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, stula*.

style, I. n. 1, in gen. *genus, -ëris*, n., *ratio, habitus, -us* (of dress, etc.), *mos* (= custom); 2, in language, *dicendi* or *scribendi* *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, lautus, magnificus*. Adv. *speciose, eleganter, nitide, laute, magnifice*. **stylishness**, n. *elegantia, magnificentia, lautilitas*.

suave, adj. *urbanus, blandus*, see **COURTEOUS**. **suavity**, n. *urbanitas*; see **COURTESY**.

subaltern, I. adj. *inferioris loci*. II. n. perhaps *subcenturio*.

subcommissioner, n. *procurator, vicarius*.

subdivide, v.tr. *iterum dividere*; see **DIVIDE**. **subdivision**, n. *pars*.

subdue, v.tr. in *imperium* *alejs* *redigere*, *dictioni suae sub(j)icere alqm*, *sui juris facere*, *subigere, domare*.

subject, I. v.tr. *sub(j)icere*; to — yourself, *se imperio alejs sub(j)icere*, see also **EXPOSE**. II. n. 1, *civis* or *regi* *subjectus*, or by *civis*; 2, in grammar or logic, *subjectum*, 3, = matter discussed, etc., *res, questio, argumentum*. III. adj. *imperio* or *dictioni* *alejs* *subjectus*, *parens, obnoxius* *alei*; to be —, *esse in alejs* *dicione*, to become —, *sub alejs* *imperium* *cadere*. **subject**, n. *servitus, -utis*, 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 iudicio*; so *tuo* or *eius* or *eorum* *quidem iudicio*, as opposed to objective, *opinio*, *opp.* to *res*. **subjectivity**, n. *quod in opinione constat*, or *quoad* *per hominum iudicium* *perspici potest*.

subjoin, v.tr. *sub(j)icere, subjungere*.

subjugate, v.tr. *domare, in dicionem suam redigere*, see **SUBDUE**.

subjunctive, adj. — mood, *modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus* (Gram.), and in Quint. fig.).

sublime, adj. *sublimis, elatus, excelsus*, see **LOFTY**. Adv. *sublime* (usually lit.), *elate, excelse*. **sublimity**, n. *sublimitas* (Quint.), *elatio, excelitas*.

sublunary, adj. *infra lunam positus*.

submarine, adj. *quod sub mari (positum) est*.

submerge, v.tr. *submergere*. **submer**, n. use verb.

submit, v.tr. *submittere*; *submittere se* *alei*, *se alejs* *imperio* *sub(j)icere*, in *alejs* *potestatem* *se permittere*, *alei* *cedere* or *concedere*, *alei* *dare munus*. **submission**, n. *obsequium* (as act), *univus* *submitus* (as state). **submissive**, adj. see **OBEDIENT**.

subordinate, I. adj. *inferior, alei* *subjectus*. II. v.tr. 1, see **SUBDUE**; 2, to give an inferior place to, *alqd* *alei* *rei* *posthabere*. **subordination**, n. 1, = obedience, *obsequium*, *disciplina* (of soldiers); against —, *contra morem* *obsequi*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*; see **OBEDIENCE**; 2, = placing below, *alqd* *alei* *rei* *posthabere*.

suborn, v.tr. *subornare*.

subpoena, n. *denuntiatio testimonii*.

subscribe, v.tr. *subscribere*; = to agree to,

assentiri; = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri*. **subscriber**, n. *subscriber* (= one who writes under), *qui se alqd* *daturum* *profitetur* (to a charity, etc.). **subscription**, n. *subscriptio* (= that which is written under), *stips* (= alms), *collatio* (= collection).

subsequent, adj. (*sub*) *sequens*. Adv. *postea*; see **AFTERWARDS**.

subserve, v.tr. *alei* *subservire*, *alei* *esse usui*, *auxilio* *esse* *alei*, *aiumento* *alei* *esse*, *alei* *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, *resci* (e.g. *lacte* et *carne*, Sall.) **subsistence**, n. *victus, -us, alimenta, -orum*.

substance, n. *natura, corpus, -oris*, n., *res*; = property, *res, bona, -orum*. **substantial**, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti* (= important), *aliquid* (e.g. — victory, *aliquid* *victoriae*). Adv. *magn* *ex parte*. **substantiate**, v.tr. see **PROVE**. **substantive**, n. *nomen* (Gram.).

substitute, I. n. *vicarius*. II. v.tr. *alqm* in *alterius locum* *substituere*, *sufficere* (of the 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, astutia*. **subtleties**, n. *argutiae*.

subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo* *deducendoque* *videre* *quae* *reliqua* *summi* *sunt*). **subtraction**, n. by *deducere*.

suburb, n. *suburbium* (very rare). **suburban**, adj. *suburbanus*.

subvert, v.tr. *subvertere*. **subversion**, n. *eversio*; see **DESTRUCTION**.

succeed, v.intr. *alei* *succedere*; so in *locum* *alejs*, in *paternas opes*; (also in time, *aetate* *alei* *succedere*), *alqm* (*sub*) *sequi*, = to have success, *succedere, bene, prospere, optime* *cedere, evenire*. **success**, n. *exitus, -us, bonus, res secundae, felicitas, prosperitas, successus, -us*. **successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, comb. felix faustusque*. Adv. *felicitate, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententia*. **succession**, n. *successio* (in office, etc.); = order, series, *continuatio*; in —, *ex ordine*. **successive**, adj. *alvi* *post alios, continuus*. Adv. (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*. **successor**, n. *successor*.

succinct, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevi, breviter*.

succour, I. n. *auxilium, subsidium*. II. v.tr. *auxiliari* *alei*, *juvare* *alqm*, *auxilio* *alei* *esse* or *venire* *alei*, *succurrere*; see **HELP**.

succulent, adj. *sucosus* (Plin.), *suci* (*succi*) *plenus*.

succumb, v.intr. *succumbere* *alei* *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 Aujus urbis* *ut . . . ?*

si nos ita sumus qui esse debemus (= if we are — as we ought to be); *videndum est ut ad liberalitatem utamur quae prosit amicis, noceat 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. subito, ex tempore, inopinato, necopinato, improvise, de improvviso*; to attack anyone —, *opprimere imprudentem*. **suddenness**, *n. use adj.*

sue, *v. tr. postulare, citare, litem 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, efflagitare*; see **ENTREAT**, **BEG**; to — for payment, *nomina exigere*.

suet, *n. sebum* (= tallow); beef —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

suffer, *I. v. tr. pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (= to bear); = to permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; see **ALLOW**, **PERMIT**; to — grief, *e dolore animi laborare, angere animo*; to — loss, *detrimētum capere or pati; damnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere*; to — shipwreck, *navfragium facere*; to — pain, etc., *dolorem accipere*; to — a disgrace, *indecor* (in se) *admittere* (Caes.), to — harm or inconvenience, *alqo affici incommodo*; to — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; I — for my rashness, *ad poenas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). **II. v. intr. dolorem ferre or pati, dolore affici, excruciarī, poenas dare (as punishment), *laborare, aegrotare* (= to be ill). **sufferance**, *n. patientia*; see **PATIENCE**. **sufferer**, *n. aeger, aegrotatus* (in illness), *qui alqd patitur* (in gen.). **suffering**, *n. dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery), *res adversae, casus, -us, calamitas*.**

suffice, *v. intr. sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri, nec vires sufficere cuivquam*); *satis esse alci rei or with infin., suppeditare dicit ad alqd.* **sufficient**, *adj. satis, quantum satis est*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*); — for, *ad, e.g. ad dicendum temporis satis habere*. **sufficiency**, *n. quod satis est.*

suffocate, *v. tr. suffocare*.

suffrage, *n. suffragium* (alci, for anyone); to give one'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, sub(j)icere alqd alci*; see **MENTION**. **suggestion**, *n. admonitio, monitum, consilium*. **suggestive**, *adj. qui (quae, quod) alqd repraesentat* (of what recalls something else); see **SUGGEST**.

suicide, *n. mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem consciscere*.

suit, *I. n. 1. actio, lis, causa*; 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 *decel, convenit, impers.* **suitable**, *adj. congruens, idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, conventus, alii with ad and accus.*, etc.,

dignus with *abl.*, or *qui* with *subj.*; of time, *opportunus*; see **APPROPRIATE**. **suitableness**, *n. congruentia, convenientia, opportunitas* (of time). *Adv. congruenter, idonee, apte, accommodate, convenienter, digne, opportune.*

suite, *n. 1. of persons, comitatus, -us, comites, -um*; 2, of rooms, *conclavia, -ium*; see **ROOM**.

suitor, *n. 1. see CANDIDATE*; 2, see **LOVER**.

sulky, **sullen**, *adj. morosus, contumax, tetricus*. *Adv. morose, contumaciter*. **sulkiness**, *n. morositas, contumacia*.

sully, *v. tr. maculare, inquinare*.

sulphur, *n. sulfur*; dipped in —, *sulfuratus*.

sultan, *n. imperator Turcicus*.

sultry, *adj. aestuosus*. **sultriness**, *n. aestus, -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, *breviter repetere*. **summary**, *I. n. see EPITOME*. **II. adj. 1. brevis; see **CONCISE**; 2, = hasty, arrogant, *inconsideratus, arrogans*. *Adv. breviter, sine mora, inconsiderate, arroganter*.****

summer, *adj. and n. aestas, tempora, -um, aestiva*; at the beginning of —, *aestate ineunte*; at the end of —, *aestate extrema*; — house, see **ARBOUR**.

summersault, *n. see SOMERSAULT*.

summit, *n. 1. cacumen* (= peak), *culmen, vertex*, also by *summus* (e.g. *summus mons*); 2, *fig. culmen, fastigium*, or by *summus* (e.g. *summa gloria*, = the — of glory).

summon, *v. tr. 1. alqm appellare, citare, dum alci ducere*; see **CITE**; 2, in gen. (*advocare, convocare, accessere, citare*); to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum colligere*. **summons**, *n. by verb or in abl., accessitu, accitu* (= 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. sol, -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. sol, solis*. **sun-ny**, *adj. 1. lit. apertus*; 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 ex solutus*.

superb, *adj. magnificus, lautus*; see **SPLENDID**.

supercilious, *adj. superbus* (= proud), *fasti-*

diosus (= disdainful); see HAUGHTY. **super-ciliousness**, n. *fastus, -ūs, superbia*.

supererogation, n. *quod alqs sponte sud (neque officio coactus) facit* (= work of —).

superficial, adj. *exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *lëvis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*. Adv. *strictim, lëviter*; a man — learned, *homo lëviter lit(er)is imbutus*. **superficiality**, n. *lëvitas*.

superficies, n. *summus* with a noun; **superfi-cies** (*aquae, testudinis, corporum*).

superfine, adj. *subtilissimus, tenuissimus* (= very fine).

superfluous, adj. *supervacaneus, superva-cuus* (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, *humana specie amplior*.

superintend, v.tr. *alqd (pro)curare, prae-esse alci or alci rei*. **superintendence**, n. (*pro*)curatio, administratio *alci rei*. **superin-tendent**, n. *qui rebus praeest*; (*pro*)curator; see AGENT.

superior, adj. *superior, praestantior, me-lior* (e.g. comp. of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT.

superiority, n. *prior locus, priores partes*.

superlative, adj. *superlativus* (gram.), *excellens, praestans, praestantissimus, optimus* (e.g. superl. of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT.

supernal, adj. † *supernus, caelestis*; see HEAVENLY.

supernatural, adj. *naturam superans, supra naturae leges or vires positus, or by caelestis, divinus*, to happen by — agency, *divinitus per*. Adv. *divinitus*. **supernaturalism**, n. *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt*.

supernumerary, adj. in gen. *justum num-merum 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*. **supersti-tions**, adj. *superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus, superstitioni obnoxius*. Adv. *superstitiose*.

superstructure, n. *aedificium*; see BUILD-ING.

supervene, v.intr. see FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

superwise, v.tr. (*pro*)curare, see SUPERIN-TEND. **supervision**, n. (*pro*)curatio.

supine, I. n. *supinum* (gram.). II. adj. I. *supinus* (on the back); 2, = indolent, *socors, negligens*. Adv. *accorditer, neglegenter*. **supineness**, n. *socordia, neglegentia*.

supper, n. *cena*.

supplant, v.tr. I. 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*. **suppli-cate**, v.tr. *supplicare, obsecrare alqm*. **sup-plication**, n. *supplicatio* (only of formally de-creed state —), *obsecratio*.

supply, I. v.tr. *supplere, suppeditare* (= to furnish); see FURNISH. II. n. *subsidium, supple-mentum* (of troops); in gen. *copia, suppedi-tatio*; — of provisions, *commeatus, -ūs*.

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. I. lit. see PROP; 2, = maintenance, *sustentatio* (as act), *alimentum, victus, -ūs* (= food, etc.); 3, = help, *adjumentum, auxilium*; see HELP; 4, at an elec-tion, *suffragium*, in wider sense, *favor*. **sup-porter**, n. *adjutor*; at an election, *suffragator*, in wider sense, *fautor*; see HELPER, PARTISAN.

suppose, v.tr. *ponere* (= to lay down), *opinari, opinione praecipere*; — it is so, *pone or fac ita esse, esto*, — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*, I — he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*, see also BELIEVE, IMAGINE, THINK. **sup-posing that**, conj. *fac ita esse*; see above

supposition, n. *opinio, conjectura*. **suppo-sitious**, adj. *subditus*.

suppress, v.tr. *supprimere, reprimere, abo-lere*; to — sedition, *restinguere seditionem*. **sup-pression**, n. use verb.

suppurate, v.intr. *suppurare*. **suppura-tion**, n. *suppuratio* (Plin.).

supreme, adj. *supremus, summus*; the — Being, *Deus, Optimus, Maximus*. **supremacy**, n. *principatus, -ūs* (in gen.), *regnum* (= king-ship), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dominatus, -ūs, dominatio* (= lordship); see POWER. Adv. *praecipue, maxime*.

sure, adj. *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *se-curus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trust-worthy), *fidelis* (= faithful); it is —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cur exploratum sit?* to be —, he had the rods, *fasces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin hoc certum, persuasum est vobis, exploratum or compertum habetis*; I am —, *compertum est mihi*. Adv. *certe, certo* (= certainly), *numquam, profecto*, or more strongly *in(m)o (enim)vero* (= really), *saltim* (= at least). **surety**, n. *vus, -dis, m., praes, -dis, m., sponsor* (of a person), *radimonium* (= 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. *satiety et fastidium, crapula* (= — after a debauch); = too much food, *nimius cibus*. II. v.tr. I. *fastidium alci alci rei movere*; to — oneself, *se ungurgitare*; 2, fig. *satiare, saturare*.

surge, I. n. *fluctus, -uum*. II. v.intr. *fluc-tuare*, lit. and fig.

surgery, n. *chirurgia* (Cels.). **surgeon**, n. *chirurgus, vulnere medicus* (Plin.).

surly, adj. *morosus*; see ILL-TEMPERED. Adv. *morose*. **surliness**, n. *morositas*.

surmise, I. n. *conjectura, praesagium* (tem-pestatis futurae, malorum). II. v.tr. *susplicari, augurari, praesagire*.

surmount, v.tr. *transcendere* (lit.), *superare* (lit. and fig.). **surmountable**, adj. (*ex*)su-perabilis.

surname, n. *cognomen* (as Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero); he has a —, *alci cognomen Flacco or Captioni est*.

surpass, n. *alci or alqm antecellere, excellere, alqm (ex)superare, alqm or alci praestare* (lit. and fig.).

surplice, n. *vestis sacerdotalis*.

surplus, n. *rel(ig)iquum, quod superest*.

surprise, I. n. (*ad*)miratio; of a sudden attack, *subita incursio, adventus, -ūs, repentinus*.

II. v.tr. *alqm necoptantem opprimere, alqm de multis excipere*; see also **ASTONISH**. **surprising**, adj. see **WONDERFUL**.

surrender, **I. v.tr.** *se dare, se dedere in alqis fidem, se tradere*. **II. n.** *deditio*; to make a —, (*oppidū*) *deditionem hosti or ad hostem facere, in deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*); = giving up, *traditio*.

surreptitious, adj. *furtivus, subrepticus* (Plaut.). Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam*.

surrogate, n. *vicarius*.

surround, v.tr. *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo, alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis*, Cic.; *amiculo circumdatus*); *circumcentrare, circumcludere, circumvallare* (in a siege); fig. *alqis pueritiam robore circumdare*.

survey, **I. v.tr.** *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare or perlustrare* (= to — carefully, to go over), (*invisere*) (= to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (= to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (= to look all round a thing); to — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; to — in mind, *contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo, or merely contemplari or considerare, contemplari et considerare*; (*perfurare animo or mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, perpendere* (= to weigh)); = to measure land, *agrum metiri*. **II. n.** *contemplatio, observatio, conspectus, -is*; see **VIEW**. **surveyor**, n. (*of land*) *decemperator, metator*.

survive, v.intr. *superstitem esse*. **survival**, n. use verb. **survivor**, n. *superstes, -itis*.

susceptible, adj. *capax* (e.g. *capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax*), *inclinatus, pronus, proclivis* (mostly in bad sense), *ad alqd, comb. inclinatus et pronus*. **susceptibility**, n. use adj.

suspect, **I. v.tr.** *suspiciari* (*alqd de alqo, alqm*), *suspiciere* (usu. in past part.). **II. n.** *alci suspectus*. **suspicion**, n. *suspicio*. **suspicious**, adj. *suspiciosus* (= causing suspicion and ready to suspect). Adv. *suspiciose* (= in a way to excite suspicion); = with suspicion, use adj. or *curiosus* (= inquisitive).

suspend, v.tr. *suspendere* (*nidum tigno, columbam ab alqo malo, alqd collo or e collo or in collo*); to — oneself, *se suspendere*; = to interrupt, delay, differre; to — anyone from office, *alqm alqo loco* (*submovere*). **suspense**, n. *debatitio, haesitatio*; to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare*. **suspension**, n. *ditatio* (= delay); — of hostilities, *indultus*.

sustain, v.tr. *sustinere* (= to support, *ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest*, Cic.); *re frumentaria alii et sustineri*; see **SUPPORT**. **sustenance**, n. *alimentum, victus, -us*.

sutler, n. *flur*.

swaddle, v.tr. *fasciis involvere*. **swaddling-bands**, n. *fasciae*.

swagger, v.intr. *gloriarī, se jactare*.

swain, n. *agrestis, rusticus, colonus*.

swallow, n. *hirundo*.

swallow, v.tr. *sorbere* (fig. † *odta, alqd animo*), (*devorare* (lit. and fig.)).

swamp, **I. n.** *palus, -ūdis, -ūlgo*; — s, *palustris, -ium*. **II. v.tr.** (*de*)*mergere, immergere*. **swampy**, adj. *paluster, -tris, -tre, and palustris, -e, -ūlginosus*.

swan, n. *cygnus*.

sward, n. see **GRASS**.

swarm, **I. n.** *conventus, -ūs, frequentia*; — of bees, *examen, 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, dicio*. **II. v.tr.** *regere, imperare, imperium habere or exercere*; see **RULE**.

swear, v.tr. and intr. *jurare, iurjurandum jurare or dare*; to — falsely, *falsum 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 convellit*. **sweepings**, n. *quiescentiae, -arum, f.*

sweet, adj. *dulcis* (= — to the taste, e.g. *dulcor melle, Ov.*), *suavis* (= agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus*), *jucundus, blandus* (= pleasant). Adv. *dulciter, dulce, suaviter, jucunde, blande*; to taste —, *dulci esse saporis*. **sweeten**, v.tr. *dulcem reddere*.

sweetheart, n. *deliciae*. **sweetness**, n. *dulcedo, dulcitudo, suavitas, jucunditas*.

swell, **I. v.intr.** (*in*)*flurescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri* (= to increase); to be swollen, *tumere*. **II. v.tr.** *inflare* (e.g. *spem alqis inflare*), *tumefacere*; to — the sails, *vela tendere*. **swelling**, n. *tumor, struma* (= serofulous —), *tuber* (Plin., both natural, as hump on camel, and of disease), *panus* (Plin.), *scirrhus, -ātis*, 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. *pedes velocissimi*), *celer* (= active, expeditious), *pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= sprightly). Adv. *cito, citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, perniciter*. **swiftness**, n. *celeritas, rapiditas, velocitas, pernicitas*.

swill, v.tr. *ingurgitare* (se, se vino; so fig. se in flagitia).

swim, v.intr. *nare, natare*; to — over, *transare*. **swimmer**, n. *nator, nandi peritus*. **swimming**, n. *natio, ars natandi, scientia natandi*.

swindle, v.tr. *fraudare* (*alqm pecuniā*). **swindler**, n. *fraudator*. **swindling**, n. *fraudatio*.

swine, n. *sus, percus* (= 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, -ūs*. **II. v.intr.** to — upon, *impetum in alqm or alqd facere*.

sword, n. *gladius, ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *acināces* (= s ^{Persian —}); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (e vagina) educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginā recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*; see **KILL**.

sycophant, n. *delator* (Tac.; = an accuser), *assentator, adulator* (= a flatterer). **sycophancy**, n. *sycophantia, assentatio, adulatio*.

syllable, n. *syllaba*.

syllogram, n. *syllogramus, ratiocinatio* (Sen.). **syllogistic**, adj. *syllogisticus* (Quint.).

syvian, adj. *syvianus*.

symbol, n. *symbolum, signum, imago*; see **SIGN**. **symbolic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *quod per imaginem alqis rei fit*).

symmetry, *n.* *symmetria*, *proportio*, *congruentia*, *aequalitas*; — of the limbs, *apta membrorum compositio*; — in style, *concinntas*. **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 *συμπάθεια*), *consensus*, *-ūs*, or *concordia rerum*, **2.** as mental feeling, *societas* (e.g. *laetitia cum alqo*, with anyone's joy), *animus dolore*, *laetitia*, etc., *alejs affectus*. **sympathetic**, *adj.* and *adv.* *dolore* or *laetitia alejs affectus*. **sympathize**, *v.intr.* *und gaudere et dolere, eadem sentire*.

symphony, *n.* *symphonia*.

sympptom, *n.* *alejs morbi nota* or *indictum* 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 ulem significans* or *declaratans*. **synonymous**, *adj.* *ulem significans* or *declaratans*.

synopsis, *n.* *synopsis* (Jct.); see **EPITOME**.

syntax, *n.* *syntaxis* (Gram), *orationis constructio*, *verborum quasi structura*. **syntactical**, *adj.* *quod ad orationis constructionem pertinet*.

syringe, **I.** *n.* *sipho* (Suet.). **II.** *v.tr.* *per siphonem infundere*.

syrup, *n.* *potio dulcis*.

system, *n.* *formula* or *descriptio* (e.g. *philosophiae*, *reipublicae*), *instituta*, *praecepta*, *-orum* (= rules). **systematic**, *adj.* *ad artem redactus*, *perpetuis praeceptis 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 olivus of Africa); to set or lay the —, *mensam* (*appōnere*); 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*, *-ūs*; a good —, *laeta cena*, *laetus victus*; a bad —, *tenetus 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 mensa ponendum* or *positum*; — linen, *mappa* (= — napkin); — service, *vasa*, *-orum*; — talk,

sermo; **4.** = tablet, *tabula*; — of laws, *legis ca legum tabula*; **5.** the Lord's —, **mensa Domini*; see **SACRAMENT**, **SUPPER**, **COMMUNION**, **ALTAR**; **6.** = many particulars, *index*. **table-land**, *n.* *planities magna* et edita. **tableau**, *n.* see **PICTURE**. **tablet**, *n.* *tabula*, *tabella* (also = voting —), *cera* (= smeared with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares*, *-ium* (Plin.), *codicilli* (= — consisting of several leaves, a kind of memorandum-book). **tabular**, *adj.* = set down in tables, *per indices expositus*; to give a — view of anything, *per indices exponere alqd*.

tacit, *adj.* *tacitus* (both of persons and of things); see **SECRET**. *Adv.* *tacite*. **taciturn**, *adj.* *taciturnus*. **taciturnity**, *n.* *taciturnitas*.

tack, **I.** *n.* **1.** = a small nail, *clavulus*; see **NAIL**; **2.** = plan, *consilium*, *ratio*; to try a fresh —, *novum consilium experiri*. **II.** *v.tr.* see **NAIL**. **III.** *v.intr.* *navem 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.* *rununculus*.

taffeta, **taffety**, *n.* *pannus sericus*.

tail, *n.* *cauda*, to wag the —, *caudam movēre*; — of a comet, *stellae crines*, *-ium*.

tailor, *n.* *sartor*.

taint, **I.** *v.tr.* **1.** in gen., *imbuere alqd re*; **2.** = to impregnate with something obnoxious *corrumpere*, *inquinare*; *vitiare* (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*), *furor* (e.g. *alejs rei furo illitus*, *inctus*), *species* (e.g. *ulci rei species imponere*, *inducere*); **2.** *contagio* (lit. and fig.), see **CORRUPTION**. **tainted**, *adj.* *vitiatus*, or by *putrescere*.

take, **I.** *v.tr.* *sumere* (= to — anything in order to make use of it), *capere* (= to lay hold of, to seize; then to — possession of anything in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town), *rapere* (= to seize quickly), *arripere* (= to — up, to snatch away), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *tollere* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), *deppromere* (= to —, fetch anything from a place where it had been kept hitherto), *auferre* (= to have carried away, —n up, away), *eripere* (= to — by force), *expugnare* (= to storm, always with the idea of the victory being obtained after resistance); not to — anything, *alqd non accipere*, *deprecari* (e.g. *manus*); to — anyone on one side, *alqm secretum adducere*; to — money from one (i.e. a person is bribed), *pecuniam ab alqo accipere*; to — from, = to quote, *transfere*; this passage I have —n verbally from *Dicaearchus*, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli*; to —, lay hold of anyone, *alqm medium arripere* (= to put one's arm round anyone's waist and hold him fast); to — anyone round the neck, in *alqis collum invadere* (= to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *alqm comprehendere*; = to receive, *recipere in alqd* (e.g. *in ordinem senatorium*), *assumere in alqd* (e.g. *in societatem*); to — anyone in, into one's house, *alqm ad se* or *ad se domum*, or simply *alqm domum suam recipere*; = to accept, claim from anyone, *accipere ab alqo*, *poscere ab alqo*; to — anything or anyone to, for, as (i.e. to fabricate anything from a material), *facere* or *figere* or *effigere* or *expingere 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, eligere, habere; to — back again, redire; to partake of, **sumere** (something to eat or to drink, e.g. *cibum potionemque*), **potare** or **bibere** (= to drink, e.g. *medicamentum*), accipere (when it is given); to — (= to understand) the word (term) in various meanings, *verbum in plures partes accipere*; — n as a whole, *omnino*, or by universus; to — in good part, *in bonam partem accipere*, *belle ferre*, *boni* or *aequi bonique facere*; to — it ill, *amissu*, *in malam partem accipere*, *aegre* (or *graviter* or *molestu* or *indigne*) *ferre*, *male interpretari*; to — anyone's part, *ad alius partes transire*, *sequi alqm*, *facere cum alqo*; to — to be true, as such, *ponere* (= to state), **sumere** (= to — for granted, admit, in speech, in a disputation), *velle*, with *accus.* and *infin.* (= to be of opinion, to mean); to — for certain, **sumere** or **habere** or *putare pro certo*, *fingere*, *facere* (the foregoing two = to suppose, to — a case); to — away, *alqd alci auferre*, *eripere*; to — down (in writing), *litteris consignare*, *litteris mandare*, *scriptura persequi*; to — off, *alqd alci* or *alci rei* or *ex alqd re detrahere* (e.g. *tegumentum humeris*); to — oneself off, *furtim degredi*, *clam se subducere* (secretly), *se abripere*, *se proripere* (quickly); to — out, *eximere*, out of, *alci rei*, *de* or *ex alqd re* (out of a place), *exipere de* or *ex* (= to — away from a place), *promere ex* (e.g. arrows out of the quiver, money out of the public treasury, medicine out of a box, etc.), *educere ex*; fig. = to select, *excerpere ex*, etc. (e.g. *verba ex orationibus*); to — up, *tollere*; to — upon oneself, *subire* (anything dangerous), *in se recipere* (= to — the responsibility for anything). **II**. v.intr. to — to, *se conferre*, *concedere alqo* (= to retreat); to — to books, *litteris studere*, *urgere alqd* (e.g. *studiu*, = eagerly to be engaged in); see **APPLY**, **RE-SORT**, **LIKE**; to — after, see **IMITATE**, **RESEMBLE**; to — up with, *satis habere*, *contentum esse alqd re* (= to be contented with), *acquiescere in alqd re*. **taking**, n. *expugnatio* (of a city).

tale, n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *historia* (= narrative), *memoria* (= recorded event), *expositio* (= exposition, description; concise, *circumcisa*; short, *brevis*), *fabella* (= a short fable, brief tale, or story). **tale-bearer**, n. *delator* (= informer), *sycophanta* m. (= sycophant) **tell**, I. v.tr. (*enarrare alqd alci*, *referre* (= to report), (*com*)-*memorare* (= to mention), *dicere* (= to say), *enumerare* (= to recount), *prodere* (*memoriae*), *posteris tradere*, *scriptum requirere* (= to hand down to posterity, of *historiana*), *alci rei auctoritatem esse* (= to vouch for the truth), *exponere*, *explicare* (= to describe), *persequi* (from beginning to end); to — to count, *numerare*. **II**. v.intr. = to have effect, *valere*; a telling speech, etc., *oratio gravis*. **teller**, n. 1, = anyone who tells anything, *narrator*, *auctor rerum gestarum*; 2, = one who numbers, *qui alias res numerat*.

talent, n. 1, = a weight and a coin, *talentum*; 2, = mental faculties, *ingenium* (= natural gift), *indoles*, -is (= —s in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus*, -utis, f. (= cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus, facultas* (= power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*; who has —, *ingeniosus*, *eximii ingenii*, *magnu ingenio praeditus*. **talented**, adj. a very — man, a great genius, *homo ingeniosus*, *homo eximii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare*, *incredibili magnitudine consisti atque ingenii esse*.

talisman, n. *amuletum* (Plin.).

talk, I. v.intr. familiarly, of several, *sermonari*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*, (*am*)-*fabulari* (mostly ante class.); to — nonsense, *garrere* (= to — too much, familiarly and in a

contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= to — unceasingly, making many words about nothing), (*h*)-*ariolari* (like a soothsayer), *alucinari* (without thinking), *nugari* (= to — foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with *accus.*); to — over, see **DISCUSS**. **II**. n. = familiar conversation, *sermo*, *colloquium*, *sermonis cum alqo communicatio*; foolish —, *gerrae*, *nugae*, *ineptiae*. **talkative**, adj. *garrulus*, *loquax*. Adv. *loquaciter*. **talkativeness**, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. **talker**, n. (*homo*) *garrulus* or *loquax*.

tall, adj. of a man, *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procerus*, *procerd staturd*, (*es*) *celsus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis*, *homo grandis*, *homo staturd procerd*. **tallness**, n. *proceritas*, or by *adjs.*

tallow, n. *sebum*; a — candle, *sebacus* (late). **tally**, v.intr. *convenire alci rei*; see **FIT**, **SUIT**.

Talmud, n. * *Talmudum*.

talon, n. *unguis*.

tamarisk, n. *tamarix* (Col.).

tambourine, n. *tympanum*.

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. *feritatem servare*); 2, fig. *demissus*, *abjectus*, *ignavus* (e.g. *animus*); of language, etc., *jejunus*, *frigidus*. Adv. *demisse*, *abjecte*, *ignave*, *jejunu*, *frigide*. **II**. v.tr. *mansuefacere*, *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), *fricare* (lit. = to bridle; hence fig. = to curb, rule passions), *refrenare* (lit. = to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coerere* (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), *compescere* (= 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), *delevire* (= to soothe, to gain, e.g. *alqm argento*, *plebem munere*). **tameness**, n. by *adjs.* and *verbs*. **tamer**, n. *domitor*, fem. *domitrix*. **taming**, n. *domitus*, -us (of animals).

tamper, v.intr. see **MEDDLE**; = to tempt, *soll(lic)itare*.

tan, I. n. *cortex coriarius*. **II**. v.tr. to — skins, *subigere*, *depessere* (= to knead, work anything well till it is soft), *conficere* (= to get up, ready); to — (of the sun), *colorare*. **tanner**, n. *coriarius* (Plin.).

tangent, n. *linea circulum contingens*.

tangible, adj. fig. *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *tractabilis*.

tangle, I. v.tr. see **ENTANGLE**. **II**. n. *aezus*, -us, *nodus*.

tank, n. see **RESERVOIR**.

tantalize, v.tr. see **TEASE**.

tantamount, adj. as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem*, *tantundem*; see **SAME**.

tap, I. n. = a light blow, *plaga livida*. **II**. v.intr. *livitur ferire*.

tap, I. n. of a cask, *obturatorium* (Plin.),

= stopper). **II.** v.tr. (*vinum*, etc.) *de dolo pro-mère, dolum relinere* (= to take the pitch off). **taphouse**, n. *taberna*.

tape, n. see **RIBBON**.

taper, n. *cereus*.

tapestry, n. *pictura acu facta, stragulum pictum* or *aulacum, velum* (= curtain).

tapis, n. to bring on or upon the —, by commemorare alqd, mentionem alcjs rei facere, in medium proferre.

tar, n. *piz liquida* (Plin.).

tardy, adj. *tardus, lentus*. Adv. *taræ, lente*.

tardiness, n. *tarditas*.

tare, n. a vetch, *vicia*.

target, n. 1, see **SHIELD**; 2, a — to shoot at, *scopus*, -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, *nomini* or *decori* *officere*. **II.** v.intr. of metals, *inquinari*.

tarpaulin, n. *lin-teum pice munitum*.

tarry, v.intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari, commorari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tergiversari* (= 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 morâ, propere, 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, stomachose*. **tartness**, n. 1, see **SOURNESS**; 2, *acribilitas, morositas, stomachus*.

tartar, n. in chemistry, * *tartârus*; salt of —, * *sal tartari*.

task, **I.** n. = what is imposed by another, *pensum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in gen.), *opus*, -*ris*, n. (= work); it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = lesson, *pensum*, see, however, **LESSON**; to take anyone to — on account of, *rationem alcjs rei ab alqo (re)petere* or *reposcere*. **II.** v.tr. *pensum alcjs dare* or *imponere*; to — oneself with, *alqd faciendum sibi proponere*. **task-master**, n. *operis exactor*.

tassel, n. perhaps *Ambræ* (= fringe).

taste, **I.** v.tr. = to try by eating a little, *gustatu experire, gustare* (= to take a little of anything; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitæ*), of anything, (*de*) *gustare alqd, gustare de alqd re* (a little off the top; then fig. to — the pleasures of anything, e.g. *de gustare vitam, honorem*); to — first, before, *† *prægustare* (lit.), (*de*) *libare alqd* (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. *sapere, alqo sapore esse*; to — like, of, *sapere* or *resipere alqd* (lit.), *redolere alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam*, Cic.); bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *jucunde sapere*. **III.** n. 1, objectively, lit. as quality of things, *sapor*; anything loses its —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanet*; fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulitas*; 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, *alcjs 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 *aures, -um*, and comb. *aures et judicium alcjs* (as far as the — depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcjs* or *temporis auribus accom-modatus*); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in gen.), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *politum judicium* (= acute judgment), *judicium intellegens* (of a connoisseur); without —, *homo parum elegans*; with —, *scite*; *commode* (e.g. to dance, *sallare*), *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. *nilil vapidus* (of wine, Col.), *sine sapore*; anything is —, *alcjs rei sapor nullus est*; 2, fig. *inelegans, insulcus, infacetus* (infc-); see **RUDE**. Adv. *ineleganter, insulse, infacile* (infc-). **tastelessness**, n. 1, lit. *cui nullus sapor est*; 2, fig. *insulitas*.

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 alcjs ob(gi)-cère, conviciari, cavillari alqm* (= to satirize). **II.** n. *convicium*; see **INVECTIVE**. **taunting**, adj. *contuméliosus*. Adv. *contuméliose*.

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 alcjs* and *alcjs rei, tributum indicere alcjs*, to collect a —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from a —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from a —, *immunus tributorem*, in the context *immunus* (opp. *vectigalis*). **II.** v.tr. *tributum* (= income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (= property —) *imponere alcjs* or *alcjs 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, (*e*) *docere* (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.), *præfieri* (= to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *ostendere, declarare* (= to show, declare); to — anyone, *alqm instituere, instruere, erudire*, (*e*) *docere alqm alqd* or *de re, instituere, erudire alqm alqd re, in alqd re, tradere alcjs alqd* (see before), *imbuire 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.), *auctor* (*alcjs rei*), *explicator alcjs 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, dux et magister*. **teaching**, n. *doctrina, eruditio, institutio, disciplina, præfessio* (= public —).

tear, *n.* *jugum*.

tear, *n.* *lacrima, fletus, -ūs* (= weeping, constant flowing of —); with many —, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis, magno (cum) fletu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flere* (= to weep). **tearful**, *adj.* *lacrimans, lacrimosus, fletibilis*. Adv. *flebiliter, multis cum lacrimis, magno (cum) fletu*. **tearless**, *adj.* *siccus* (e.g. eyes), *sine lacrimis*.

tear, *v. tr.* to — into pieces, (*dis*)*cinare, concinere* (very rare), *concerpere, discerpere, (di-)laniare, (dis)lacerare* (= to lacerate), *vellere, eruere* (e.g. *ortus*, = to — up by the roots), *convellere, distellere* (= to — in pieces), *distrahere, differre* (= to — in different directions), *diripere, eripere* (= to — away from, *aliquid alicui*; see *SEIZE*); to be torn by passion, etc., *differri, distrahi*, or by special verb (e.g. to be torn by anguish, *angui*; by apprehension, *soll(y)ctum esse*); = to — down, *rescindere*; to — open, *resignare* (= to — open a letter), *rescindere* (lit. and fig.), *diripere, dirumpere* (= to break in two, forcibly). **II.** *v. intr.* see *HURRY, RUSH*.

tease, *v. tr.* *aliquem fatigare* (= to plague), *vezare* (= to worry), *negotium alicui facessere, aliquem aliquid (e.g. rogando), obtundere*.

teasel, *n.* *dipsacus* (*dipacis*, Plin.).

teat, *n.* *mamma*.

technical, *adj.* a — term, *artis vocabulum, vocabulum apud artifices usitatum*; — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new — terms, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil praeter verborum novitatem interest*. **technicality**, *n.* use *adj.* **technology**, *n.* *ars officinarum*.

tedious, *adj.* *longus, longinquus* (of what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, taedium plenus* (= wearying), *lentus* (= slow; of a war, *lentum et diuturnum*); it would be —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne longus sim*. Adv. *molante, lente, cum taedio*. **tediousness**, *n.* of anything, *molestia quam* (or *taedium quod*) *aliquid alibi affert*.

teem, *v. intr.* *turgere* (= to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; *plenum esse aliquid rei* (e.g. *succi*, as a human body, Ter.), *distentum esse aliquid rei* (= 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 caus(a) abstinere*; see *ABSTAIN, ABSTINENCE*.

telegraph, *n.* as t. t. *telegraphum quod dicitur*.

telescope, *n.* * *telescopium*.

tall, *v. tr.* see under *TALK*.

temerity, *n.* *temeritas*.

temper, *v. tr.* *temperare* (lit. and fig.); to — with anything, *aliquid aliquid re miscere* (lit. and fig.); see *MIX*. **II.** *n.* *temperamentum* (= 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.* *temperamentum*; see *TEMPER, DISPOSITION*. **temperance**, *n.* *continentia* (= abstaining), *temperantia* (= being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido, libidines*, *moderatio, modestia, frugalitas* (= moderation), *abstinentia* (= abstinence from anything). **temperate**, *adj.* *temperans, temperatus, continens* (= moderate in the enjoyment of anything), *comb. moderatus* (as *temperans, temperatus moderatusque, continens* as *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, caeli*, etc.), *temperies* (e.g. of the atmosphere, *aeris*), or by *caelum* (e.g. *salubre, serenum*, or with noun, *caeli clementia*, etc.). **tempered**, *adj.* good —, *mitis*; ill —, *morosus*.

tempest, *n.* *tempestas* (= unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procella* (= hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storms in a State); a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *coortur*; a — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendet*, *alci* (lit. and fig.). **tempestuous**, *adj.* *procellosus* (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. *ventus*; then of man = passionate). Adv. *procellose* (lit.), *turbide, turbulente, violententer*. **tempestuousness**, *n.* *violentia* (e.g. *venti, maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *vehementia*.

templar, *n.* * (*eques*) *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, sacrum* (= shrine); in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands for his — (e.g. *Jupiter, Vestas*), *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*, Eccl.); — affairs, *res externae*; — things, treasures, fortune, *res familiaris, opes, -um, f.*; — welfare, *hufus 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, *aliquem* (*at*)*tentare, aliquid sententiam tentare* (= to sound anyone, what his opinion is), *soll(y)licitare aliquem* or *aliquid antimum* (= to try to persuade anyone to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio* or *pecunia*), *aliquid ad* or *in aliquid invitare, illicere, pellicere, allicere, vocare, adducere* or *inducere*. **temptation**, *n.* *tentatio* (= the act of trying anyone or a thing), *soll(y)licitatio* (= the act of tempting anyone to, etc.), *corruptelarium illecebrae* (= allurements wherewith to tempt anyone); to lead anyone into —, *aliquem in discrimen vocare* or *educere, aliquid soll(y)licitare, pellicere*. **tempter**, *n.* *tentator* (Hor., and Eccl. of the Devil).

ten, *adj.* *decem*; *deni, -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 aliquid rei* (lit. and fig., mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); see *FIX*. Adv. *tenaciter*. **tenaciousness**, *n.* *tenacitas*.

tenant, *f. n.* *conductor, incolae, n. ad* * *hab-*

tator (in gen.), *inquilinus* (of a house). **II.** v.tr. see **INHABIT**. **tenancy**, n. *aleis rei conducenulæ conditio*. **tenantry**, n. use pl. of **TENANT**, or *olientas*, -ium.

tend, v.tr. *curare, colere*.

tend, v.intr. 1, = to go, *tendere*; see **Go**; 2, = to relate, ad alqd pertinere, spectare, *tendere*. **tendency**, n. *inclinatio, proclivitas ad alqm, studium aleis 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, indulgent*. **tenderness**, n. 1, = softness, etc. *teneritas, mollitia (mollities)*; 2, = affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

tendon, n. *nervus* (Cels.).

tendril, n. *lavicula, caulis, pampinus*, m. and f. (of a vine), *viticula* (Plin.).

tenement, n. see **HOUSE**.

tenet, n. *præceptum, placitum, decretum*; the —, *disciplina, ratio* (Stoicorum, etc.).

tennis, n. *pila*. **tennis-court**, n. *locus quo pila luditur*.

tenour, n. *tenor* (= uninterrupted course, e.g. *vitiæ, consilatus*), *sententia* (= meaning), see **MEANING**.

tense, n. *tempus, -oris*, n. (Gram.).

tension, n. *intentio*.

tent, n. *tentorium, tabernaculum* (often = a hut), *contubernium*, general's —, *praetorium*; to pitch a —, *tabernaculum collocare, ponere, constituere*.

tentacle, n. *corniculum* (in gen., Plin.).

tentative, adj. and adv. *experientia, probatio, tentatio* (e.g. *tentatione usus*), or by verb *qui (quæ, quod) tentat*.

tenterhooks, n. to be on —, *ex(s)pectatione angî*.

tenuity, n. see **THINNESS**.

tenure, n. *possessio* or *possidere*.

tepid, adj. *tepidus, tepens*; to become —, *teperescere*; to be —, *teperre*, to make —, *teperificare*. Adv. *tepidè* (Plin.). **tepidness**, n. *tepor* (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings; Tac.)

term, n. *versatio*, n. *tergiversatio*.

term, I. n. 1, see **LIMIT, BOUNDARY**; 2, = limited time, *dies* (in gen., in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa, dies statuta* or *statuta* or *constituta* (or in masc.); a time named, fixed, e.g. to fix a —, *diem statuere* or *constituere* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), *diem dicere* (for settling a law dispute); 3, in Gram., see **EXPRESSION, WORD**; 4, the arts, see **TECHNICAL**; 5, see **CONDITION**; to be on good —s with anyone, *cum alqo familiariter vivere, alqo familiaritate etc.* **II.** v.tr. see **NAMK**. **terminal**, adj. *quod certis diebus fit*. **terminate**, I. v.tr. see **LIMIT, END**. **II.** v.intr. *finiri, terminari*; see **END**. **termination**, n. *confectio, finis, -is, exitus, -us*. **terminology**, n. *artis vocabula, -orum*; — of a sect, etc., *verba, -orum (sua or alqis propria)*.

termagant, n. *mulier jurgis addicta*.

terrace, n. *pulvinus* (= flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (= a place on the top of the house for basking in the sun), *ambulatio* (= a covered or open place for walking).

terrestrial, adj. *qui (quæ, quod) terram incolit, ad terram pertinens, terrestris, terrænus* (= of the earth, opp. to *coelestis*, 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, *atroctier, 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 (quæ, quod) ad agrum pertinet*.

terse, adj. e.g. style, by *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (e.g. *denso hic, ille copioso*, Quint.), *strictus* (Quint.), or by *paucis verbis* (uti, etc.). Adv. *presse, breviter, paucis verbis*. **terseness**, n. *brevitas*, or by *oratio pressa*, etc.

tertian, n. (*febris*) *tertiana*.

tesselated, adj. *tessellatus*.

test, I. n. see **TRIAL, EXAMINATION**. **II.** v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd* (also alqm), *periculum facere aleis rei* (also aleis), *explorare*; to be —ed, to stand the —, *usu or re probari*.

testaceous, adj. *testaceus* (Plin.).

testament, n. 1, *testamentum* (= will); see **WILL**; 2, the New —, *Testamentum Novum*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.). **testamentary**, adj. by *testamento institutus*, etc., *testamentarius* (in Cic. *lex test.* = a law about wills; in Plin. *adoptio test.*). **testator**, n. *testator* (Suet. and Jct.), or *is qui testamentum facit*. **testatrix**, n. *testatrix* (Jct.). **testify**, v.tr. *testari* (in gen.), *testificari, testimonio confirmare* (= to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse, testem esse* (= to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (= to affirm, or *testari* in this sense). **testimonial**, n. perhaps by *testimonium honorificum*; *litteræ commendatitiae*, = letters of recommendation; see **CERTIFICATE**. **testimony**, n. *testimonium*.

testy, adj. *morosus*; see **PEEVISH**.

tether, v.tr. and n. see **TIE**.

tetrameter, n. *tetrametrus* (very late).

tetrarch, n. *tetrarcha*, m. **tetrarchy**, n. *tetrarchia*.

text, n. 1, = the words of a writer; *verbag-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; præstat, it is better, quam*; or by the ablat., e.g. *virtus est præstantior quam aurum* or *præstantior auro*; if there is a number before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus, minus, minor, major* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex menses, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (= more —, etc.), *minus trecentis*

= less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, *major (minor) quam octo annos natus, major (minor) octo annos natus, major (minor) octo annis natu, 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. *praelium 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 alci agere*; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *alqd re*; *gratiam habere, persolvere, referre, reddere, tribuere, gratiam habere, gratum esse erga alqm, beneficium memoriam conservare, memori mente gratiam persolvere, gratâ memoriâ beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipsâ atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alci, also amplissimus et singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis*! I have to — you for it, *alci alqd debere* (something good), *alci alqd acceptum referre*; no, — you! *benigne (dicis)!* *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, *gratiarum 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 alci referre, reddere*, for, *pro alqd re*; — God! *est tibi gratia!* **thanksgiving**, *n. gratiarum actio* (in gen.), *supplicatio, supplicium* (= 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 mortui* (= 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. *offici 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 *verba sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also “to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe,” etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *finge*, 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 *pres. 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, ferunt, produnt, perhibent*), either by *accus.* and *inf.*, or the *nom.* and *indic.* (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur; dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebamini adfuisse; ad dubito*, in the sense “I doubt not,” we find in *Cic.* always *quid*. 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 accedit),” 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 *si*, if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; 3, when — stands for “inasmuch as, inasfar 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 munus misit qui dicerent*); but *ut is, etc.*, to express result; — not, after “to fear, to be afraid,” etc., *ne nm, 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 tecta*.

thaw, **I.** *v.tr.* (*dis*)*solvère, liquefacere*. **II.** *v.intr.* (*dis*)*solvi, liquefieri, liquefcere, et tabescere calore, glaciem tepesfactam molliri*. **III.** *n.* use verb.

the, *def. art.* not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see **THAT**); — more, etc., . . . more, etc, *quo . . . eo* or *hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora 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 suspiciat* (= — better a man is, with — more difficultly 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 die; — 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, scaena*. **theatrical**, *adj.* *scenicus, theatralis* (= belonging to the theatre; very late = also low, vulgar), (e.g. *dress, habitus, venustas*, in this sense), also by the *genit. histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. **Adv.** *more histrionum*.

theft, *n.* *furtum*. **thief**, *n. fur*. **thieve**, *v.intr.* see **STEAL**. **thievish**, *adj.* *furax*. **Adv.** *furaciter*.

their, *poss. pron.* *suus* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *sud caus(s)a, eorum caus(s)a, propter eos* (see before). **theirs**, *poss. pron.* *suus* or *illorum*.

them, *pers. pron.* *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *eis*, etc. **themselves**, see **SELF**.

theme, *n.* = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus* (= question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (= material, contents, e.g. *epistulae*).

then, *adv.* *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; — that is at that time, after something foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore*.

thence, *adv.* *illino (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 θεοκρατία*.

theogony, *n.* *deorum generatio*.

theology, *n.* *theologia* (Eccl.), or *rerum divinarum scientia*. **theologian**, *n.* *theologus* or *lit(terarum) sanctarum studiosus*. **theo-**

logical, *adj.* *theologicus*, or by the *genit. lit(terarum) sanctarum*.

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, -us*; to combine —, *doctrinam ad usum adungere*.

theoretical, *adj.* *quod in cognitione versatur, in spectatione 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, *alqd ratione cognitum habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri*. **Adv.** *ratione, ex artis praeceptis*. **theorist**, *n.* *qui artem ratione cognitam habet*.

theosophy, *n.* * *theosophia* (as t.t.). **theosophist**, *n.* * *theosophus*.

therapeutics, *n.* *ars medendi, medicina*.

there, *adv.* = in that place, *ibi; illic, ist-hic*; to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where, *ibi ubi, illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habet, accipit, vides* (e.g. *librum*); = thither, *illic*; see **THITHER**. **thereabouts**, *adv.* *prope* (= near), *ferme, fere* (= nearly). **thereafter, thereupon**, *adv.* (*exinde* (*exin*), *deinde* (*dein*), *statim* (= immediately); see **AFTERWARDS, THEN**.

therefore, *adv.* *igitur, itaque, ergo* (*igitur* never at the beginning), *ideo, eo, ideoque, 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.* *ii* or *eae, illi* or *illae, ipsi* or *ipsae*; 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*), *opimus* (= who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (= well-fed, opp. *gracilis* and (of animals) *strigosus*), *corpore amplo* (= of large-sized body), *turgens, turgidus* (= swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (= dense, opp. *rarus*, = single, scarce, solitary), *spissus* (= impenetrable, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (= crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (= curdled, of milk, also of air); when we express the measure of anything, — is either rendered by *crassus* with accus., or by *crassitudine* with the *genit.* of the measure (e.g. *quat(tuor) pedes crassus, quat(tuor) 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, † spissare*. **II.** *v.intr.* *densari, spissari, concrefcere* (= become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.). **thicket**, *n.* *dumetum, fruticetum, or locus sentibus obsitus*. **thickness**, *n.* *crassitudo, spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obesitas* (= fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum, crebritas, frequentia*. **thick-set**, *adj.* see **THICK, STOUT**.

thief, *n.* see **THEFT**.

thigh, *n.* *femur*.

thimble, *n.* *digiti munimentum*.

thin, **I.** *adj.* *tenuis* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (= fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *gracilis, exilis, macer* (= meagre, opp. *obesus*), *strigosus* (= lean, of animals), *rarus* (= not close together, e.g. hair.

opp. *densus*), *angustus* (= narrow), *liquidus* (of anything liquid), *dilutus* (= diluted, e.g. wine, colour). **II.** v.tr. *attenuare*; of trees, *colligare* (of clearing the ground of trees, post-Aug. of a single tree); *interlicare* (Plin.). Adv. *tenuiter*, *gracilliter*, *rare*. **thinness**, *n tenuitas, exilis, gracilitas* (= slenderness), *raritas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness).

thine, pron. *tuus*.

thing, n. 1. = event, *res, negotium*; — s, *res, 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, *nugae, ineptiae*); a tiresome —, *lentum* (= slow), *noletum negotium*; above all — s, *ante omnia, imprimis* (in *primis*), *praecipue*, 2. = any substance, *res, supellex* (= household furniture), *vasa, -orum* (= vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcinae* (= effects which we carry with us when travelling); = clothes, *vestis, vestitus, -is*.

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, *alqd cogitare, alqd cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *alqd cogitatione et mente complecti, alqd mente concipere, alqd cogitatione* or (*de*) *pingere* (= to picture anything in one's mind); — about, *de alqa re cogitare*; 3. = to suppose, *opinari, putare, arbitrarī, censere, credere*; 4. see **PURPOSE**; 5. = to judge, *iudicare, sentire* (= to have a certain opinion), comb. *sentire et iudicare, statuere* (= to fix). **thinker**, n. = a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator, homo acutus ad excoctandum*. **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 alqis rei* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), *† sensus, -ūs, mens, animus* (= mind), *notio* (= notion), *opinio* (= opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (= conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (= view, plan), *conjectura* (= conjecture), *dictum* (= — as expressed); — s, *cogitata mentis*, or by circumloc. *quae mente concipimus, quae animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus*, or often simply by the neut. pl. of the pron. or adj. (e.g. *ista tua*); to be in deep —, *in cogitatione deflexum esse*. **thoughtful**, adj. *in cogitatione deflexus* (= lost in thought), *sapienter, prudens* (= wise). Adv. *sapienter, prudenter*. **thoughtfulness**, n. see **THOUGHT**. **thoughtless**, adj. *sociors* (= who does not think), *stupidus* (= slow from stupidity), *inconsultus, negligens, indiligens* (= neglectful), *imprudens* (= without foresight), *temerarius* (= rash). Adv. *inconsulto* (or *inconsulto*), *negligenter, indiligenter, imprudenter, temere*. **thoughtlessness**, n. *cordia* (= slowness to think), *stupiditas* (= stupidity, habitual), *neglegentia, indiligentia*; see **CARELESSNESS**.

third, adj. see **THREE**.

thirst, I. n. *sitis* (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. *sistire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig. to — after, *sistire alqd*. **thirsty**, adj. *sitiens* (lit. and fig.); after, *alqis rei*. Adv. *sitienter* (fig.).

thirteen, adj. *tredecim*, more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni deni* or *deni terni*; — times, *tredecim*. **thirteenth**, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*. **thirty**, adj. *triginta*; — each, *trigenti, -ae, -a*; — times, *tricies*, *trigies* (n.). **thirtieth**, adj. *trigesimus* (*tric.*), *triges.*

this, dem. pron. *hic, haec, hoc* (or *qui, quae, quod* at the beginning of a new sentence. —

refers to persons or things, in “and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —,” etc.; the conjs. are left out when we use *qui*); — one, *hicce, haecce, hocce*; — ... that, *alter ... alter* (of two); this ... that? *uter ... uter* (of two), *hic ... ille* or *iste*; on — side, *cis, citra*; what is on — side, *citerior*.

thistle, n. *carduus*.

thither, adv. *eo, in eum locum, ad id loci, huc* (= hither), *illuc, illo, isthuc, isto*; hither and —, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

thong, n. *lorum*; see **STRAP**.

thorax, n. *thorax* (Plin.); see **CHEST**.

thorn, n. *spīna* (= — of plants, also — bush), *sentis, -is, m. and f., vepres, -is, m.* (= — bush); — bushes, *sentietum* (ante class.), and in the pl. in this sense, *vepres, sentes* (= hedge of —), *dumetum, dum* (= a place full of brambles, a thicket). **thorny**, adj. *spinosis* (lit., fig. = of perplexed meaning), *† sentus* (= rough with thorns), *laboriosus, arduus, aerumnosus* (fig.); — pathis, etc., of the Stoics, *dumeta Stoeorum* (Cic.).

thorough, adj. see **COMPLETE**. Adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino, plane, funditus*; see **COMPLETELY**. **thoroughbred**, adj. *generosus*.

thoroughfare, n. by *transitus, -ūs, transvectio* (= a passing through), *iter (pervium), 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 passuum*); but *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *mil(l)ia, -ium*; several —s, the pl. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals (e.g. 2,000, *duo or duia mil(l)ia*; 10,000, *decem or dena mil(l)ia*), the noun in the genit. (e.g. 30,000 armed men, *trecenta mil(l)ia armatorum*), except when we say 8,300, and so on (e.g. *habuit triu mil(l)ia trecentos milites*); = innumerable, *nulle* (= 1,000) or *secenti* (secc. = 600; both = immense); a — times, *mil(l)iesim.*

thousandth, adj. *mil(l)iesimus*.

thralldom, n. see **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE**, **SERVITUDE**.

thrash, v.tr. to — corn, *e spicis grana exculere* or *exterere, frumentum delerere* (Cic.), *mussem perticis flagellare, spicas beculis exculere* (with long sticks); = beat; see **BEAT**. **thrashing**, n. *tribura*. **thrashing-floor**, n. *area*, or more explicitly, *area in qua frumenta deleruntur*. **thrashing-machine**, n. *tribulum*.

thread, I. n. 1. lit. *filum, linea, linum, liciu*, + *subtle*, *stamen*; 2. fig. of a narrative. *filum* (= quality, kind), better use *narratio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a needle, *filum per acumen conjiungere* to — one's way; see **GO**. **threadbare**, adj. *obsoletus* (of clothes), *tritus* (of topics, etc.).

threat, v.(com)minatio, *denuntiatio*. **threaten**, v.tr. *minus facere*; to — anyone with, *alci alqd minitari, (com)minari, denuntiare alci alqd* (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. *qda in novis pugnas eruptura sunt*); to — = to be near at hand (of war, etc.), (*im*) *minare, impendere, instare, ingruere* (poet., and in Tac.). **threatening**, adj. *minax, minabundus* (lit. of persons), *instans, imminens* (= near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *praesens* (in near, e.g. persecution, danger). Adv. *minaciter*.

three, adj. *t.es, 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* (pert.) *in tres partes divisus*. **thrice**, adj. *ter*; twice or —, *bis terque, iterum ac tertium*; — more, *triplo plus*. **third**, I. adj. *tertius*; a — time, *tertium, tertio*; in the — place, *tertio*; there is no — course, *nihil tertium est, nihil habet tertia res medium*. Adv. *tertio*. II. n. *tertia pars*; heir to a —, *heres ex triente*, two —s, *e tribus duae partes*, *bes, bessus* (= two —s of a whole (e.g. the as) consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8-12ths or 2-3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besse*).

threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.).

thrifty, n. *frugalitas, parsimonia*. **thrifty**, adj. *frugi, parcus*. Adv. *frugaliter, parce*.

thrill, I. v.tr. *commovère*. II. v.intr. 1, of notes, *resonare*; see **RESOND**; 2, — with joy, etc., *exsultare, (laetitia) gestare, efferri, commoveri*. **thrilling**, adj. 1, see **SHRILL**; 2, = exciting, *mirificus, mirus, horrendus*; see **WONDERFUL**.

thrive, v.intr. by *crecere*; see **PROSPER**.

throat, n. *jugulum, guttur*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*.

throb, I. v.intr. by *salire, palpitare*; see **BEAT**. II. n. *cordis palpitatio* (Plin.).

throe, n. *dolor*.

throne, n. *solum* (lit. = an elevated seat, — in gen., in particular = the royal —), *suggestus, -us* (= elevated seat, elevation in gen.), *sedes, -is, f.*, or *sella regia* (lit. = the king's —), *regnum* (fig. = royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig. = the highest power), to sit on the —, *sedere in solio* or *in sede 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.t. *jacere, iaculare* (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.), *iacta alea esto*; to — about, *jaculare* (e.g. *temperate jactari 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, *Armen ponte jungere*; to — away, *ab(j)icere*; to — oneself into, *se alci rei dedere, alci rei studere*; to — open, *patefacere*; 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. f. *conjectio*; see **TROW**, **II**.

thrust, I. v.tr. see **PUSH**, **DRIVE**, **PIERCE**; to — oneself; see **INTRUDE**. II. n. *actus, -us, plaga* (= blow), *petitio* (= attack).

thumb, I. n. (*digitus*) *pollex*. II. v.tr. *pollice terere*. **thumbscrew**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. to apply the —, *pollicem (paullatim) contundere*).

thump, I. n. see **BLOW**. II. v.tr. see **BEAT**.

thunder, I. n. *tonitrus, -us, tonitruum, -i, fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fragor caeli* or *caelestis*); fig. = noise, clamor, *sonitus, -us*. II. v.intr. (*in*) *tonare* (impers., *trans.*, and intr.) also fig. of a strong voice). **thunder-bolt**, n. *fulmen*; struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*. **thunder-storm**, n. *tonitrua et fulmina, tempestas cum tonitribus*. **thunder-struck**, adj. *obstupefactus*.

Thursday, n. * *dies Jovis*.

thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see **SO**.

thwart, I. v.tr. see **HINDER**. II. n. *transstrum*.

thy, pron. *tuus*; see **YOUR**.

thyme, n. *thymum*.

tick, **tickling**, I. n. of a clock, *sonus* or *sonitus, -us* (*aequalibus intervallis factus*). II. v.intr. perhaps *tempus sonitu indicare, sonare*.

ticket, n. *tessera* (Suet.), probably the best word for a ticket for theatre, etc. (Admission to Roman theatres was free).

tickle, v.tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig. e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi titillare*); *quasi titillationem adhibere alci rei* (e.g. *sensibus*); to — the palate, *palatum tergere* (Hor., of anything we eat). **tickling**, n. *titillatio*. **ticklish**, adj. 1, lit. *titillationis minime patiens*; 2, fig. of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hac re facile offenditur*; of things, *lubricus et anceps*.

tide, n. 1, *aestus, -us* (*maritimus*), or in pl., *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -us), *aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *bis affluunt bisque remeant aestus maris vicinis quaternisque semper horis* (Plin.); 2, fig. *mutatio* (= change), or by *crecere* ac *decrecere*. **tidal**, adj. *quod ad aestum pertinet*; — wave, *unda* (*aestu facta*).

tidings, n. *nuntius alqs 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(d)strictus* (= fitting —), *angustus, artus* (= narrow); a — shoe, *calceus urens* (when it hurts), — rope, *funis contentus*. **tighten**, v.tr. *stringere, a(d)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, *cutelem 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), *tenuis* 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 Anem* (= — 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), *colère* (= cultivate); see CULTIVATE. **tillage**, n. *aratio, cultus, -us, cultura*. **tiller**, n. *arator* (= ploughman), *agricola, (agri)cultor*.

till, n. = money —, *arca*. **tiller**, n. *clavus*.

tilt, n. see COVER.

tilt, I. v.tr. *invertère*. **II.** v.intr. = fight, *by hastis ex equis pugnare*; see TOURNAMENT.

timber, n. *materia* or *materias*; to fell —, *materiam cedere, 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), *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suae aetatis*; in our —, *nostrā quēmorā*; at the right —, *tempore (tempori, tempori) 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 —, *numerosae*. **II.** v.tr. *tempus observare finem certo tempore alci rei imponere*. **timely**, I. adj. *maturus* (of fruits, etc., fig. *aevi maturus*, Verg.), *tempestivus, opportunus*. **II.** adv. *mature, tempestive, opportune*. **timepiece**, n. see CLOCK. **time-server**, n. *adulator, assentator* (= flatterer).

timid, adj. *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verrucundus* (= bashful), *formidinus plenus* (= full of fear), *ignavus* (= cowardly); to be —, *timidum, etc., esse, mediūre, timere*; don't be —, *omitte timorem*. Adv. *timide, pavidē, trepidē, verecundē, ignavē*. **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. fig.).

tinge, v.tr. *imbuire, colorare, infloere, tingere* alqd alqd re, alqd alci rei inducere.

tinder, n. *fomes, -itis, 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 intextus*; 2, fig. *fucus, species*.

tip, I. n. *cacumen, summa, ultima pars*; see POINT. **II.** v.tr. (*prae)acutere* (= sharpen), alqd alci rei praefigere; — over, *invertere*; see OVERTURN. **tip toe**, n. 1, lit. *in digitos erecti* (from Quint.); 2, fig. (*ed(s)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. *decumas imponere*.

title, n. *titulus* (in gen.), *inscriptio, index* (= — of a book), *nomen* (= name), hence comb. *titulus nomenque* (Ov.), *praescriptio* (= introduction to a senatorial decree, etc.); to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; a — (as an honour), *nomen, appellatio* (in addressing anyone); to give anyone a —, *alqm appellare* with accus. of the title (e.g. *regem*); = right, *vindictas*; see RIGHT. **titled**, adj. by birth, etc., *nobilis*. **titular**, adj. by nomine, 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 teligisti*), *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 *usque* (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 (*Aquintania a Garumna ad Pyraeneos 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 auxilio*, = he came — my aid); sometimes the force of — is given by the genit. (*desiderium edendi*, = desire to eat), also by an infin. (*me jussit ire*, = he commanded me — go), by the supine (*spectatum iri*, = he came — behold), or by the gerundive with *ad* (*profectus est ad ludos spectandos*, = he has gone — see the games); after *dignus*, worthy, use *qui* and the subj. (*dignus est qui laudetur*, = he is worthy — be praised); = in order to, *ut* or *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 or erga patrem, severus in filium*, = indulgent — [or towards] his father, severe — his son). Special phrases — my, thy house, *ad me, ad te*, — this or that place, *huc or illuc*; — the temple of Vestae, Jupiter, *ad Vestae, Jovis*; — the country, — home, *rus, domum*; to look — the west, *in occidentem spectare*; — a man, *ad unum*; to compare anyone — anyone, *alqm cum alqd comparare*. **to-day**, I. n. *hodiernus dies*. **II.** adv. *hodie*. **to-morrow**, I. n. *crastinus dies*. **II.** adv. *cras*.

toad, n. *būfo*; — stool, *fungus*. **toady**, n. and v.tr. see FLATTER.

toast, I. v.tr. 1, = scorch bread, *torrere*; 2, = drink health, *salutem alci propinare*. **II.** n. 1, *panis tostus*; 2, use verb, see above I. 2.

tobacco, n. * *herba nicotiana*, = the plant, * *tabacum* (as smoked)

toe, n. (*pedis*) *digitus*

together, adv. *unā (cum)*, *simul*, comb. *und simul*, *eodem tempore simul*, *conjunctum*; **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**. **tolisome**, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*; see **LABORIOUS**, **DIFFICULT**. Adv. *laboriose*, *operose*.

toilet, n. *cultus*, -*ūs*, *ornatus*, -*ūs*; to make one's —, *se vestire*.

token, n. *signum*, see **SIgn**.

tolerable, adj. **1**, = what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus*, *patibilis*; **2**, = middling, *tolerabilis*, *mediocris*, *modicus*. Adv. *tolerabiliter*, *mediocriter*, *modice*, *satis* (= sufficiently). **tolerate**, v. tr. *tolerare*, *ferre*, with sense of acquiescence, *aequo animo ferre*, in religious matters, *aliena sacra alci permittere*; see **BEAR**; = to allow anything being done, *pati alqd fieri*, *sistere*, *permittere*. **tolerance**, n. *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *tolerantia*, *toleratio* (= bearing of anything); in matters of religion, *indulgentia erga sacra aliena*.

toll, n. *vectigal* (in gen.), *portorium* (as excise duty, transit, at a —bar); — keeper, *exactor portorii*, *portitor*.

toll, v. intr and tr by *sonare*.

tomb, n. *sepulchrum*, *tumulus* (lit. = mound). **tomb-stone**, n. *lapis*, -*idīs*, m, *cippus*, *monumentum*.

tome, n. *liber*, see **Book**.

ton, **tun**, n. as a vessel, *sera* (oval), *dolium* (round); as a measure, of liquids, *centum urnae* (liquid measure), perhaps *maximum pondus*, -*ēris*, n. (in avoirdupois weight) **tonnage**, n. calculated by the number of amphorae (i. e. Roman cubic feet), e. g. *navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum est*.

tone, n. **1**, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -*ūs*, *vox* (from the mouth or a musical instrument), **2**, fig. see **CHARACTER**.

tongs, n, *file* —, *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, *nimum*, *nimio*, — great, *nimis magnus*, by comparative, he is — learned to have said that, *doctior est quam qui hoc dixerit*, to act — hastily, *festinantiis agere*, *per imprudentiam facere alqd*.

tool, n. in sing. use special word (e. g. *rastrum*, = rake, gardener's —); pl. as collective, *instrumentum* (e. g. *rasticum*).

tooth, n. *dens*, -*ntis*, m. (in the mouth, also of an anchor); a hollow —, *dens cavus* or *cuiatus* (Plin.); false —, *dentes empti* (Mart.). — ache, *dolor dentium*; to have —, *laborare ex dentibus*; —pick, *dentiscalpium* (Mart.); — powder, *dentifricium* (Plin.); —some, *dulcis*.

top, **I**, n. **1**, *summus* with noun (e. g. *summus mons*); from — to toe, *totus*, or by adv. *penitus*, *omnino*, *prorsus* (= altogether); see **SUMMIT**; **2**, a child's —, *turbo*. **II**, adj. *summus* (= highest); — heavy, *gravior* (= heavier than is right).

topaz, n. *topasius* 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. *lux*, *taeda* (= a piece of wood), *funale* (= wax candle).

torment, **I**, v. tr. (*excruciare* (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), *vezare* (= to let anyone have no rest and peace), to — anyone with questions, *alqm rogando obtundere*. **II**, n. *cruciatu*, -*ūs* (lit. and fig.), *tormentum* (lit. = torture, then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind), comb. *cruciatu* et *tormentum*, *doloris stimuli* (= excruciating pain) **tormentor**, n. *vezator* (fig.).

tornado, n. *turbo*

torpedo, n. *torpēdo* (= the fish, and perhaps as t t for the explosive)

torpid, adj. *torpens* (lit. and fig.).

torpor, n. *torpor*.

torrent, n. *torrens*; — of rain, *imber torrentis modo effusus*, — of words, *flumen verborum*.

torrid, adj. *torridus*.

tortoise, n. *testudo*; — shell, *testudinis putamen* (Plin.), *testudinis testa* (Var.).

torture, **I**, n. *tormenta*, -*orum*, n. (lit. and fig., as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as *equuleus* (= rack), *cruciatu*, -*ūs* (of the pain suffered, also fig., e. g. of the conscience), *quaestio* (of slaves), *verbera*, -*um* (= lashes). **II**, v. tr. **1**, lit. (*excrucicare*, *excrucificare* (rare), *in equuleum imponere*, (*excrucicare*); to — any one at a trial, (*tormentis*) *quaerere de alqo*, also *de alqo re*. **2**, fig. (*excrucicare*; see **TORMENT**) **torturer**, n. *tortor*, *carfax* (= executioner)

toss, **I**, v. tr. *millere*, *jaculari*, *jaculare*; see **THROW**, **HURL**. **II**, n. *jactus*, -*ūs*, *jactatio*.

total, **I**, adj. *totus*, *cunctus*, *universus*, *omnis*. Adv. *omnino*, *plane*, *prorsus*, *funditus* (with verbs of destroying, etc.), *penitus* or by *totus* (e. g. *totus ex fraude factus*). **II**, n. *summa* (of a debt, also in *summa exercitus tuendi*, 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. **1**, 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*, *appelli ad* or *in*; to — upon, *leviter tangere*, *breviter* or *strictim attingere*, *breviter perstringere*. **II**, n. *tactio*, *tactus*, -*ūs* (= the act or sense); fig. a — of art, etc., perhaps *aliquid*, with gen. of noun. **touching**, **I**, adj. *animum (com)movens*, *miserationem* or *miseracordiam movens*. **II**, prep. *de*; see **CONCERNING**. **touchstone**, n. *cōticula*, *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*, *itinēris*, n.; to make —, etc., *iter facere*. **tourist**, n. see **TRAVELER**.

tournament, n. *by certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*.

tow, n. *stuppā*.

tow, v. tr. *trahere*; to — line, *funtis*, -is.

toward, I. prep. *ad, in, versus* (always after its noun) with accus. (e.g. *ad orientem*, — the east, *Brundisium versus*); also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, = [motion] — the mountain); to go — anyone, *obviā 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 iustitia 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**, **OBEIENT**.

towel, n. *mantile* (mantle).

tower, I. n. *turris*; a — of strength, *fig., ars* or *praesidium*. II. v. intr. *ex alio loco eminere, exsurgere*; to — over, *alio loco imminere*; to be in a —ing rage, *iracundā 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 alicui rei* (= indication, e.g. *timoris*). II. v. tr. 1, = to draw, mark out, *delineare, designare* (with the pencil; *des.* also *fig. verbis*), *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *adumbrare* (= to shadow out); 2, = to follow by footsteps, (*odore*) *persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.; then of men), *odorari* (lit. and *fig.*), *indagare* or *investigare alqd* (lit. and *fig.*). **tracer**, n. *investigator* (fein. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. **tracking**, n. *investigatio, indagatio*. **track**, I. n. 1, see **PATH**; 2, see **TRACE**. II. v. tr. *alqs* or *alqs 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 facilis* (= willing). Adv. *obsequenter, obediēter*. **tractableness**, n. *obsequium, obediētia, docilitas, facilitas, obsequium*.

trade, I. n. 1, see **COMMERCE**; 2, = the business anyone has learnt, *ars* (= art, also any mechanical skill, as in Liv. of the — of a butcher), *artificium*; *ars operosa* (= an art which produces something), *negotium servile* (of the lower —s, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves), *ars sordida, quæstus*, -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.*), *mercaturum* (or of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotiarī* (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.), *litterarum* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral). **traditional**, adj. *posterior traditus* or *traditus* (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, (*educere, 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, *iuris 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 —, *praeclarum* (e.g. *praecl. hoc quoque Thrasybuli*), or by *proprius*, 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* (= footpad).

trample, v. tr. and intr. (*pedibus*) (*con*)*culecare alqd*; *fig.* to — under foot, *deridere* (= to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *opprimere*; see **TREAD**, **DESPISE**, **OPPRESS**.

trance, n. *secessus*, -us *mentis et animi a corpore, animus a corpore abstractus*.

tranquil, adj. *tranquillus*. **tranquillity**, n. *tranquillitas* (lit. and *fig.*); see **QUIET**, **CALM**. **tranquillize**, v. tr. *tranquillare*.

transact, v. tr. business, *rem gerere, agere, transigere*; see **DO**. **transaction**, n. *res, negotium*; see **BUSINESS**.

transcend, v. tr. *praestare alicui alqd re*, (*ex*) *superare alqm*, *excellere alicui* (in *alqd re*) or *inter alqos*, see **EXCEL**, **SURPASS**. **transcendent**, adj. *praestans, singularis, eximius*; see **EXCEL**. **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(f)icere*, (lit. *egiones in Siciliam*), *tra(n)s)ducere* (lit.), *transportare* (lit.), *transferre in* with accus. (lit. *bellum in Italiam*); then = to translate 'into another tongue, e.g. *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*, *transmittere in* with accus. (= to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war 'into Italy), *transfunderē 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 alqd alicui*, *transmittere alqd*, to anyone, *alicui* (in writing, *Jct.*); to — a part of, *cedere alicui alqd de alqd re*. II. n. *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).

transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.
transference, n. *tra(n)slatio*.

transfiguration, n. *transfiguratio* (Eccl.).
transfigure, v.tr. (com)mūtare; his countenances was —d at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*, *transfigurare* (Eccl.).

transfix, v.tr. 1, *transfigere*, (con)sodere; 2, fig. *defigere* (alqm gladio).

transform, v.tr. *totum denovo fingere* (lit. = to form anew); to — into *transformare in alqm* or *in aliud*, (con)vertēre in alqm or alqd (e.g. in canem), (com)mūtare; 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. *ad officio discedere*, *alqd contra leges facere*. **transgression**, n. *violatio* with gen. (= the act of —, e.g. *jus gentium*, *foederis*), *peccatum*, *delictum* (= fault, etc.); see CRIME, FAULT.
transgressor, n. *violator* alqjs rei, or by verb; see also CRIMINAL.

transient, adj. *brevis*, *fugax*, *caducus*, *instabilis*, *mutabilis*, *fluxus*, *incertus*. **transit**, n. *transitus*, -ūs (in gen. = the best word for — of a planet); goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transeuntes*, — duty, *portorium*, — in a general sense, see PASSAGE. **transition**, n. *transitio* (from one party to another, etc.), *transitus*, -ūs (lit. and in Quint. fig. of words, etc.), *transgressio* (lit. rare), *trajectio*, *tra(n)sjectus*, -ūs (lit.). **transitive**, adj. in gram., a — verb, *verbum transitivum*. **transitory**, adj. see TRANSIENT.

translate, v.tr. into another language, (con)vertēre (in gen.), *transferre* (word for word, Quint.), *reddere* (= to render accurately), *interpretari* (= to interpret); to — into Latin, in Latinum (con)vertēre, Latine reddere, lit. faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*. **translation**, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* or *tra(n)s(lat)us*; — of a speech, *oratio conversa*. **translator**, n. *interpres*, -ētis, m. and f.

translucent, adj. *pellucidus*. see TRANSPARENT.

transmarine, adj. *transmarinus*.

transmigration, n. by circumloc. (e.g. — of souls, *animarum in nova corpora* (quasi) *migratio*).

transmit, v.tr. *mittere* alqd or ad alqm.

transmission, n. *missio*, or by verb.

transmute, v.tr. see CHANGE.

transom, n. *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transtrum*.

transparent, adj. 1, *pellucidus*, *tra(n)s(lu)cidus*, *perspicuus*; to be —, *pellucere*, *lucem transmittere*; 2, fig. *evidens*, *manifestus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *evidenter*, *sine dubio*, *manifeste*. **transparency**, n. *vitri* *pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perspicuitas*.

transpire, v.intr. 1, *exhalare*, *emanare*; 2, = to escape from secrecy, (di)vulgari, *pervulgari*, *effert* (foras or in vulgus), *percrebrare*.

transplant, v.tr. *transferre* (= to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*), *tra(n)sducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam*, *gentem in Galliam*). **transplantation**, n. *tra(n)s(lat)io*.

transport, I. v.tr. 1, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (= to bring across, things), *transmittere*, *tra(n)s(jic)ere* (= to send across the water, persons and things);

= to send to penal settlement, *relegare*; see BANISH; 2, fig. to be —ed (with delight, etc.), *effert*, *exultare*, or by special verb (e.g. *gaudere*).

II. n. 1, *navigium vectorium*, *navicula vectoria* (= a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (= ship of burden); 2, *animus 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. *tra(n)s(jec)to* (of words), *transmutatio* (Quint.).

transubstantiation, n. by *transubstantiatio* (Eccl.).

transverse, adj. *transversus*, *transversarius* (lying across). Adv. *transverse*, e *transverse*.

trap, I. n. *muscipulum* or *muscipula* (Phaed., mouse —), *laqueus* (= noose, —, lit. and fig.); see SNARE. II. v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig.); see ENSNARE. **trap-door**, n. (*parva*) *fanua*. **trappings**, n. *ornamentum*, *ornatus*, -ūs, *equorum* (in gen.), *phalerae* (= horses' head and neck ornaments).

trash, n. 1, *quisquiliae* (= sweepings), *viles* or *vilissimae res*; see WASTE; 2, = nonsense, *gerae*, *nugae*. **trashy**, adj. see WORTHLESS.

travail, I. v.tr. *parturire*. II. n. *dolor quem in puerperio alqs perpetuit*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); in —, by *parturire*.

travel, I. v.tr. *iter facere* (in gen.), *peregrinari* (abroad), *proficisci* 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), *peragrarē*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*.

travesty, n. see PARODY.

tray, n. *ferculum*.

treacherous, adj. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidus*, *infidus*, *fallax*, *dolosus* (= cunning), *subdolos* (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, *alrjs vestigis ingredi*; see WALK. II. v.tr. to — upon, *calcare*; to — under foot, fig. *obiterē* (et *calcare*) (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare*, *proculcare* (lit. = to trample down; then fig., e.g. *senatum*, Italiam). III. n. (*ingressus*, -ūs, *vestigium*, *pēs*, *pēdis*, m.; trodden path, *via trita*).

treason, n. *majestas*, *majestatis* (*laesae* or *minutiae*) *crimen*; to commit —, *majestatem minuire* or *laedere*. **treasonable**, adj., adv. by circumloc. with *majestas* (e.g. accused of treason, *laesae majestatis accusatus*).

treasure, I. n. *thesaurus*, *gaza* (lit. = treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince), *opes*, -um, *divitiae* (= riches), *copa* (= quantity, store). II. v.tr. *accumulare*, *coacervare* (= to heap up money. —s), *condere*, *reponere* (= to store). **treasure-house**, n. *thesaurus*. **treasurer**, n. *praeфекtus aerarum* (Plin.). **treasury**, n. *aerarium*.

treat, I. v.tr. = to be engaged in anything, *tractare alqm* or *alqd*, *curare alqm* or *alqd* (= to attend to), *disputare*, *disserere* de alqd re, *prosequi alqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of

illness), *curare morbum*; to — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards anyone, *alqm habere, alqd re afficere, alqo uti*; to — well, ill, etc., bene, male, etc.; to — as an enemy, (*in*) *hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere or ducere 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 causâ) invitare*, see ENTERTAINMENT. **treatise**, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (on a learned topic; class. only of oral discussion), *liber, libellus* (= the book in which a subject is treated) **treatment**, n. *tractatio, curatio* (= attending to), kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *sævitia*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*. **treaty**, n. *pactio, pactum* (= a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* = what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus, -ûs* (= agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (= a — of peace or alliance concluded between the generals of two belligerent States, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *foedus, -eris, n.* (= alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu*, comb. *ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *facere or invire, vère, ferrè or pangère*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpère*.

treble, **I.** adj. 1, see THREE, TRIPLE; 2, — voice, *vox † summa or acuta*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd triplex facere*.

tree, n. *arbor, f.*; apple —, pear —, etc., *malus, f., prunus, f., etc.*; see under name of special fruit; 2, see PEDIGREE.

trefoil, n. *trifolium* (Plin.).

trellis, n. see LATTICE.

tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (*in* gen.), *contremescere, 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), *horrire* (= to shudder with cold, fear, or persons); to — for fear of anything, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac securas dictatoris*), *contremescere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *extremescere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to cause to —, *alqd tremefacere*. **trembling**, **I.** adj. *tremens, tremehundus* (*in* a single case), *tremulus* (= constantly). **II.** n. *tremor*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *intrepide*.

tremendous, adj. **I.** *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 modiole perforare*.

trespass, **I.** v.intr., lit. *in alienum fundum ingredi* (Jct.); fig., see TRANSGRESS. **II.** n. **1.** lit. use verb; 2, fig. *alejs rei violatio* (the act), *injuria alci rei illata* (as a fact); see TRANSGRESS. **trespasser**, n. lit. *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*; fig. *alejs rei violator*.

tress, n. *comae* (= hair).

trial, n. *tentatio (tempt-), experimentum, experientia* (= the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk), *periculum* (= experience gained with respect to anything, even with attending danger), *conatus, -ûs* (= attempt); to make a —, *periculum facere alejs rei*; — in law, *judicium, interrogatio* (= examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole); put on his —, *alqm postulare or accusare alejs 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 alejs or alejs rei*, *explorare* (= to examine, to explore), *gustus explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.); = to attempt, *tentare (tempt-), conari* (generally with infin.; with respect to the beginning of an undertaking), (*emili ut or ne*; in law, to — a case, *judicare, cognoscere or quaerere de alqd re*. **tried**, adj. *spectatus, cognitus, probatus, comb. spectatus et probatus*. **trying**, adj. *gravis, molestus*; see TROUBLESOME.

triangle, n. *triangulum, triangulum*. **triangular**, adj. *triangulus, triquestris* (= three-sided).

tribe, n. **1.** *tribus, -ûs, f.* (= a division of the people among the Romans); by tribes, *tributum*; fellow —smen, *tribulis*; 2, in wider sense, *gens, populus*; see NATION. **tribal**, adj. by genit. of *tribus, -ûs*, or *gens*.

tribulation, n. *miseria, res miserae or afflictæ*; 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 judicium vocare*.

tribune, n. *tribunus militum or militaris* (= military —), *tribunus plebis* (of the people). **tribuneship**, n. *tribunatus, -ûs, tribunicia potestas*.

tribute, n. *tributum, vectigal* (often in kind), *stipendium* (in money). **tributary**, **I.** adj. *vectigalis* (= paying taxes), *tributarius* (= paying poll and land tax), *stipendiarius* (= paying a certain sum annually, of persons, more particularly of States that pay —). **II.** n. — of a river, by circumloc. (e.g. a — of the Rhone, *flumen quod in Rhodanum infuit*).

trick, **I.** n. *dolus* (= cunning), *fraus* (= deception), *ars, artificium* (= artifice), *machina* (= stratagem), *techna* (Coin.); all manner of —s, *astutiae*; conjuro'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, † rorare, stillare alqd re*.

trident, n. *tridens*.

triennial, adj. † *trielericus*. **triennium**, n. *triennium*.

trifle, **I.** n. *res parva or parvula, res minuta, 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 minutae, 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), *ineptire* (= 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, *vibrassare* (late).

trim, **I.** adj. see NEAT. **II.** v.tr. *in* gen. *alqd curare* (= to put in due order); = to decorate the body, etc., (*exornare* (e.g. *variâ veste*); to — the hair, *recidere* (= to lop off what is too long, e.g. *capillos*), (*depondere* (= to cut off, shave, e.g.

the hair, hedges, etc.); to — trees, *arbores* (am-) *putare*; to — timber, etc. (in carpentry) (*asciā*) *dolare*, *asciā polire*; to — the sails, *vela facere*, *vela pandere*. **III.** v.intr. in politics, *consilia mulare*, or *fortune inservire*. **IV.** n. 1, see DRESS, ORNAMENT; 2, of a ship, perhaps by *navis suis ponderibus librata*. **trimmer**, n. qui *suis mutat* **trimming**, n. *clavus* (= a stripe of purple on the lobes of the senators and equites), *ornatus*, -ūs, *ornamentum* (= ornament). **trimeter**, n. *versus* (-ūs) *trimetrus* (*trimetros*).

Trinity, n. * *trinitas* (Eccl.). **Trinitarian**, n. qui *triplicem Dei naturam esse dicit*.

trinket, n. *an(n)ulus* (= ring), *torques*, -is, m. and f. (= necklace), or by other special noun; in pl. *mundus* (*muliebris*) collectively.

trio, n. = three together, *tres*, *trua*; in music, *concertus* (-ūs) *trium vocum*.

trip, **I.** v.intr. 1, *offendere*; 2, *fig. errare*, *labi*, *labi et cadere*, *offendere*, to — along, *celeriter ire*.

II. v.tr. *supplantare* alqm. **III.** n. 1, see STUMBLE, 2, ERROR; 3, = a journey, *iter*; see JOURNEY, EXCURSION.

tripartite, adj. *tripartitus* (*triper*).

tripe, n. *omāsum* (= the thick fat intestines of a bullock, Schol. Hor. Ep.), *omentum porci* (Juv.).

triple, adj. *triplex*; see under THREE.

tripod, n. *tripus*.

trireme, 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 algo* or *ex algo* *terrā triumphare*, 2, *fig. victoria* (= a victory), (*ex*)*sultatio*, *laetitia*, *gaudium* (= joy) **II.** v.intr. 1, *triumphare*, *triumphum agere* or *habere*, *ovare* (of a lesser triumph), *over*, *de algo*, 2, *fig. ex(s)ultare*, *laetari*, over anyone, *vincere* alqm. **triumphal**, adj. 1, = belonging to a Roman triumph, *triumphalis*; — procession, *triumphus*, in a —, in triumph, *per triumphum*, *triumphans*, 2, *fig. or triumphant*, = victorious, *victor*; = in high spirits, *gestiens*, *elatus*, (*ex*)*sultans*.

triumvir, n. *triumvir*. **triumvirate**, n. *triumviratus*, -ūs.

trivial, adj. by (*con*)*tritus*, *communis*, *lēvis*, *parvi momenti*; see TRIFLING. **triviality**, n. by adj.

trochee, n. *trochaeus*.

troop, **I.** n. *caterua*, *grex*; —, *globus*, *manus*, *copiae*, *militēs*, *manus*, -ūs, 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)mutum*, *verbi tra(ns)-latio*, *tropus* (Quint.)

trophy, n. 1, *tropaeum*; 2, *fig.* see MEMORIAL.

tropical, adj. 1, = *fig. tra(ns)latus*; 2, = belonging to the Tropics, by *genit.* of noun; see TROPIC; — heat, *aestus*, -ūs, *aridentissimus*. **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* *tres* (of a horse), *citato equo vehi* (of the rider). **II.** n. *gradus*, -ūs, *citatus*, *gradus tolitus*.

troth, n. *fides*; to plight —, *fidem alci dare*.

troubadour, n. *poeta amatorius* (as poet), *citharoedus* (as singer).

trouble, **I.** v.tr. *agitare* (= to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), *exagitare* (= to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the State, also of the conscience), *commovere* (= to disturb), (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare* (= to confuse anyone, or anyone's mind), = to afflict, *sol(l)licitare*, *sol(l)licitum habere*, *sol(l)licitudine* or *aegritudine afficere*, *sol(l)licitudinem* or *aegritudinem alci afferre*, *alqm vexare*, *angere*, *excruciare* *alqis animum* et *sol(l)licitare*; may I — you to hand me this book, *des mihi, quaeso, hunc librum*, to — oneself about anything, *alqd curare*; not to — about anything, *alqd neglegere*, to — anyone with entreaties, *alqm precibus obtundere* or *fatigare*. **II.** n. 1, = disturbance of mind, *animi motus*, -ūs, *perturbatio*, *sol(l)licitudo* (= painful anxiety), *angor* (= anxiety, anguish); 2, = molestation, *labor*, *molestia*, *onus*, -eris (= burden), *incommodum* (= inconvenience), *difficultas* (= difficulty); see ANNOYANCE; to give — to, *molestiam alci afferre*; see under I., 3, = pains, *opera*; to take — over anything, *alci rer 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*, *iniquus* (= inconvenient), *durus* (= hard), *operosus*, *laboriosus* (= laborious), *odiosus* (of what we hate), *difficilis* (of what has its difficulties), *comb. gravis et incommodus*, *gravis et odiosus*, *laboriosus molestusque*, *odiosus et molestus*.

trough, n. *alveus*.

trousers, n. *brac(e)ae*

trowel, n. *trulla* (late, but *trullissare*, = to use a —, Vitruvius)

truant, adj and n by qui *indo lit(t)erarum abest*

truce, n. *indutiæ*

truck, n. 1, = baiter, (*per*)*mutatio rerum*; 2, see BARROW

truckle, v.intr. *morem alci gerere* (= to please), *alci assentire*

trudge, v.intr. see WALK

true, adv. *vērus*; *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, *ita vivam, ut scio*, as — as I live, I don't know, *ne vivam si scio*. Adv. *vere*, *sincere*, *profecto* (= certainly), *sane*, *certe*, *certe quidem*; see REALLY **trueborn**, **truebred**, adj. (e.g. Englishman), *verus et sincerus* (e.g. Stoicus), *germanus*. **truehearted**, adj. *fidelis*, *simplex*. **trueheartedness**, n. (*animi*) *fidelitas*, *simplicitas*. **truth**, n. *veritas* (as quality), *vērūm* (= what is —), *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*, -ūs, *revereus* or *basilicus*); a —, = good fellow, *optimus* (*homo*). **trump up**, v.tr. *fingere*; 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 iubit*, Caes.,

so also *bellicum, canēre* and *cant*): to sound the — for retreat, *receptui canēre*. **II.** v. tr. fig. = to propagate praise, *bucinatorum esse alcijs rei, atq; praedicare*. **trumpeter**, n. *tubteen, bucinator*; fig. *bucinator*.

truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*, m.

trundle, v. tr. *volvère*.

trunk, n. 1. of a tree, *truncus, stirps*; 2. of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used); 3. = chest, *arca*; see **CHEST**; 4. of an elephant, *manus*, -*ūs* (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.), *creditum* or *depositum est*, 3. = credit, i.e. to take on —, *fide sua emere*. **II.** v. intr. (con) *fidere, credere, alci fretum esse algo* or *alqd re* (= to build on); not to —, *alci diffidere*.

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. *constantia, fides*; see under **TRIAL**. **trustworthy**, adj. *certus, firmus, constans* (opp. *varius, mobilis*), *certus et constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis*.

tub, n. *dolium, mulctra* (= milk-pail), *labrum* (= vat).

tube, n. *tubus*; see **PIPE**.

tuber, n. *tuber, -ēris*, n. (= anything that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling). **tubercle**, n. (in anatomy), *tuberculum* (Cels.). **tuberous**, adj. *tuberosus*.

tuok, **I.** v. tr. to — up a garment, *succingere*; the hair, *comam in nodum* † *religare, capillos in nodum* † *colligere*. **II.** n. see **FOLD**.

Tuesday, n. * *dies Martis*.

tuff, n. *tophus* (*tosus*).

tuft, n. e.g. a — of hair, *crinis* (or pl. *crines*), of wool, *flocus*; a — of grass, *fasciculus* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (= or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume of a helmet). **tufted**, adj. *cristatus*.

tug, **I.** v. tr. *trahere*. **II.** n. *navis quae aliam navem trahit*.

tuition, n. see **INSTRUCTION**.

tulip, n. * *tulipa*.

tumble, **I.** v. intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. *in luto*), *se volutare*; see **FALL**. **II.** v. tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. **III.** n. see **FALL**. **tumbler**, n. 1. = acrobat, *petaurista*, m.; 2. = glass, *poculum*; 3. see **PIGEON**.

tumid, adj. *tumidus, inflatus, turgens, tumens*; — words, *ampullae* (Hor.).

tumour, n. *tumor, tuber, -ēris*, n. (= any swelling), *struma* (= scrofulous —).

tumult, n. 1. = great noise, *tumultus, -ūs, tumultuatio* (rare), *strepitus, -ūs*; see **NOISE**; 2. = excitement of the mass, *seditio, motus, -ūs, concitatio* (e.g. *plebs contra patres*), *tumultus, -ūs* (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, turbulenter*.

tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

tun, n. *dolium, cupa* (= cask), as liquid measure use *centum urnas*; see **TON**.

tune, **I.** n. = a short air, *cantus, -ūs, carmen* (= song), *modi, numeri, moduli*, to be in —, *concentum servare*; out of —, *absonus*. **II.** v. tr. a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.). **tuneful**, adj. *canorus, musicus*; see **MUSICAL**. **tuner**, n. by the verb. **tuning**, n. by the verb.

tunic, n. *tunica*.

tunnel, **I.** n. *cuniculus*. **II.** v. tr. *cuniculum facere*.

tunny, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

turban, n. *mitra*.

turbid, adj. *turbidus* (= disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, sky, *caelum*).

turbot, n. *rhombus*.

turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio, tumultus, -ūs*; see **TUMULT**. **turbulent**, adj. *turbulentus*.

tureen, n. *patina*.

turf, n. *caespes, -itis*, m. (= sward, sod).

turgid, adj. *tumidus*, see **TUMID**.

turmoil, n. *turba*; see **TUMULT**.

turn, **I.** v. tr. to — a wheel, etc., (con) *torquere, circumagere* (round, e.g. hand mills), *distorquere* (in different directions), to — anything round, *in orbem torquere* or *circumagere*, † *rotare* (like a wheel); *vertère* (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.), *circumvertère, 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) *vertère* (lit. *terga* (con) *vertère* = to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire, decedere, discedere* (= to go away); to — the mind to, *animum ad alqd advertère*, or in one word *alqd animadvertère*; to — the scale, by *facere ut altera lantz deprimat* (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* (*fucere* in *alqd*; to — away, *dimittère* (= send away); see **DISMISS**; to — out; see **EXPEL**; to — over; see **TRANSFER**, **CONSIDER**. **II.** v. intr. *se* (con) *vertère, (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 advertère*; to — back, *redire, reverti*; to — in, *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 *prosperè cadere, prosperè procedere* or *suavèdè*; very well, *alci res iuste, feliciter prosperèque evenire*; head — a round, by *vertigine laborare*; of leaves, *colorem mutari*. **III.** n. 1. *rotatio* (of a wheel); see **TURNING**; 2. see **WINDING**; 3. see **CHANGE**; 4. of affairs, things take a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversæ est*; things take a bad —, *res male vertit, omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; 5. it is your —, *nunc tuæ 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 componere*; to give a more elegant —, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different — a, *varias figuræ et verba*. **turn against**, **I.** v. tr. *alqm ad algo alienare*. **II.** v. intr. *ab algo alienari*. **turn over**, v. h. see **UPPER**; to — a book, *librum avolvère*; to — a new leaf, *morem emendare*. **turbot**, n. *qui de sententiâ decedit, qui sententiam, or consilium mutat*. **turner**, n. *qui alqd torquet*. **turning**, n. 1. *versatio* (e.g. *machinarum*,

Vitr., *rotabile* (Vitr.), *circumactile* (round, Vitr.), *converso*, *circumactus*, -us, *fexus*, -us (= bending), *declinatio* (= — aside, e.g. of the body); see **DEVIATION**; 2, = the art of —, *ars torquendi*; 3, of a road, or *fexus viæ*, or *iter* 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* (Cels.).

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**. **tutelary**, adj. — god, of a place, *deus praeses loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutelae* or *cupis in tutelā locus est*; of a family, *penates*, -ium, m. (= the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares*, -(i)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*, -ūs, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -ūs.

tweak, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

tweezers, n. *visella*.

twelve, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (= — each), — times, *duodecim*(us), — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni et ducenti* (= 1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the pl.) — hundred times, *millie*(us) et *ducentie*(us). **twelfth**, adj. *duodecimus*, heir to the — part, *heres ex unciā twelvemonth*, n. *annus*

twenty, adj. *viginti*, *vicens* (= — each). **twentieth**, adj. *vicesimus*

twig, n. *virga*, *sarculus*, *ramulus*.

twilight, n. *crepusculum*, in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo vespere*.

twin, n. and adj. *geminus*; —s, *gemi*ni.

twine, I. v.tr. *circumvolvère*, *flectere*, (in)torquere; see **TWIST**. II. v.intr. *implicari*, *implecti*; to — round anything, *alqd circumplecti*, *se circumvolvère alci rei* (= to wind round, e.g. arbori, of a plant). III. n. *linum*, see **STRING**.

twinge, I. v.tr. *urere*; see **PINCH**. II. n. *dolor*, *cruciatus*, -ūs; sharp —s of pain, *acres dolorum morbus*; — of conscience, *dolor*.

twinkle, v.intr. *coruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (= to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (= to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *scintillare* (= to sparkle, of the eyes, etc.). **twinkling**, n. 1, *fulgor* (= brightness, e.g. armorum); 2, in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

twirl, v.tr. *versare*; see **SPIN**.

twist, I. v.tr. (in)torquere, obtorquere (in past part. *oborta gula*, = twisted neck), (in)nectere, *nectere*, *texere* (= to form, put together, weave). II. v.intr. *se torquere*, *flectere*, *torqueri*, *flecti*.

twit, v.tr. anyone with anything, *alqd alci ob(s)icere*.

twitch, v.intr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

two, adj. *duo*, *binī* (= — each); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *biennium*;

— footed, *†bipes*; — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, *†bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — edged, *bipennis*; — handed, *duas manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti*, *ducenti* (= — hundred each). **twice**, adv. *bis*, — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero parte major*.

type, n. 1, = model, *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *forma*; 2, = symbol, *figura*, *significatio*, *imago* (Eccl.); 3, = letters, *litterarum formae*. **typical**, adj. *typicus* (Eccl.). **typify**, v.tr. *alqd sensibus sub(s)icere*, *oculis* or *sub oculis* (*alci*) *sub(s)icere*; see **REPRESENT**. **typographical**, adj. e.g. — error, **mendum typographicum*, *erratum typographicum* (not class.).

tyrant, n. *tyrannus* (= a usurper; afterwards = a despot, anybody that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an adj., such as *crudelis*, *intolerandus*, *sævus* et *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus sævissimus* et *violentissimus* in *suo*, Cic.), *dominus* (= sovereign ruler), comb. *dominus* et *tyrannus*; in gen. sense, = cruel person, *homo crudelis* (*sævus*, etc.). **tyrannical**, adj. *tyrannicus* (of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelitis* (= cruel). Adv. *tyrannice* (= in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* = to act as master, judge, etc. in *alqm*, Cic.), *crudeliter* (= cruelly). **tyrannize**, v.intr. to — over anyone, *tyrannicā crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannice in alqm statuere*; to — over a State, *tyrannicā servitute oppressam tenere*. **tyranny**, n. *tyrannis*, -idis, f., or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus*, -ūs, or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *crudelitas* (= cruelty in gen.).

tyro, n. see **TIRO**.

U.

ubiquity, n. *omniparsentia* (Eccl.), or by *qui* (*quæ*, *quod*) *omnibus locis praesens est*. **ubiquitous**, adj. *omnibus locis praesens*.

udder, n. *uber*, -etis, n.

ugly, adj. *dēformis* (= disfigured), *turpis* (= shameful), *tēter* (= nasty), *obscēnus* (= obscene), *foedus* (= abominable, horrible; all both lit and fig. of persons and things). Adv. *dēformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter*, *tēterime*, *obscēne*, *foede*. **ugliness**, n. *dēformitas*, *turpitudine* (= moral —), *obscēnitas*, *foeditas*.

ulcer, n. *ulcus*; see **ABSCESS**. **ulcerate**, I. v.intr., *suppurare* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *ulcerare*. **ulcerous**, adj. *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

ulterior, adj. = further, *ulterior*; see **FURTHER**; of places, objects, etc. *quæ reliquæ sunt, quæ restant*, or by *alia*, *cetera*.

ultimate, adj. *extrēmus*, *ultimus*; see **FURTHEST**, **LAST**, **FINAL**. Adv. *ad extrēmum*, *ad ultimum*, *postremo*; see **LAST**, **END**. **ultimatum**, n. perhaps *extrēma conditio*.

ultra, Latin, only in composition; to be — Tory, *ultra modum optimatum partes amplecti*.

ultramarine, n. *color caeruleus* or *cyaneus* (Plin.).

umbrage, n. 1, see **SHADE**; 2, fig. to give — to, by *alys alqd acre* or *molesce* *feri* or *partitur*, in *offensionem alci cadere*; to take — at, *fastidire alqd* (= to disdain); see **ORRISUM**. **umbrageous**, adj. see **SHADY**.

umbrella, n. *umbella* (= parasol, Mart., Juv.), † *umbraculum* (Ov.).

umpire, n. *arbitrator* (= 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 symphonía* (Plin.).

unaccomplished, adj. *imperfectus*, *inchoatus* (= only commenced); to leave anything —, *alqd inchoatum* or *imperfectum* ac *rude relinquere*.

unaccountable, adj. see **INEXPLICABLE**.

unaccustomed, adj. *insuetus* (of persons and things), to anything, *alejs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor*, *spectaculum*, *verba*), *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to anything, *alejs rei* or *in alqd re* (e.g. *vera audiendi*, and *in dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to anything, *ad alqd*.

unacquainted, adj. with anything, *alejs rei ignarus* (= who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus alejs rei* (= inexperienced), *inscius* (= ignorant of anything), *rudis alejs rei* or *in alqd re*.

unadorned, adj. *inornatus* (in gen.), *incomptus* (e.g. *caput*); then = without rhetorical ornament, e.g. speech), *simplex* (e.g. *crinus*), *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 integerque*, *incorruptus* (= incorrupt, pure, e.g. *sensus*, *fides*).

unadvisable, adj. *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius*, *inconsultus* (= rash), *quod sine consilio fit*, *quod alci parum prodest*. **unadvised**, adj. *inconsideratus*, *imprudens*, *temerarius*, *inconsultus*, Adv. *sine consilio*, *inconsiderate*, *imprudenter*, *temere*, *inconsulte*.

unaffected, adj. 1, = simple, *simplex* (e.g. *cibus*, also of words), *candidus* (= clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *inaffectatus* (of an orator, *jucunditas alejs*, 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* *alqd re*. Adv. *simpliciter*, *sine furo* ac *fallacis*).

unafrighted, adj. *interritus*.

unaided, adj. *sine auxilio*, *nullius auxilio adutus*, *non adutus*.

unalienable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alienari non potest*.

unallieviated, adj. *non mitigatus*; see **ALLEViate**.

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 **ILL-TEMPERED**.

unanimity, n. *consensio*, *consensio sententiarum*, *concordia*; see **AGREE**, **CONCORD**.

unanimous, adj. *concoro*, *unanimus*. Adv. *una voce*, *una mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo alque una voce alqm defendere*; — to demand battle, *proelium poscere*; *communi sententiá statueret alqd*; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, = they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragis 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 alqm non respondere* (of anything said or written), *ad alqd non rescribere* (with regard to something written).

unappalled, adj. *interritus*.

unappeased, adj. *non satiatu*.

unapproachable, adj. of places, *invius*; of persons, *ad quem aditus*, —us, *difficilis est*.

unarmed, adj. *inermis*, *inermus* (of things), *nudus*.

unasked, adj. (*sua*) *sponte*, *ultro*.

unassuming, adj. *modestus*; see **MODEST**.

unattainable, adj. *quod attingi non potest*.

unattempted, adj. to leave nothing —, *nulla inexpertum omittere*, *omnia experiri*.

unattended, adj. *incomitatus*, *sine comitibus*.

unauthentic, adj. *sine auctore editus* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ab hand idoneis auctoribus vulgatus* (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 alqd jus* or *potestatem non habere*, *jure alqd facere non posse*.

unavailable, adj. *hard in medium prolatus*, *inutilis* (= useless).

unavailing, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *fruitus*.

unavenged, adj. *inultus*.

unavoidable, adj. *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitari non potest*, *quod evitare* or *effugere non possumus*.

unavowed, adj. see **SECRET**.

unaware, adj. *inscius*, *nescius*, *ignarus*.

unaware, **unawares**, adv. *inexpectatus*, *inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopinus* (= who does not suppose a thing to happen), *neopinatus* (= what we do not think even possible), *neopinans* (= who cannot suppose that such a thing would happen), *improvisus* (= unforeseen), comb. *improvisus alque inopinatus*, *insperatus* (of what we did not hope, unexpected), *subitus* (= sudden), *repentinus* (= sudden, what happens quickly and to our surprise), or by *præter 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. *reserare*.

unbearable, adj. see **INTOLERABLE**.

unbeaten, adj. e.g. path, *non tritus*.

unbecoming, adj. see **INDECOROUS**.

unbefriended, adj. *auxilio* or *amicis carens*.

unbeliever, n. *qui non credit (alqd esse, etc.)*. **unbelieving**, adj. *incrédulus*; see

above. **unbelief**, n. see INCREDULITY, INFIDELITY.

unbeloved, adj. *non amatus*.

unbend, v.tr. 1, a bow, *arcum* † *retendere*, *remittere*; 2, the mind, *animum remittere*, (re-) *laxare*. **unbendable**, adj. see INFLEXIBLE FIRM.

unbewalled, adj. † *inſētus*, † *indēſētus*, † *indeploratus*.

unbiassed, adj. *ſimpler* (= 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*), *impevidus* (= fearless).

unbidden, adj. *invocatus*; an — guest (whom anyone brings), *umbra* (Hor.); see SPONTANEOUS.

unbind, v.tr. (*dis*) *ſolvēre*, *laxare* (= to loosen).

unblamable, adj. *integer*, *ſanctus*; see BLAMELESS.

unbleached, adj. *nondum candidus*.

unblemished, adj. *purus*, *integer*, *in* (*con*) *laminatus* (= 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. *conſitēri alqd*, *ſe alci patefacere*.

unbought, adj. *non emptus*, † *inemptus*.

unbound, adj. of hair, *paſſus*; see also LOOSE.

unbounded, adj. 1, *inſinitus*; 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*, *effrēnatus*, † *infrēnus* or *infrēnus*, † *effrēnus*; 2, fig. *effrēnatus*; see LICENTIOUS.

unbroken, adj. *integer* (= whole); of horses, *indomitus*.

unbrotherly, adj. *parum fraternus*.

unbuckle, v.tr. *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *ſolvēre* (e.g. knapsack, *sarcinas*).

unburden, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare*, *levare*, *ſolvēre alqd re*.

unburied, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

unburnt, adj. *crudus* (of bricks, Plin.).

unbutton, v.tr. the coat, *veſtem diſcingere* (= ungirdle); 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 cauſa(s)*.

unceasing, adj. *perpetuus*, *continuus*, *aſtiduus*; see INCESANT.

unceremonious, adj. *ſimplex* (= natural), *parum comis* (= not polite), *agreſtis*, *ruſticus*, *inurbanus* (= 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. *fides*); to be —, *incertum* or *dubium eſſe* (in gen., of persons and things), *dubitare*, *vacillare*, *haerere*, *haesitare*, *animo* or *animo pendere*, *ſuſpenſum eſſe* (= to hesitate), *incertum alci eſſe*, *in incerto habere* (in gen. of persons), *dubitatioſe aſſuare* (= to be hesitating what to do), *in incerto* or *in dubio eſſe* (in gen. of things), *non aſſis 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* (= ſaſhly). **uncertainty**, n. ſee UNCERTAIN.

unchain, v.tr. *e vinculis eximere*, *vincula ſolvēre*; ſee LOOSEN.

unchangeable, adj. *ſtabilis*, *conſtans*; ſee IMMUTABLE. Adv. *ſtabiliter*, *conſtanter*. **unchangeableness**, n. *ſtabilitas*, *conſtantia*; ſee IMMUTABILITY. **unchanged**, adj. *immutatus*, *integer*.

uncharitable, adj. *durus* (in gen. = hard-hearted), *inhumanus*, *humanitatis expertus* (= unkind, harſh). Adv. *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*. **unchartableness**, n. *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum*, *inhumanitas*.

unchaste, adj. *impurus* (= impure), *inceſtus* (with regard to religion and moral purity), *impudicus* (= having no ſhame, indecent), *libidinoſus* (= ſensual, of perſons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum verēcundus* (= indiscreet, improper), *obſcenus* (= obſcene, foul); — love, *amor libidinoſus*, *libidines*. **unchastity**, n. *impuritas*, *impudicitia*, *libido*.

unchecked, adj. *liber*.

unchristian, adj. *contra legem Chriſti-anam*.

uncivil, adj. ſee IMPOLITE. **uncivility**, n. ſee IMPOLITENESS. **uncivilized**, adj. *rudis*, *fērus* (= 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.).

uncoil, v.tr. *evolvēre*.

uncolined, adj. *infectus*.

uncoloured, adj. 1, lit *purus*; 2, fig. *sine ſuſco ac ſalacis*.

uncombed, adj. † *impeus*, *horridus*, in com(p)us.

uncomfortable, adj. *moleſtus*, *incommodus*; ſee UNEASY. Adv. *incommode*. **uncomfortableness**, n. *moleſtia*.

uncommanded, adj. *injuſſus*, *injuſſu alcijs*, *ultro*, *ſponte (ſui)* (= of one's free will).

uncommissioned, adj. 1, ſee UNCOMMANDED; 2, an — officer, *ſuccenturio* or *opti-*

uncommon, adj. *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus* (= rare), *singularis, mirus, inauditus* (= extraordinary); see RARE, EXCELLENT, EXTRAORDINARY. Adv. *raro, singulariter, mirè*; see SELDOM.

uncommunicative, adj. *tectus*; see RESERVED.

uncomplaining, adj. *patiens*.

uncompleted, adj. *imperfectus*.

uncompounded, adj. *simplex*.

unconcerned, adj. *securus*, at, about, for anything, *de alqd re* or *pro alqd re* (e.g. *de bello, bello, pro salute*), *neglegens alqjs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *neglegere* with accus. or by *bono esse animo*; see INDIFFERENT.

unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (= independent of anything else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus, purus* (= without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*). Adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (= without any limitation, *Jct.*).

uncongenial, adj. see UNPLEASANT.

unconnected, adj. 1, lit. see SEPARATE; 2, in speaking, *dissolutus, inconditus*.

unconquerable, adj. see INVINCIBLE. **unconquered**, adj. *invictus*.

unconscionable, adj. see UNREASONABLE. **unconscious**, adj. 1, = insensible (*omni sensu carens*); 2, = ignorant, *inscius, ignarus*; I am not — of it, *non sum inscius, 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*, e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*.

unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus, quod contra legem fit*.

unconstrained, adj. *liber*.

uncontaminated, adj. *in(con)aminatus*.

uncontested, adj. *quod sine certamine fit*; an — election, *comitia quibus alqs nullo competitor 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*.

unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

uncooked, adj. *crudus, incoctus*.

uncork, v.tr. *relinere* (Plaut. and Ter. = to take the pitch off with which a jar was sealed), or perhaps *obturamentum extrahere*.

uncorrupt, adj. *incorruptus* (lit. and fig.).

uncourteous, adj. see RUDE.

uncouth, adj. of expression, *insolitus, insolens*; of manners, *incultus* (= inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *immanis* (= savage), *agrestis, rusticus* (= rude). **uncouthness**, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas*; see KINDNESS.

uncover, v.tr. *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* (Ecclesi.). to speak with —, perhaps *speciose* or *speciosus dicere*. **unctuous**, adj. *pinguis*; of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.

uncultivated, adj. of soil, *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *consitus*), *vastus* (ab *natura et humano cultu* = quite barren, e.g. mountain, Sall.); fig. *indoctus, rudis, agrestis*.

uncurbed, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

uncut, adj. † *immissus* (= suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (= unshorn of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (= from which nothing has been taken, whole).

undamaged, adj. *inviolatus* (= inviolate), *integer* (= still entire, whole).

undaunted, adj. *intrepidus*; see INTREPID.

undecayed, adj. *incorruptus*.

undecieve, v.tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere*.

undecided, adj. *nondum adjudicatus* (= not yet settled in court, e.g. *lis*), *integer* (= still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (= doubtful, both of the mind and of events), *incertus* (both of persons and things), *ambiguus, anceps* (= doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna, in dubio esse, of things*); I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*, I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum, utrum, etc.*; the lawsuit is still —, *adhuc de eâ re apud iudicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae*.

undecked, adj. (= unadorned) *inornatus*.

undefended, adj. *indefensus* (of a city, also in Tac. of a lawsuit), *nudus* (= exposed to attack).

undefiled, adj. see UNBLEMISHED.

undefined, adj. *infinītus*.

undeniable, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*). Adv. *certe, certo, sine dubio*.

under, prep. expressing rest: 1, standing — any place, *sub* (with ablat., e.g. *sub terrâ, sub arbore*; with accus. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of anything; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with accus., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, = to draw up the army in order of battle — the very walls), *subter* with ablat. and accus., *infra* with accus. (of the direction of anything below towards the lower part of anything above the former, beneath, e.g. *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), *in* with ablat. (e.g. — the shade, *in umbrâ*), to have a thing — the coat, *alqd veste tectem tenere*; 2, expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with ablat. (in gen.), *cum* (= — the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*, — the leadership of Hannibal, ablat. abs. *Hannibale magistro*; 3, expressing a lower measure and rank, as regards rank and merit, *infra*, to be —, below anyone, *infra alqm esse, inferiore esse alqo, alci cedere*; in anything, *alqd re ab alqo vincti*; see BELOW; as regards the quality and quantity, *minor* with ablat. (= less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis, nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*, not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alqd non vendere*; 4, in determining the manner in which anything is done, *sub* with ablat., *per* with accus. (= by means of); 5, expressing simultaneously, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo*; — this condition *et condicione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ista sint*; — the cloak of, *alqjs rei specie*; — sail, *passis velis*; to be — anyone's eyes, *sub alqjs oculis esse*; to be — age, *impubem esse, haud sui iuris 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, *flumen*, etc., *subterfluens*, or *sub terra fluens*; **2**, fig., by circumloc. (e.g. there was an — of feeling in his words, *hæc obscurâ quidam significatione indicavit*). **under-garment**, *n.* *tunica (inferior)*, *subucula* (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, perfungi alqd re* (= to go through it); to — punishment, *poenas dare* or *pendere*.

underground, *adj.* see **SUBTERRANEAN**.

undergrowth, *n.* *virgulta, -orum*; see **UNDERWOOD**.

underhand, *adj.* *clandestinus*; see **SECRET**.

underlay, *v. tr.* *supponere, sub(j)acere, subdare, substernere* (all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*) **underlayer**, *n.* *qui sub(j)acet*, etc.; **2**, = something laid under, *fundamentum*.

underlet, *v. tr.* *minore pretio locare alqd*

underlie, *v. tr.* e.g. the suggestion — the speech, *hæc per orationem tacite significantur*.

underline, *v. tr.* *lineam ducere subter alqd*.

underling, *n.* (*ad*)*minister, satellites, -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, civitatem*) = to overthrow, e.g. *republicam, fundamenta republicæ*, *labefactura* (= 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*) *secundæ* (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 *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (= to form an idea of), *percipere* (= to perceive with the understanding), *perspicere* (clearly), *alqd certum* or *exploratum habere* (= to — thoroughly); I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult* hence, to — by it, i.e. to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double accus.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double accus.); = I mean this, *dicere* with double accus., *interpretari* with accus., *significare* with accus.; see **MEAN**; = to have acquired knowledge in anything, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with *infin.* (= to have a clear idea of

anything, and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instruere 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 adptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singulara*, Cic.); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alcjs rei ignarum esse*; to — Latin, *Latine scire*, *doctum esse Latinis lit(ter)is*, *Latinae linguae peritum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*, to — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*. **understand'ng**, *n.* *mens*; see **INTELLIGENCE**.

undertake, *v. tr.* *incipere* (= to begin), *subire, aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to get to it), *sumere, suscipere* (= to take a business into one's own hands), (*in se*) *recipere* (if we take it off anyone's hands), *moliri* (= to try to accomplish anything difficult, also with *infin.*), *conari* (if very laborious, gen. with *infin.*), *audere* (at one's own risk, peril, gen. with *infin.*); to — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in gen.), to — to make, etc., anything, *alqd faciendum conducere*; to — to do (i.e. to pledge oneself), *se facturum esse alqd promittere*

undertaker, *n.* **1**, in gen. by verbs, **2**, of funerals, *libitinarius*; *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen.); to be an —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). **undertaking**, *n.* *inceptio, inceptum, conatus, -ûs*, *m*, *conata, -orum*, *n*, *opus, -eris*, *n*, *facinus, -ûris*, *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 caret de* or *pro alqd re*

undeserved, *adj.* *immeritus* (of what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (= unworthy), *falsus* (= false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*). *Adv.* *immerito*. **undeserving**, *adj.* *immerens*; see **UNWORTHY**.

undesigned, *adj.* *fortuitus*; see **ACCIDENTAL**. *Adv.* *fortuito, casu, imprudenter*. **undesigning**, *adj.* *simplicis, candidus*.

undesirable, *adj.* by *vilis* (= poor); see **WORTHLESS** **undesired**, *adj.* *ultra oblatum* (= freely offered), or by *adv.* *ultra*.

undetected, *adj.* *secretus*, see **SECRET**.

undveloped, *adj.* *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

undigested, *adj.* **1**, of food, *crudus*; **2**, of plans, etc., *imperfectus*

undiminished, *adj.* *integer*; see **WHOLE**.

undiscerning, *adj.* *hebes*; see **STUPID**.

undisciplined, *adj.* *inexercitatus, rudis tiro* (in *alqd re*), *comb. tiro ac rudis*.

undisguised, *adj.* *sincerus*. *Adv.* *sincere*.

undisturbed, *adj.* *otiosus* (= at leisure), *liber* (*ab*) *arbitris* (= free from ear or eye witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, in *otio et pace vivere*; to leave anyone —, *alqm non vexare, alqm non interpellare* (= not to interrupt anyone in his work, etc.); they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transierunt*.

undivided, *adj.* *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (= in common). *Adv.* *pro indiviso* (ante and post class.; e.g. *possidere alqd*).

undo, v. tr. 1, to — a knot, etc., (*dis*)*solvère*, *resolvère*, *expectare*; 2, see **RUIN**. **undone**, adj. *infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habère*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; = ruined, *perditus* (e.g. *perditus sum, perit*, = I am —).

undoubted, adj. *non dubius, indubitus* (= not doubted, post Aug.), *certus*. Adv. *haud dubie, sine dubio*.

undress, I. v. tr. to — anyone, *exuere alqm veste* (in gen.), *detrahere alicj vestem* (= to take off), *nudare* (= to strip anyone), *alqm veste or vestibus spoliare* (= to rob). II. v. intr. *exuere (vestem)*, (*de*)*ponere vestem*; a room for —ing, *apodyterium* (esp. in baths). III. n. *vestis nocturna* (= night-dress), *vestis domestica* (= house-dress, house-coat, in gen.). **undressed**, adj. 1, *non vestitus, nudus* (both = quite naked, and without a coat or dress on); 2, of bricks, etc., *crudus*; of food, *non coctus*.

undue, † *indebitus, immodicus* (= immoderate). Adv. *nimis, nimium*; 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 shells).

undutiful, adj. *impius (erga alqm)*; see **DISOBEDIENT**.

unearthly, adj. *non mortalis*; of spirits, perhaps *caelestis*.

uneasy, adj. *anxius, sollicitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angere* (for fear of some accident or misfortune), *sollicitum esse* (= to be troubled), *dubitazione aestuare* (= to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). **uneasiness**, n. (*animi*) *perturbatio*: to feel —, *perturbari, commoveri, permoveri*. Adv. *anxie* (rare), *nocte, aegre* (e.g. *alqd ferre*).

unedifying, adj. *frigidus, insulsus* (of a discourse, etc.), in worse sense, *turpis*; see **SHAMEFUL**.

uneducated, adj. *indoctus, ineruditus*

unembarrassed, adj. *liber*; see **FREE**.

unemployed, adj. *negotii vacuus* (in gen. = free from business), *otiosus* (of one who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (= not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expers* (= not holding a public office), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (of one who holds no office of any kind).

unencumbered, adj. *liber*.

unendowed, adj. *indotatus*.

unenlightened, adj. *humanitatis expers, indoctus*.

unenterprising, adj. *iners, socors, piger*.

unenviable, adj. *miser, tristis*; see **PITIFUL**.

unequal, adj. *inaequalis* (of the inward state of anything), *impar* (= uneven; then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (= void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (= wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissonus* (of sounds), *iniquus* (of a battle, etc.). Adv. *inaequaliter, impariter, inaeque, unequalled*, adj. *nummus*.

unerring, adj. *certus*.

unessential, adj. *ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens, quod ad rem non pertinet, a re alienus, adventitius*.

uneven, adj. *non aequus, iniquus, inaequa-*

bilis, inaequalis, asper (= rough, opp. *levis*); **an** — number, *numerus impar*. **unevenness**, n, *iniquitas, asperitas*; — of temper, *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*.

unexamined, adj. *inexploratus*.

unexampled, adj. *unicus, singularis, novus* (of what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*.

unexceptionable, adj. e.g. — witness, *testis locuples or probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum or certum*.

unexecuted, adj. *non perfectus, imperfectus*; to leave —, *omitte* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*).

unexercised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

unexhausted, adj. 1, = untired, † *indefessus, integer*; 2, = not used up, *integer, solidus*.

unexpected, adj. *in(ex)pectatus, inopinatus, neopinitivus, improvisus*. Adv. *(ex) improviso, contra ex(s)pectationem*.

unexplored, adj. *inexploratus*.

unextinguishable, adj. † *inextinctus*.

unfading, adj. e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.

unfailing, adj. *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).

unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus* (= unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus*, *meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest on money), *immeritus* (= not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritae*); it is —, *iniquum or injustum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to be — towards anyone, *iniquum esse in alqm*. Adv. *inique, injuste*. **unfairness**, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct; also in the pl.), *inique* or *injuste factum* (of any act).

unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus, perfidus* (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., **SINISTER**); — circumstances, conditions, *res adversae, tempora iniqua*. Adv. *inique, maligne, male, inopportune*. **unfavourableness**, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum, inopportunitas*, or by adj).

unfeathered, adj. *implūmis*.

unfeeling, adj. *sensūs expers, a sensu or a sensibus alienatus, nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus, ferus, ferreus*, comb. *saxeus ferreusque, inhumanus* (fig.); to be —, *sensui carere, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a sensu abesse or alienatum esse* (lit.), *durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse, inhumano esse ingenio* (fig.). Adv. *dure, duriter, inhumane, inhumaniter, crudeliter*.

unfeigned, adj. *vērus* (opp. *stimulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*), *simplex*. Adv. *verē, sincēre, simpliciter, ex animo*.

unfeminine, adj. † *masculus*.

unfermented, adj. *sine fermento* (*factus*).

unfilial, adj. *impius* (*erga parentes*). Adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).

unfit, I. adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*; see UNSUITABLE. II. v.tr. *inutiles reddere*. **unfitness**, n. *inutilitas*. **unfitting**, adj. see IMPROPER.

unfix, v.tr. *refigere*; see UNFASTEN. **unfixed**, adj. *mobilis*.

unfledged, adj. *implumis*.

unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (= to open; also fig.), *explanare* (hg, in words).

unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*.

unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis, inexorabilis*, see IMPLACABLE.

unforgotten, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. of an act of kindness) *immortalī memoriā retinere beneficium perceptum*, what you have done for me will be —, *meum tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio*.

unformed, adj. *informus* (= without shape), *nondum perfectus* (= not finished), of character, perhaps *adhuc puerilis*.

unfortified, adj. *immunitus*.

unfortunate, adj. see UNLUCKY.

unfounded, adj. *vanus, fictus*.

unfrequented, adj. *minus celebris, inceleber, desertus*.

unfriendly, adj. *inimicus, iniquus, alienus*, towards anyone, *ab aliquo*, to have — feelings towards anyone, *alieno animo esse ab aliquo* or *in aliquo*. **unfriendliness**, n. *inimicitia, similitas*.

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 venire*; to leave no duty —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*.

unfurl, v. tr. to — the sails, *vela pandere*.

unfurnished, adj. *ab aliqua re imparatus*; an — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.

ungainly, adj. *inhabilis*; see UNCOUTH.

ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*, — act, *illiberalitas*. Adv. *illiberaliter*.

ungenial, adj. *tristis, asper*.

ungenteel, adj. *ignobilis*. **ungentle**, adj. *asper* (= rough, e.g. *verba*). **ungentlemanlike**, **ungentlemanly**, adj. *incultus, indecorus* (e.g. *laughter*); see INDECOROUS.

ungird, v.tr. *discingere*, † *rectingere*.

ungodly, adj. see IMPIOUS, IMPIETY.

ungovernable, adj. *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (= untamed, of living beings and of things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled, of persons and things), *ferox* (of temper, of persons and of anything showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), comb. *ferox impotensque*. Adv. *effrenate, impotenter*. **ungoverned**, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

ungraceful, adj. *invenustus*; see INELEGANT. **ungracefulness**, n. by the adjs.

ungracious, adj. *iniquus, petulans, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *iniquē, iniquo animo, petulantē, irate*.

ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficiis, beneficiorum inmemor*.

ungrounded, adj. *vanus, irritus, inanis*.

ungrudging, adj. see LIBERAL.

unguarded, adj. 1, *incustoditus, sine custodiis* (= not guarded by anyone), *indēfensus*; 2, = imprudent, *incautus, imprudens*. Adv. *incaute, imprudenter, temere* (= rashly); see IMPROUDENT.

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 mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. = on the left-hand side, opp. *dexter*), *adversus* (= not as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (= in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*), *calamitosus, aerumnosus* (= full of calamity); — position, *res adversae, fortunae officinae*. Adv. *infelicitē, misere, male, calamitose* (rare). **unhappiness**, n. *miseria*; see MISERY.

unharmed, adj. *involutus, salvus* (= safe).

unharness, v.tr. *disjungere, solvere*.

unhatched, adj. *nondum (ex ovo) exclusus*.

unhealthy, adj. 1, = disposed to illness, *valetudine affectus, ad aegrotandum proclivis, infirmā valetudine, infirmus, invalidus, aeger, imbecillus*; see WEAK, ILL; 2, see UNWHOLESOME. **unhealthiness**, n. *mala, infirma, tenuis, aegra or incommoda, valetudo*; see also UNWHOLESOMENESS.

unheard, adj. *inauditus*; to punish, to condemn anyone —, *alqm inauditum punire, damnare*; — of, *inauditus, novus*.

unheated, adj. *non cal(e)factus*.

unheeded, adj. *neglectus*.

unheroic, adj. *ignavus*; see COWARDLY.

unhesitating, adj. *strenuus, confidens*; see PROMPT. Adv. *strenue, confidenter*.

unhewn, adj. *rudis*.

unhindered, adj. *non impeditus, liber* (= free, without constraint), *sine mōdō*.

unhinge, v.tr. 1, to — a door, *postes cardine* † *emovere*, see UNFIX; 2, fig. with the mind — d, *mente captus*.

unhistorical, adj. *contra historiae fidem scriptus, commenticius, fictus*.

unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see IMPIOUS.

unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus*.

unhook, v.tr. *refigere* (from a wall), *refibulare* (Mart. = to unbuckle).

unhoped for, adj. *insperatus*.

unhurt, adj. *integer, incolumis, salvus, intactus* (= untouched), comb. *integer intactusque, inviolatus* (= not hurt), comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque, invulneratus, incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed).

unicorn, n. *monoceros, -otis* (Plin.).

uniform, I. adj. *unius generis, semper eodem modo formatus, constans, aequabilis* (e.g. *motus*). Adv. *constanter, aequabiliter, uno tenore*. II. n. of soldiers, *vestitus, -as, militaris*. **uniformity**, n. *aequabilitas, constantia* (of persons and things).

unimaginable, adj. *supra quam quod cogitari potest.*

unimpaired, adj. *integer.*

unimpassioned, adj. e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber* or *vacuus* (= without violent emotion), *cupiditatis* or *cupiditatum expertus*, *omni cupiditate carens*, *sine ira et studio* (= without passion).

unimpeachable, adj. see **TRUSTWORTHY**.

unimportant, adj. *lævis*, *nullius momenti*.

uninformed, adj. *indoctus*, *humanitatis expertus*.

uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. **uninhabited**, adj. *habitoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (= without anybody to cultivate), *desertus* (= deserted).

uninitiated, adj. 1, *lit. profanus*; 2, *fig. alicui rei expertus*.

uninjured, adj. *incolumis*, *integer*, *salvus*.

uninspired, adj. *divino spiritu hand affectus*.

uninstructed, adj. *indoctus*.

unintelligible, adj. *obscurus* (e.g. narratio). Adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

unintentional, adj. *insciens*. Adv. *forte*, *casu*; I did it —, *insciens feci*.

uninteresting, adj. *jejunus*, *frigidus*.

unintermitting, adj. *continuus*, *assiduus*.

uninterred, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

uninterrupted, adj. *continens*, *continuus* (= continuous), *assiduus* (= constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus*, *perennis* (= lasting), *comb. continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motus*); my connection with anyone is —, *by in consuetudine cum alquo permanere*. Adv. *continenter*, *uno tenore*, *perpetuo*.

uninured, adj. see **UNACCUSTOMED**.

uninvestigated, adj. *inexploratus*.

uninvited, adj. *invocatus*; see **UNASKED**.

uninviting, adj. *injuvundus*.

union, n. see under **UNITE**.

unique, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*.

unison, n. (in music) *concordia vocum*.

unit, n. *monus*, *ᾶdis*, f. (*μονάς*).

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 alqd re*; with anybody, *cum alquo*; *congregare* (= to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), *copulare* (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with anything or anyone, *cum alqd re* or *cum alquo*, (*con*)*sociare* (as companions), with, etc., *cum*, etc., *miscere alci rei* or *cum alqd re* (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see **JOIN**. II. v.intr. *se* (*con*)*jungere* (of two corps), with anyone, *alci* or *cum alquo*; *misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), *cum alquo coire*, with anything, *alci rei* or *cum alqd re*; *consentire* (= to agree); to — in a partnership, *societatem cum alquo inire*; see **JOIN**, **AGREE**. **union**, n. 1, (*con*)*junctio*, *congregatio*, *consociatio*; 2, = agreement, *consensio*, *consensus*, *-ūs*, *concordia*; see **AGREEMENT**; 3, = united body, *societas*, *sodalitas*; 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**.

universal, adj. *universus*; — history, *res*

in orbe terrarum actae; see **GENERAL**. Adv. *universe*, *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. *injustus*, *injurius*, *injurius* (= of an — mind), *iniqus* (= unreasonable), (*injurius*, = contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniqus*, = contrary to the moral law). Adv. *injuste*, *inique*, *injuriose*, *contra jus* (*fasque*). **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*, *vetitus*, *qui (quae, quod) contra legem* or *leges est*. Adv. *contra legem* or *leges*, *injurā*, *per injuriam*.

unlearn, v.tr. *desicere*. **unlearned**, adj. *illit(er)atus*, *indoctus*, *ineruditus*. Adv. *indocte*.

unleavened, adj. *sine fermento* (Ccls.).

unless, conj. *nisi* (contracted *nī*), with indic. where the statement is definite, with subj. where possibility is implied; in certain cases *si* non is used (e.g. *libertas si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est*), esp. with fut. (e.g. *si te videre non poterō, discedam*).

unlettered, adj. see **UNLEARNED**.

unlevelled, adj. *asper*; see **UNEVEN**.

unlicensed, adj. *qui jus alicui rei vendendae non est concessum*.

unlike, adj. *dissimilis*. **unlikely**, adj. see **IMPROBABLE**.

unlimited, adj. *infinitus*.

unload, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare*, *levare*, *solvere alqd re* (fig. = to disburden).

unlock, v.tr. *recludere*, *reserare*.

unlooked for, adj. *inex(s)pectatus*, *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. *viro indignus*, *effeminatus* (= effeminate), *molles* (= soft), *comb. effeminatus et molles*.

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 aljs detrahère* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animum aljs 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 —, *omitti, praetermitti*, to leave —, *omittere, praetermittere*.

unmerciful, adj. *immisericors*. Adv. *immisericorditer*

unmindful, adj. *immemor*, of a thing, *alqs rei*.

unmingled, unmixed, adj. *merus*, fig. *simplex*.

unmistakable, adj. see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

unmitigated, adj. by circumloc.; often the superlat. of an adj will suit (e.g. the war was waged with — cruelty, *bellum atrocissimum gerebatur*).

unmolested, adj. to leave anyone —, *alci molestiam non exhibere*.

unmoor, v tr *solvère*

unmotherly, adj. *non maternus*.

unmoved, adj. *immutus*, to be, remain —, non (com)moveri alqd re, *repudiare alqd* (e.g. *alqs preces*), *non laborare de alqd re* (e.g. *de alqs morte*).

unnatural, adj. *quod praeter naturam ex(s)titit, monstr(u)osus, portentosus, immanis* (= vast). Adv. *contra naturam, praeter naturam*.

unnavigable, adj. *innavigabilis*.

unnecessary, unneeded, adj. *non necessarius, quod non opus est, super vacaneus, 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 UNMAN.

unnoticed, adj. to leave —, *praetermittere, praeterire* (silently), *neglegere* (= 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, *l(t)terae non resignatae*.

unorganized, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulla cohaerendi naturā* (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*.

unpardonable, adj. *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*), *inexpiabilis* (e.g. *scelus, frons*).

unpatriotic, adj. *patriae immemor* (of a person), (*injuria*) *in patriam illata* (of an act).

unperceived, adj. see UNNOTICED.

unphilosophical, adj. *philosophiae expers*.

unpitying, adj. see UNMERCIFUL.

unpitied, adj. by circumloc. with *miseri cordia* (e.g. they tell —, *nullius misericordiam adepti interfecti sunt*).

unpleasant, adj. *molestus, ingratus, injucundus*; see DISAGREEABLE. Adv. *molestè, ingratè*. **unpleasantness**, n. *incommodum, molestia*, to cause anyone —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, *incommodum alqm afficere, incommodum alci (af)ferre*, to cause yourself —, *molestiam ex alqd re capere* or *accipere*.

unpoetic, adj. *a poetarum ratione alienus*.

unpollished, adj. *impolitus* (lit. and fig.).

unpolluted, adj. *impollutus, castus*.

unpopular, adj. *invidiosus, plebi* (populo, etc.) *ingratus*, or *haud gratus* or *acceptus*; to be (very) —, *in (magna) invidia esse*; to become —, *in invidiam venire*. **unpopularity**, n. *invidia*, see above.

unpractised, adj. *inexpertus*.

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 *incassum*.

unpromising, adj. *qui (quae, quod) nullam spem offert*

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 prospectum est*.

unprovoked, adj. *non lacessitus, ultro* (= of one's own accord).

unpublished, adj. *nondum editus*.

unpunished, adj. *impunitus, inultus, incastigatus* (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. *retexere*; 2, fig. *explanare, explicare, enodare*.

unread, adj. *non lectus*; an — man, by lit(erary) *expers*; see UNEDUCATED.

unreasonable, adj. it is —, *iniquum est*, with accus. and infin. Adv. *iniquè*.

unreconciled, adj. *non placatus*; see RECONCILE.

unrefined, adj. 1, lit. *crudus*; 2, fig. see RUDE.

unrelenting, adj. see CRUEL, HARD.

unremitting, adj. *continuus* (e.g. *labor*); see CONSTANT.

unrepaid, adj. e.g. *kindness, by (beneficia) non reddita*.

unrepentant, adj. *quem non poenitet alicys rei*.

unrepining, adj. see PATIENT.

unreprovable, unproved, adj. *non reprehensus*.

unrequested, adj. *ultra oblatus* (= freely offered), *ultra*.

unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*.

unreserved, adj. *liber*; see FRANK

unrest, n. *inquietus, -ētus, f.*

unrestrained, adj. *effrenatus*.

unrevenged, adj. *inultus*.

unrewarded, adj. *sine praemio, inhonoratus*.

unriddle, v.tr. *solvere, explicare*.

unrighteous, adj. *impius, improbus*. Adv. *impie, improbe*. **unrighteousness**, n. *impietas, improbitas*.

unripe, adj. *immaturus* (lit. of fruit, fig. of man, opp. *maturus*), *crudus* (= raw, opp. *maturus et coctus*). **unripeness**, n. *immaturitas*.

unrivalled, adj. *eximius, praestans*; see EXCELLENT.

unrobe, v.tr. see UNDESS.

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, intutus*; 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*.

unscriptural, adj. *non ut sanctae litterae docent*.

unseal, v.tr. *resignare aqūd*.

unsearchable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*.

unseasonable, adj. *intempestivus, importunus, immaturus* (lit. = unripe, of fruits; then fig. = before the right time). Adv. *intempestive, importune*. **unseasoned**, adj. *non conditus*; of wood, *viridis*.

unseemly, adj. see INDECOROUS.

unseen, adj. *invisus*.

unselfish, adj. *suae utilitatis inmemor*; see also TEMPERATE. **unselfishness**, n. *abstinentia, continentia*, or by adj.

unserviceable, adj. *inutilis*.

unsettle, v.tr. *labefacere, labefacere* (lit. and fig.); see SHAKE. **unsettled**, adj. accounts, see UNPAID; — weather, *caelum varians*; in a moral sense, *inconstans, varius, mobilis voluntas*, comb. *varius et mutabilis, incertus*.

unshackled, adj. *liber*.

unshaved, adj. *intonsus*.

unsheathe, 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*.

unskilful, unskilled, adj. *inhabilis (alci rei or ad alqd), inscius, imperitus, rudis in alcys rei* (= ignorant, in an art or science), *imperitus, in, alcys rei* (= without practical experience), *ignarus alcys rei*. Adv. *inepte, inscite* (= without judgment), *imperite*. **unskilfulness**, n. *imperitum, inscitum, alcys rei*.

unslaked, adj. e.g. *lime, virus*; of thirst *non exstinctus*.

unsocial, adj. *insociabilis*.

unsolicited, adj. see UNASKED, VOLUNTARY

unsolved, adj. *non solutus*.

unsophisticated, adj. *simplex*.

unsorted, adj. *incompositus, inordinatus*.

unsought, adj. *non petitus*.

unsound, adj. (timber) *cariosus* (= worm-eaten, bones, etc.), *puter, putris* (= rotten); — in health, see UNHEALTHY; of mind, see INSANE; of opinions, *falsus*. **unsoundness**, n. see UNHEALTHINESS, INSANITY.

unsown, adj. *non satus*.

unsparing, adj. 1 *inclemens, acer, acerbus*; 2, see LIBERAL.

unspeakable, adj. *infandus*.

unspoiled, adj. *incorruptus, integer*.

unstable, unsteady, adj. *mobilis, inconstans, instabilis*. **unsteadiness**, n. *inconstantia*.

unstained, adj. see UNSPOILED, PURE.

unstring, v.tr. a bow, *↑ arcum retendere, ↑ remittere*. **unstrung**, adj. of the nerves, etc., *fructus, debilitatus*.

unstudied, adj. (of style) *simplex*.

unsubdued, adj. *indomitus*; see UNTAMED.

unsuccessful, adj. *cui eventus deest, irritus, infelix*; see UNFORTUNATE. Adv. *infelicitate*.

unsuitable, unsuited, adj. by *alienus ad alqd re, inutilis ad alqd, incommodus*; see UNFIT. Adv. *inutiliter, incommode*. **unsuitableness**, n. *inutilitas, incommoditas*.

unsuspected, adj. *non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio audit*. **unsuspicious**, adj. *simplex, candidus, simulationum nescius*. Adv. *simpliciter, candide*. **unsuspiciousness**, n. *simplicitas, animus simplex, or apertus*.

untainted, adj. *incorruptus, non infectus*.

untamed, adj. *indomitus* (lit. and fig.), *effrenatus* (fig.).

untasted, adj. *ingustatus*.
untaught, adj. *indoctus*.
unteachable, adj. *indocilis*.
untenable,^f adj. *infirmus, levis*.
unterrified, adj. *interritus*.
unthankful, adj. see UNORATEFUL **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.
untilled, adj. *inaratus*.
untimely, adj. see UNSEASONABLE.
untinged, adj. *purus*.
untiring, adj. see INDEFATIGABLE.
unto, prep. see TO.
untold, adj. 1, *non dictus*; 2, see COUNTLESS, INNUMERABLE.
untouched, adj. by *intactus*, see also UNMOVED.
untoward, adj. see UNFAVOURABLE.
untranslatable, adj. *quod verbis reddi non potest*.
untried, adj. *inexpertus*.
untrodden, adj. e.g. path, *via non trita*.
untroubled, adj. *nullo motu perturbatus* or *tranquillus, placidus*; see CALM.
untrue, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso, fecte*. **un-**
truth, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas* or by ads., e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; = the thing itself, *falsum, mendacium*.
unturned, adj. to leave no stone —, *omnibus modis alqd aggredi*.
untwine, untwist, v.tr. (*re*)*solvère, re-*
texère.
unused, adj. 1, see UNACUSTOMED; 2, *novus, integer*; see FRESH. **unusual**, adj. *insolitus, insolens*.
unutterable, adj. *infandus, inenarrabilis*. Adv. *supra quam quod enuntiari potest*.
unvanquished, adj. *invictus*.
unvaried, unvarying, adj. see UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE.
unvarnished, adj. 1, lit. *fusco non illitus*; 2, fig. *simplex, sine fuso ac fallacius*, see PLAIN.
unveil, v.tr. by *caput aperire*.
unversed, adj. *non versatus, peregrinus* atque *hospes, tiro ac rudis in alqd re*.
unviolated, adj. *inviolatus*.
unwalled, adj. *muris non circumdatus, sine muris* (in gen.), *inimunitus* (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. *infessus, integer* (= still fresh), *assiduus*.
unweave, v.tr. *retexère*.
unwelcome, adj. *alqd non acceptus, in-*
gratus.

unwell, adj. see ILL.

unwholesome, adj. *insalubris* (Plin.), *per-*
tilens, gravis.

unwieldy, adj. *inhabilis* (= difficult to manage), *vasti corporis* (= of a great size).

unwilling, adj. *inivitus*. Adv. by *alqd in-*
vito. **unwillingness**, n. see RELUCTANCE.

unwind, v.tr. *retexère*.

unwise, adj. *insipiens, stultus*. Adv. *in-*
sapienter, stulte.

unwitting, adj. and adv. *insciens*.

unwomanly, adj. *quod non mulieris est*.

unwonted, adj. see UNUSUAL.

unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of anything, *alqd*
re, to, etc., by *qui* with subj. **unworth-**
ness, n. *indignitas*.

unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in
 Cic., where we read *invulneratus inviolatusque*),
sine vulnere, integer.

unwrap, v.tr. *evolvère*.

unwrinkle, v.tr. *erugare* (Plin.).

unwritten, adj. still —, *non scriptus*.

unwrought, adj. *rudis*.

unyielding, adj. see INFLEXIBLE.

unyoke, v.tr. *disjungère* (e.g. cattle, *ju-*
menta, equos)

up, adv. *sursum* (= upwards, in contrast with
deorsum, = downwards), in combination it may
 be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river,
adverso flumine (opp. to down the river, *secundo*
flumine); — the hill, *in adversum montem*; to look
 —, *suspicière* (e.g. to heaven, *caelum*); to press —,
eniti (coniti) in alqd, to burn —, *extorère,*
adurère; to dig —, *exarescère*, to dig —, *effodère,*
eruère; to deliver —, *tradère*; to go —, *(ad)scen-*
dère; — from boyhood, etc., *a puero, a pueris*;
 — to, *tenuis* with ablat. (always after the case);
 —! *age! surge!* **upwards**, adv. *sursum*; see
 also MORE.

upbraid, v.tr. to — anyone with, *reprehendère*
alqm de alqd re. **upbraiding**, n. *oburgatio,*
convictum (= 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, susten-*
tare, fulcire (= to prop).

upholsterer, n. by *qui* (*domum, etc.*) *in-*
struit, or (ex)ornat

upland, adj. *editus*; see MOUNTAINOUS.

upon, prep. *super* with accus. with verbs of
 motion, ablat. with verbs of rest; *in* with accus.
 or ablat. (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. *quae cum secum reputasset, dixit*,
 he said — reflection); — this condition, *ad con-*
ditione, 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), *princeps* (in rank or dignity).

upright, adj. (*directus* (*directus* = straight, perpendicularly as well as horizontally), *erectus*; (in a moral sense), *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *gravis*. Adv. lit. *recte*, or use adj.; fig. *recte*, *probe*, *honeste*, *sincere*, *ingenue*, *integre*, *graviter*. **uprightness**, n. *probitas*.

uproar, n. see NOISE.

upset, I. v.tr. (*sub*)vertēre, *evertēre*. II. v.intr. *everti*, *subverti*, *corruere*.

upshot, n. *exitus*, *-ūs*, *eventus*, *-us*.

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, *stimulos* alci *admovere* (all these lit. and fig.), *accendere*, *inflammare* (fig.), anyone to, alqm *ad* alqd; (*ad*)hortari *ad* alqd or with *ut* or *ne*; to — anyone with requests, *instare* alci (with *ut* or *ne*), alqm *urgere*, *comit* *instare* et *urgere* (absolute), alqm *orare* obsecrareque, *precibus* fatigare alqm, *ab* alqo *petere* et *summe* *contendere*, *ut* or *ne*, etc. **urgent**, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis*, *vehemens*, *magni* *momenti*, *necessarius*, *maximus*, *summus*; at my — request, *orante* me atque obsecrante. Adv. *vehementer*, *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* *usui* *esse*; 2, see USEFULNESS. II. v.tr. *uti* alqd *re* — for, *ad* alqd, *abuti* *re*, *ad* alqd or *in* alqd *re* (= to consume), *usurpare* alqd, *adhibere* alqd, for anything, *ad* alqd, *conferre* *ut* or *in* alqd, — in a certain sense, *vocabulo* alqd *significare*, *declarare*; see also TREAT. **useful**, adj. *utilis*, *ap- tus*, *idoneus*, *accommodatus*, *commodus* (all *ad* alqd); to be —, *utilem* *esse*, *usui* *esse*, *alci* *prodesse* or *proficere*. Adv. *utiliter*, *apte*, *commode*. **usefulness**, n. *utilitas*, *usus*, *-ūs*, *commoditas*, see USE. **useless**, adj. *inutilis* *ad* alqd (or *alci* *rei*), *vanus*, *inanis*, *irritus*. Adv. *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra*, *ad* *irritum*, *incassum* (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*, *sol*(*lemnis* = habitual), *tritus* (of language, = common)(place), *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. (*as*)sumere alqd, *invadere* *in* alqd, *occupare* (e.g. *regnum*, = — the government). **usurper**, n. *qui* *regnum* *occupat*. **usurpation**, n. *occupatio*, or by the verbs.

usury, n. *fenerari*. **usurer**, n. *fenerator*, *loculio*. **usurious**, adj. *avarus*; see AVARICIOUS. **usury**, n. *usura* (paid by the debtor), *feneratio* (= lending on interest), *jenus*, *-ōris*, n. (= interest received).

utensil, n. *vas*, *-is* (in pl. *vasa*, *-orum*, = vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (*rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); —, *utensilia*, *-ium*, n. (= everything necessary in daily life), *supellex*, *-ectilis*, f. (= household furniture).

uterine, adj. *uterinus* (Jct.).

utility, n. see USEFULNESS. **utilitarian**, adj. *qui* *omnia* *ad* *utilitatem* *confert*.

utmost, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*; — misery, *summae* *angustiae*, *extremae* *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), *ostendere* (= to show), *proferre* (= to profess), *prae* *se* *ferre* or *gerere* (= to declare openly); to — a sound, *sonitum* *edere*, *emittere*; see PRONOUNCE. **utterance**, n. see PRONUNCIATION, DELIVERY.

uvula, n. *uva* (Plin.)

V.

vacancy, n. 1, = void space, *vacuum*, *inane*, *inantis* (= emptiness); 2, with regard to office, by *vacuus*; chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*; 3, see LEISURE; 4, of mind, *inantis*, *stupiditas*. **vacant**, adj. 1, see EMPTY; 2, of an office, *vacuus*, to be —, *vacuum* *esse*, *vacare*; 3, = unoccupied by business, by *vacuus* *labore* or *negotii*; 4, = empty, of thought, *stupidus*, see FOOLISH; 5, in law, *vacuus* (= having no heir, e.g. a house, field) **vacate**, v.tr. 1, = make empty, *vacuificare*; 2, = to make vacant, an office, *se* *abdicare* alqd *re* or (but not in Cic. or Caer.). **vacation**, n. *feriae*. **vacuity**, **vacuum**, n. see VACANCY. **vacuus**, adj. see VACANT.

vaccinate, v.tr. anyone, *variolas* alci *inserere* (not class.). **vaccination**, n. *institio* *variolarum*.

vacillate, v.intr. *vacillare* (lit. and fig.). **vacillating**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*, *ambiguus*; see DOUBTFUL. **vacillation**, n. *dubium*, *dubitatio*, see DOUBT, HESITATION.

vagabond, **vagrant**, I. adj. *vagus*. II. n. *erro*, *grassator*. **vagary**, n. *nugae* (= tricks), *ineptiae* (= silliness); see WHIM.

vague, adj. *incertus*, *dubius*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*; 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* *et* *operam* *perdere* (prov., Cic.); 3, = proud, *inantis*, *vanis* (= foolishly —), *laudis* *avidus* (= ambitious), *superbus* (= proud), *gloriosus* (= boastful), *putidus* (= affected); to be —, *rebus* *inani* *delectari*. Adv. **in vain**, *frustra*, *incassum* (or *in cassum*, as two words), *nequicquam*; see VAIN; = proudly, etc., *glorioso*, *putide*, *superbe*. **vainglorious**, adj. *gloriosus*. **vanity**, n. = emptiness, *inanti-*

ias, vanitas, fragilitas; = empty pride, ambition, ostentation.

vale, n. see VALLEY.

valediction, valedictory, n. and adj. see FARWELL.

valentine, n. *epistula amatoria*.

valet, n. *cubicularius*.

valetudinarian, n. *suae valetudinis (nimis) studiosus*.

vallant, 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, -itūs, f.*, see BRAVERY.

valid, adj. *gravis* (= important), in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness), *justus* (= right), *utoneus* (= fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (= confirmed, what has become a law), *firmus, certus*, comb. *ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *iussum*). to be —, *valēre* (of a com, a law, etc.), to make anything —, *ratiūm facere alqd, ratiūm esse alqd jubere*. **validity**, n. (of reasons, etc.), *quantitas, pondus, -eris, n.*, in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides*.

valley, n. (con)tallis

value, I. v.tr. (= to determine the worth of an object) *aestimare* (of gen. import), something greatly, *censere* (of the censor), to be — d, *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions), fig. = to think well of, *aestimare* (with genit or abl), *facere, ducere, pendere, habere* (with gen. *maqui*, etc.), *deligere*, to — not at all, *alqd nullo loco, nihilo, pro nihilo* or *nihil numerare, alqm nullo loco putare, alqm despiciere*, to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendere*, or *habere*, to — more than, *pluris aestimare*, to — little, *parvi facere*, etc. II. n. *aestimatio* (= estimated value), *pretium* (= price), *virtus, -itūs, f.* (= inner worth, of a person or thing), great (intrinsic) —, *praestantia*, 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. *aestimatio* **valuer**, n. *qui alqd aestimat, aestimator* **valueless**, see WORTHLESS.

valve, n. *epistomium*

vampire, n. *vespertilio* (*qui sanguinem sugit*).

van, n. of an army, *primum agmen* (in marching order), *acies prima* (in battle order).

van, n. = winnowing-fan, *vannus, f.*

van, n. see CART, WAGGON.

vane, n. see WFATHERCOCK.

vanish, v.intr. (*e*)*vanescere*.

vanity, n. see under VAIN.

vanquish, v.tr. (*de*)*vincere, superare*, comb. *vincere et superare, domare* (= to subdue), *profigere* (= to drive an army off the field), *subigere* (= to subjugate). **vanquisher**, n. *victor* (f. *vetrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispaniae*).

rapid, adj. 1, *rapidus* (of wine); 2. fig. see INSIPID.

vapour, n. *vapor, thalitus, -ūs, nebula* (= both arising from the ground and from the water); *terrae anhelus, -ūs, exspiratio*, or *exhalatio, ex terrā afflatus, -ūs* (more particularly

that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both Cic. de Div. n. 57, 117); — bath, *assa sudaria* (Cels.).

variable, adj. see CHANGEABLE **variableness**, n. see CHANGE. **variance**, n. *discordia*; to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discordare, inter se dissidere*; see ENMITY. **variation**, n. *varietas* (= accidental change, e.g. *caeli*); see ALTERATION, CHANGE, DEVIATION. **varicoloured, variegated**, adj. *varius, vari coloris, versicolor* **variegated**, v.tr. *variare, distinguere*. **variety**, n. *varietas* (e.g. *caeli*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style), *diversitas, vicissitudo*, a — of things, *res multae* or *variae* **various**, adj. *varius, diversus, multiplex* (= manifold) Adv. *varie, diverse*. **vary**, I. v.tr. *variare*; see ALTER, CHANGE II. v.intr. *variare, variari*, (com)mutari, immutari.

varicose, adj. and n. *varix* (e.g. vein).

varlet, n. see SERVANT, ROGUE.

varnish, I. n 1, *atramentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, Plin.) 2, = fair appearance, color, *fucus, species*. II. v.tr. 1, *atramento tenui ilitare*, 2, fig. e.g. errors or deformity, *praetendere alqd alci rei, tegere* or *occultare alqd alqd re*

vase, n. *vas, vasis*, n. see JAR.

vassal, n. *clens*. **vassalage**, n. *clen tela*.

vast, adj. *vastus, immanis*, comb. *vastus et immanis, magnus, ingens, incredibilis, amplius*; see GREAT Adv. *magno opere, incredibiliter, valde*, see VERY **vastness**, r. *amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas*.

vat, n. *cupa, dolium*.

vaticinate, v.tr. see FORTELL.

vault, I. n 1, = arched roof, *camera, concameratio, fornix*, see ARCH; 2, = —ed chamber, *fornix*, — underground, *hypogaeum*; 3, see Tomb. II. v.tr. 1, *conformare, concamerare*; see ARCH, 2, *salire*, see LEAP

vaunt, v.intr. and n. see BOAST.

veal, n. (*caro*) *vitulina*

veer, v.intr. *se vertere, verti*.

vegetable, adj. *qui (quar, quod) ad plantas pertinet*; — kingdom, perhaps *plantae et arbores* **vegetables**, n. *olus* or pl. *olera, -um, n.*; — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; — market, *forum olitorum*. **vegetate**, v.intr. 1, lit see Grow, 2, fig. *hebescere, languere*.

vegetation, n. *herbae, plantae*. **vegetative**, adj. *elic. by crescere*.

vehemence, n. *ris, incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus, -ris* (= haste), *violentia* (= violence), *ardor, aestus, -ūs* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (= unbridled passion), *iracundia* (= hastiness), *studium* (= eagerness). **vehement**, adj. *vehemens* (= not calm, *opplenis, 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, intentè, animose, ardentè, violentè*.

vehicle, n. 1, see CARRIAGE, WAGGON; 2, MEANS.

veil, **I.** *n. rīca* (among the Roman ladies, Plaut.), *flammeum* (Plin.), *flammeolum* (Juv., = bridal —); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare*, *alqd occultare*. **II.** *v.tr. velare, tegere* (both lit. and fig.).

vein, *n. vena* (used also of veinlike marks in an object, and fig. as — of humour), *arteria* (= artery), *alqd alcjs rei* (fig. e.g. he has a — of strength, *alqd virium ei inest*).

vellicate, *v.tr. vellere, vellitare*.

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, -ūs, veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (= awe).

veneréal, *adj. venerereus*.

vengeance, *n. ultio*; see **REVENGE**.

venial, *adj. venia dignus*.

venison, *n. (caro) ferina*.

venom, *n. I.* *venenum* (lit. and fig.); see **POISON**. **venomous**, *adj. venenatus* (lit. and fig.); see **POISONOUS**.

vent, **I.** *n. I.* *spiramentum, + spiramen, + spiraculum* (in gen. = — hole), *aestuarium* (= hole to let in air, e.g. in digging wells), *foramen*; **2.** by *effundere*, see below. **II.** *v.tr.* to — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*, *odium expromere, iram, etc.*, in *alqm effundere, evomere*. **vent-hole**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventilate, *v.tr. I.* *ventulum facere alcjs* (Com. by fanning), *ventilare* (= to fan); to — a loom, *ventum* (in cubiculum, etc.), *immittere*; **2.** fig in *medium proferre*. **ventilation**, *n.* use verb. **ventilator**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventricle, *n. ventriculus*.

ventriloquist, *n. ventriloquus* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70, a — was termed in Greek *πύθων*, and, if a female, *πύθωνισσα*), perhaps *qui sonos alienos sua voce imitatur*.

venture, **I.** *n.* = experiment, *experimentum*, *periculum* (= risk), *alea* (= hazard), *facinus, -oris, n.* (= bold act); at a —, *temere, forte, temere, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. **II.** *v.intr.* and *tr. periclitari* (both *alqd*, and = to be endangered); to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (= to attempt, both with *infln.*, never with *ut*); he —d to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on anything, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alcjs rei*; into battle, *by se committere in actem*; nothing —, nothing win, *prov. dimidium facti, qui capiti, habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adjuvat* (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, -tum* (= open gallery, Plin.), *podium* (= balcony), or *porticus, -us, f.*

verb, *n. verbum* (gram.). **verbal**, *adj. by verbum or vox*. *Adv. by praesens* (= present), or *ipse or coram* (= face to face); see also **VERBATIM**. **verbatim**, *adv. ad verbum, totidem verbis*. **verbose**, *adj. verbozus*. **verbose-ness, verbosity**, *n. copia or ubertas 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. *pratorum*).

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).

verdigris, *n. aerugo* (Plin., *aeris* or *cypria*).

verge, **n. I.** = brnk, *margo, ora*; see **MARGIN**; **2.** fig. by circumloc. (e.g. on the — of danger, *cum periculum jam instaret* or *imminente periculo, or minimum absuit quin periculum adesset*). **verger**, *n. apparitor*.

verge, *v.intr. vergere* *ad alqd* (= to slope towards); to — upon, *tangere, attingere alqd* (= to touch), *alcjs rei figuratum esse* (lit. and fig.).

verification, *n. confirmatio*; see **PROOF**. **verify**, *v.tr. (app)robare, comprobare*. **verily**, *adv. profecto, sane, certe, nē* (noe). **verity**, *n.* see **TRUTH**.

verisimilitude, *n. verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri sim.*). **veritable**, *adj. verus*; see **TRUE, GENUINE**.

vermillion, **I.** *n. minium*. **II.** *adj. miniat* (= coloured with red-lead), *miniacus* (= — coloured, *Vitr*); see **RED**.

vermin, *n. bestiolae molestae* (in gen.), *pediculi* (= lice).

vernacular, *adj.* — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo natiuus, sermo noster, lingua nostra, verba -orum, nostratia*.

versatile, *adj. versatilis* (of that which may be turned round, lit.); of genius, *agilis, mobilis, varius et multiplex*. **versatility**, *n.* of genius, *facilitas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, agilitas, mobilitas*.

verse, *n. versus, -ūs, 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 alcjs rei*.

version, *n. liber scriptoris conversus*.

vertebra, *n. vertebra* (Plin.).

vertex, *n. vertex*, or by *summus*; see **SUMMIT**. **vertical**, *adj. (di)rectus*; a — line, *linea, perpendicularum*. *Adv. recte, directo, ad lineam, ad perpendicularum*.

vertiginous, *adj. I.* e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur* or *circumfertur*; **2.** *vertiginosus* (= suffering from giddiness, Plin.). **vertigo**, *n. vertigo (oculorum)*.

very, **I.** *adj.* see **TRUE, REAL**. **II.** *adv. 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, brevis*), *oppido* (with *adjs.* and *advs.*, more used in the colloquia

style), *satis* (= sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis scitum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (= with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer*, with *rogare*, *dolere*, *gaudere*, etc.; (often = in the highest degree), *graviter* (with verbs and partic., e.g. to be ill, *aegrotare*; *iratus*), *mire*, *mirifice*, *mire quantum* (= extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (mostly ante and postclass. = extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apprime gnarus alcys rei*), *perfecte* (= perfectly, e.g. *perfecte sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (*inprimis*, = foremost; instead of *in primis*, we find also *inter primos*, *in paucis*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios*, *praeter ceteros*, *super omnes*), *bene* (= well, with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mane*, *bene potus*), *probe* (= right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style), *egregie*, *eximie* (= exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs, *egregie* also in daily intercourse, in the epistolary style and in conversation), *longe* (= by far, e.g. *longe superare*); “—” also by *per* or *prae* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb (e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — much, *mihi perplacet* or *mihi perquam placet*, *mihi valde parvi*, — hard, *praedurum*; 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*
verspers, n. in the Romish Church, *Proces Vespertinae*.

vessel, 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 CLOTHE; 2, see INVEST. **vested**, adj. e.g. rights, by *jus juris*, n. (e.g. — interests are sacred, *jus alcys est sacrosanctum*). **vestry**, n. *sacrarium*. **vesture**, n. see GARMENT.

vestal, I. adj. see PURE, CHASTE. II. n. *Vestalis* (*virgo*).

vestibule, n. *vestibulum*, *pronaus*, -uos (of a temple).

vestige, n. *vestigium*.

vetch, n. *vicia*.

veteran, adj. and n. *veteranus* (esp. of soldiers; in the agricultural writers, also of animals and plants), a — soldier, (*miles*) *veteranus* or *emeritus*, in wider sense, *veterator* (of a lawyer, *Onc.*).

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 fœcere* *alcis*, *indignationem movere* *alcis*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *sollicitare*, *vexare*, *moriere*, *commovere* *alqm*; to be —ed at, *alqd aegre* or *molestè ferre*; I am —ed at, *me piget alcys rei*; see ANNOY. **vexation**, n. *aegritudo animi*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*; full of —, *indignabundus*. **vexatious**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis*; see TROUBLESOME. Adv. *molestè*, *graviter*.

viaduct, n. by *ponte jungere* (e.g. *flumen*).

vial, n. see BOTTLE.

vians, n. *cibus*.

viaticum, n. *viaticum*.

vibrate, v.intr. *vibrare*; of sound, *innare*

(e.g. *aures innunt*), *vocalem sonam reddere* (e.g. of a column). **vibration**, n. *motus*, -ūs.

vicar, n. in gen. *vicarius*. **vicarage**, n. see BENEFICE, PARSONAGE. **vicarious**, adj. and adv. *alcys loco*.

vice, prep. in composition, by *pro* or *sub* (e.g. *subpraefectus*, *proconsul*).

vice, n. *vitiostus*, *turpitude* (= the quality of —), *libidines* (= lust), *vitia*, -orum (= habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus*, -eris, n. (= as a wicked act). **vicious**, adj. *vitiosus* (= defective, unsound), *turpis* (= shameful), *flagitiosus* (= profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. *vita*), comb. *vitiosus ac flagitiosus* (e.g. *vita*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitis 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 —, *vitis*, *flagitius*, *sceleratus obrutus* (of persons), *vitis flagitiosus omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vita*). Adv. *vitiose*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, comb. *flagitiose et turpiter*, *scelerate*, *perdite*, *scelerate*. **viciousness**, n. see VICE.

vicissitude, n. *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (= a change that takes place regularly, e.g. of the times, *vicissitudo* or *varietas temporum*; of day and night, *diurnum nocturnumque vicissitudines*; of fortune, *fortunae 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*.

vituals, n. *cibus*, *cibaria*, -orum, *alimenta*, -orum, see PROVISIONS. **vitual**, v.tr. *rem frumentarium providere*, *comparare*, *frumentum* (com)parare, *conferre*; see FOOD.

vie, v.intr. *aemulari alqm* or *cum alqo*; see RIVAL.

view, I. v.tr. see INSPECT, LOOK, SEE. II. n. I. (*ad*)*spectus* (= vision), *acies* (= glance), *oculu*, (= eye), *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (= sight; all -ūs); 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* *judicare 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*, -oris, n. (= physical strength), *nervi*, *lacerti* (= nerve), *vigor* (= energy). **vigorous**, adj. *valens*, *validus* (= possessing physical strength), *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer* (= energetic), *vegetus* (= fresh), *firmus*, comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *res publica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *curias*), *robustus* (= robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *lacertosus* (= muscular, man and animal), *corpore vicens*, *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, inquinatus, illiberalis, sordidus, foedus*. Adv. *abjecte, nequiter, turpiter, inquinatè, illiberaliter, sordide, foede*. **vileness**, n. *turpitudine, nequitia, illiberalitas, foeditas*; see DEPRAVITY. **villify**, v.tr. *alqm ignominia afficere*; see SLANDER.

villa, n. *villa*.

village, n. *pagus, vicus*. **villager**, n. *paganus, vicanus, rusticus, agrestis*.

villain, n. 1. in Mediaeval Latin, **villanus*, 2, *homo scelestus, sceleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*, as a term of reproach, also *scelus*, -*ëris*, n., *flagitium*; see ROGUE. **villanous**, adj. *scelestus, sceleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*. **villany**, n. 1, as disposition, see WICKEDNESS; 2, as act, *scelus*, -*ëris*, n., *facinus*, -*ôris*, n., *dedecus*, -*ôris*, n., *consilium foedum, flagitium*.

vindicate, v.tr. a right, *jus tenere, obtinere, retinere*; one's character, *sibi constare, a se non desciscere*; to — one's liberty, *se in libertatem vindicare*. **vindication**, n. see DEFENCE. **vindictive**, adj. *ulciscendi cupidus*; a — spirit, *ulciscendi or ultionis cupidus*. Adv. use adj.

vine, I. n. *vitis, labrusca (vitis)* (= wild —); a small —, *viticula*. II. adj. *vinearius* (Col.), or by genit. of *vitis*; — dresser, *vintor*; — yard, *vinea, vineum, arbutum*. **vinegar**, n. *acetum*; — bottle, *acetabulum*; — leaf, *pampinus*, m. and f. **vinery**, n. perhaps *vites sub vitreis consitae*. **vinous**, adj. *vinosus* (mostly post class.) **vintage**, n. *vindemia, vindemiola* (small); to gather the —, *vindemiare uvas or vinum* (Plin) **vintner**, n. *vinarius* (ante and post class.).

violate, v.tr. *violare, rumpere*. **violable**, adj. † *violabilis*. **violation**, n. 1, *violato*; 2, see RAPE. **violence**, n. *violentia, vis, ardor* (of heat), *feror* (of heat or passion), *impotentia* (= lack of restraint), *acerbitas, morositas, inmutabilitas* (all three of temper), (*caeli*) *intemperies*, (*caeli, morbi, etc.*) *gravitas, aestus*, -*ûs* (of a fever, etc.). **violator**, n. *violator, raptor*. **violent**, adj. † *violens, violentus* (= boisterous, of mind, etc.), *acer, vehemens, impotens, gravis* (of illness, weather, etc.); see SEVERE, CRUEL. Adv. *violenter, acriter, vehementer, impotenter, graviter*.

violet, I. n. *viola, iôn* (Plin.); a bed of —s, *violarium*; the colour, † *viola*. II. adj. *violaceus, ianthinus* (Plin.).

violin, n. *fides, -ium*, f. (e.g. to play on the —, *filibus 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. † *virgineus, virginalis* (e.g. *verecundus*), *virgo* in app. to noun (e.g. *id ego virgo feci*); — soil, *terra rudis* (ante class.). **virginity**, n. *virginitas*.

virile, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis*; see MANLY. **virility**, n. *virilitas* (Plin., Quint.).

virtue, n. *virtus, -utis*, f., *laus* (= praiseworthy condition), *honestum, rectum* (= what is right), *honestas* (= probity), *sanctimonia* (= guiltlessness), *modestia* (= modesty of a woman, as her first —); = efficacy, *virtus, -utis, vis*; to have — in anything, *ad alqd alci prodde*; 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. *alejs rei artifex, alejs rei peritissimus*.

virulence, n. 1, *vis, gravitas* (e.g. *morbi*); see POISON; 2, fig. *acerbitas, virus*, n. **virulent**, adj. *gravis* (e.g. climate, *caelum*); fig. *acerbus*; see BITTER. Adv. *graviter, acerbè*.

visage, n. see FACE, COUNTENANCE.

viscera, n. *viscera, -um, exta, -orum*.

viscid, adj. + *tenax, glutinosus* (= sticky, like glue, Col.); see STICKY.

visible, adj. a(d) *spectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod a(d) spectu sentitur, conspectus, conspicuus* (= clear to be seen), *expressus* (= clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (= open, opp. *occultus*, e.g. *discord, simulas*; *dolor*), *manifestus* (= manifest), *latens, occultus* (e.g. *caedes*). Adv. *manifesto*; see CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY. **vision**, n. (in optica) *visus, -ûs, a(d) spectus, -ûs, sensus, -ûs videndi, cernendi*; an optical illusion, *res objecta* (= what appears to the eye, Cic.), *visus, -ûs, 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, *vanus, fictus, vanus*; of character, *fanaticus* (= enthusiastic), perhaps *cogitationi deditus* (= impractical), by circumloc., see DREAM, IMAGE.

visit, I. n. *salutatio, salutationis officium* (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning); to come on a —, *visendi caus(s)â venire*; to accept the — of anyone, *alqm admittère*; your — will be welcome to all, *carus omnibus expectatusque venies*. II. v.tr. *alqm* (in) *visare* or *visitare, visendi caus(s)â venire* (to see how anyone is), *adire, convenire alqm* (in order to speak to or transact business with anyone), *salutare alqm, salutatum* or *salutandi caus(s)â ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire* (out of politeness, = to wait upon), *obire, adire, venire ad, etc., frequentare* (= attend, as a school); to — a fair, *obire mundanas*; to go on a round of —s, — anyone's country-seats, *obire villas suas*; (in a Scriptural sense) *alqm urgere, vexare, punire*. **visitation**, n. (of Divine Providence) *poena*. **visitor**, n. *salutans, saluator, qui visendi (ac salutandi) caus(s)â venit* (or *veniunt*) *ad alqm, hospes, -itis* (= guest); I have —s, *habeo alqm mecum*; I have no —, *solus sum, neminem mecum habeo*; I shall have many —s, *multi apud me erunt*.

visor, n. *buccula* (= cheek-piece)

vista, n. *prospectus, -ûs*; see VIEW.

visual, adj. (e.g. nerve) *oculorum nervus*.

vital, adj. *vitalis* (= belonging to life); = very important, *maximi momenti*. Adv. *maximi momenti*; see VERY. **vitality**, n. *animus, vis vitalis*, see LIFE.

vitiate, v.tr. *vitare, corrumpere*. **vitiation**, n. *corruptio, depravatio*.

vitreous, adj. *vitreus*.

vitriol, n. * *vitriolum*.

vituperate, v.tr. see SCOLD. **vituperation**, n. *vituperatio, reprehensio*. **vituperative**, adj. see ABUSIVE.

vivacious, adj. *vividus*; see ACTIVE, CHEERFUL. **vivacity**, n. *nigor*; see LIVELINESS, CHEERFULNESS. **vivid**, adj. see LIVELY.

viviparous, adj. — animals, *bestiae quae partum edunt (vivum)*.

vixen, n. 1, = she-fox, *vulpes, -is*; 2, = quarrelsome woman, *mulier jurgiosa*.

vizier, n. *cui summa imperii delegata est*.

vocabulary, n. *index verborum* (= list of words), *verba (nostra)* (= abundance of words).

vocal, adj. *vocalis*; — music, *vocum, cantus*, *as*; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

vocation, n. *officium, partes, -ium, munus, -eris*, n.

vocative, n. *casus, -ūs, vocativus* (Gram.).

vociferate, v. intr. *vociferari*. **vociferation**, n. *vociferatio* **vociferous**, adj. and adv. *magno (cum) clamore*.

vogue, n. to be in —, *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, -ūs*, (= song), *sonus* (= sound of the — and of musical instruments), *vocis sonus*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*), a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); with a loud —, *clara voce, magna voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; the general —, *omnium consensus, -ūs, consensus publicus*, there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in alqd re consentiunt*; in Gram. a verb in the active, passive —, *verbum activum, passivum* II. v. tr. see UTTER.

void, I. adj. 1, see EMPTY; 2, lacking anything, *vacuus (ab) alqd re, carens alqd re, egens alcjs rei* or *alqd re*, — of, *inops alcjs rei* or *alqd re*, *privatus* or *spoliatus alqd re*. II. n. *inanius, inane, vacuitas, vacuum*. III. v. tr. see EMPTY, v. tr., VACATE.

volatile, adj. *volativus* (lit. and fig.); fig. (of anyone's character, *levis, mobilis* (opp. *constans*)).

volatility, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *jugere*, fig. *levitas, ingenium mobile, animus levis, vanitas, mobilitas* (ingeni or animi, opp. *constantia*), comb. *mobilitas et levitas animi*

volcano, n. *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt*, or *mons flammam eructans*. **volcanic**, adj. *flammam eructans, ignes* or *flammam evomens*.

volition, n. *voluntas*.

volley, n. *tormenta, -orum, emissa*; — of words, *flumen* or *turba (inanium) verborum*.

voluble, adj. see FLUENT.

volume, n. = book, or division of book, *liber, volumen* (= a roll of parchment), *pars* (as a part), — of smoke, etc., † *volumen*, or by noun with or without adj. (e.g. *fumus*, = smoke, *aqua* = water). **voluminous**, adj. by *multus* (e.g. he has left — writings on this, *multa* or *plurima de hac re reliquit*).

voluntary, adj. *voluntarius, volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non invitus*, or by *sponte* (med. etc.). Adv. (*medi*, etc.) *voluntate, sponte* (= of one's own accord), comb. *sua sponte et voluntate, ultro* (= without being asked). **volunteer**, I. n. *voluntarius* (miles), —s, (*militēs*) *voluntarii*. II. v. intr. *voluntate facere alqd*; of soldiers, *nomen* (pl. of several, *nomina*) *dare*.

voluptuous, adj. *voluptarius, libidinosus, ad voluptates propensus, voluptatibus* or *rebus veneris deditus, impudicus* (= unchaste), *dehiscatus* (= effeminate). **voluptuousness**, n. *voluptas, libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*.

vomit, I. n. *vomitus, -ūs, vomitio* (both of the act and the matter thrown up; mostly post class.). II. v. tr. and intr. (*eyromēre*, *vomitare* (frequently or much, Col. Sen.).

voracious, adj. *edax, cibi avidus, gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *avide* (lit. or fig.). **voracity**, n. *edacitas, cibi aviditas, voracitas*.

vortex, n. *vertex, turbo*.

votary, n. (con)secratus, sacer (= sacred, as belonging to the gods), in a gen. sense, *admirator, studiosus alcjs* or *alcjs rei*; a — of any science, by *alcjs rei se tradere*. **vote**, I. n. *sententia* (in gen. = opinion; — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragium* (of a citizen in the comitia; also of the voting tablet), *punctum* (= the vote which a candidate gained in the comitia), *tabella* (= voting tablet); to obtain the greatest number of —s in a tribe, *longe plurima in alqd tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.); the right to a —, *suffragium*, or *jus suffragii*. II. v. intr. *sententiam ferre* (e.g. of a judge), in *sententiam alcjs discedere* (= to go over to another's opinion), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), in *suffragium ire* or *suffragium intrare* (of the people in the comitia); *censere, decernere, jubere* (of the formal decrees of the senate), to — for anyone's opinion, in *sententiam pede* or (of several) *pedibus ire*; to — for anyone, *suffragari alcjs* (ad munus) (when anyone applies for a post); for anything, *suffragari alcjs rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alcjs consilio*). **voter**, n. *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (who has the right of voting). **voting-tablet**, n. *tabella* (in gen.), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

votive, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

vouch, I. v. tr. *asseverare, 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 *provestare 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. *votum, voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alcjs rei* (e.g. *vnie*), *religio* (= duty, constraint, etc. imposed by a vow). II. v. tr. (*de)vovere alqd alcjs* (also with fut. infin.), — to do anything, *spondere, promittere se alqd facturum esse*; see PROMISE, UNDERTAKE.

vowel, n. *lit(t)era vocalis*.

voyage, I. n. *navigatio, cursus, -ūs*. II. v. intr. *navigare*, see SAIL, TRAVEL.

vulgar, adj. *vulgaris* (belonging to the mass), *plebeus* (= peculiar to the *plebs*, plebeian), *liberalis, sordidus, rusticus*; see RUDE. Adv. *liberaliter, sordide, rustice, more rustico*. **vulgarism**, n. *sermo vulgaris*. **vulgarity**, n. see RUDENESS.

vulnerable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*

vulpine, adj. *vulpinus* (Plin.).

vulture, n. *vultur(us)* (lit. and fig.), *milvus*.

W.

wabble, v. intr. *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). **wabbling**, n. *vacillatio*.

wad, v. tr. to — a dress, *vesti xylinum* (= cotton, Plin.) *insuere*. **wadding**, n. *xylinum vestibus insuendum*.

waddle, v. intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

wade, v. intr. (through a river, etc.), *vado transire alqm locum*.

wafer, n. 1, in the eucharist, *panis cenae sacrae*; 2, for fastening letters, *cera* or *signum* (= seal).

waft, v.tr. *sublime ferre*.

wag, I. v.tr. *movère, quassare*; see SHAKE; — the tail, *caudam movère*. II. n. *homo jocosus, jocular*. **waggery**, n. *joca, -orum, jactatiae*. **waggish**, adj. *jocosus*.

wage, v.tr. *bellum gerere cum alqo*; — war; see WAR. **wager**, I. n. *sponsio*; to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alqo*. II. v.intr. see BET. **wages**, n. *merces, -edis, f., stipendium*.

waggle, v.tr. and intr. see WAG.

wagon, n. *plaustrum, vehiculum, currus, -ūs*.

wagoner, n. *plaustri ductor*.

wagtail, n. *motacilla*.

walf, n. of persons, *inops, egens*; of things, *abjectus*.

wall, I. v.intr. *plangere*; see LAMENT. II. n. *plancus, -ūs*; see LAMENTATION.

wain, n. *plaustrum*.

wainscot, n. *paries, -ētis, m.*

waist, n. *corpus, -ōris, n., medium*. **waist-band**, n. see BELT. **waistcoat**, n. *thorax laneus* (= under — of wool (Suet.)) worn by invalids, *subucula* (worn under the tunic).

wait, v.intr. *manēre*; to — for, *opperiri, exspectare, alqm or alqd, praestolari alci or alqm, manēre alqm* (so esp. of fate, etc., awaiting any one, but not with accus. in Cic. or Caes.), or *dum alqs adveniat*; to — on, *alci famulari* (so *ministrare alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

wait, n. 1, lie in —; see AMBUSH; 2, a nightly musician, *qui nocte fidibus canit*. **waiter**, n. 1, *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *puer* (= boy); 2, see TRAY. **waiting**, n. 1, = delay, etc.; *mora, exspectatio, mansio, commoratio*; 2, at table, etc., *ministerium*; 3, = calling, *salutatio*; lord, lady in —, by *unus (una) ex eis qui circa alqm sunt*; see ATTENDANCE. **waitress**, **waiting-maid**, n. *famula, ministratrix, 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. *essuscitare, expergefacerē (e somno), excitare (e somno), (ex)suscitare (e) somno*. II. v.intr. *excitari, etc.* III. n. *pervigilium (funebre)*. **wakeful**, adj. *vigil, + exsominis, + insominis*. **wakefulness**, n. *insomnia, vigilantia, vigilia*.

walk, I. v.intr. *ire* (in gen., also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte viā sacrā*, Hor.), *gradī, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (sometimes = affectedly or majestically), *cedere*; to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, e.g. *in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. *in gymnasio*), *obambulare alci loco*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallum*; in the fields, *in herbis*; *spatiari* (for exercise, *in alqo loco*), to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* (*deambulationem, delectationis causā*) *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, -ūs, ingressus, -ūs*; 3, to take a —, *alqo ire*; to go for a —, (*deambulationem ire*); to go for a — to any one's house, *viām facere ad alqm*; for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulationicula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (= planted with trees; ante and post class.), *xystrus* (= alley, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulatuncula*.

walker, n. (masc. and fem.), *qui, quas (de-)ambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatoria*, who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villica ne sit ambulatoria*, 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, -ētis, m.* (= party —, partition in a building, house), *propugnacula, -orum, n.* (= bulwarks); the ruins of an old —, *parietinae*. II. v.tr. *muro cingere* or *circumdare, munitre* (= 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, palari, errare, peregre abire* (= to go abroad), *peregrinari* (= to travel abroad); to — over any place, *alqm locum pervagari*; to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberare (ab) alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de viā decedere* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *delirare*. **wanderer**, n. *erro, peregrinator* (abroad). **wandering**, adj. 1, *errabundus, vagus*; 2, fig. *neglegens* (= inattentive), *delirus* (= crazy).

wane, v.intr. *decescere* (of the moon, day, etc.), *senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life, praise, etc.); see DECREASE, DECLINE.

want, I. n. = inefficiency, *penuria*, opp. *copia*, generally with genit., *inopia* (with genit.), *egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= the — of a thing previously possessed), *defectio, defectus, -ūs* (the latter rare, except in Plin.), *difficultas, angustiae*; by compounds (e.g. — of temperance, *intemperantia*; *inertia* (of activity); to be in — of anything, *alqd re carere* (in gen. = not to have a thing), *alqd re egere, indigere* (= to feel the lack of), *alci rei inopiā laborare, premi*, or simply *ab alqd re laborare, alqd re premi* (= to be pressed for it); to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *vitam inopem colere, in egestate esse* or *versari*. II. v.intr. *alqd alci deesse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum ille, si nihil utilitatis habet, absuit*; *si opus erat, defuit*, Cic.), *deficere* (= to be short of anything); *alqd ab alqo desiderari* (of what we do not like to miss); I shall not be —ing, (*alci*) *non deero*. III. v.tr. 1, = to require, *egere alqd re*, seldom *alci rei, indigere alqd re* or *alci rei, opus or usus est alqd re* (when it would be useful), *desiderare alqd, requirere alqd*; I — so and so, *carere alqd re* (= I have not got it), *egere alqd re* (I should like to have it), *deficere mihi alqd* or *deficere me alqd* (= it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), *alqd non suppetit* (= it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; see LACK; 2, = wish; see WISH. **wanting**, adj. by *desse*; see WANT, II.

wanton, I. adj. e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *protervus, petulans* (= bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. *in fortunā*), *dissolutus* (= dissolute), *intemperans* (= indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (= licentious); — injuries, *injuriae ultro factae*. Adv. *ultro* (= without provocation) *lascive, petulanter, proterve, dissolute, intemperanter, effrenate*. II. v.intr. *lascivire, lascivum, etc., esse*; see ABOVE. **wantonness**, n. *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas, intemperantia*.

war, I. n. *bellum* (= — by land, b. *terrestre*; by sea, *navale*; civil, intestine, *intestinalis, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with

aves, servile; for life and death, *internecinum*), *arma, -orum* (= arms), *militia* (= military service, strategy), *tumultus, -us* (= 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 militiaeque*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum quaerere*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, ciere*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*, against, *cum alqo*; see **ARMS, MILITARY, SOLDIER**. **II.** v.intr. *bellare, bellum gerere*; see above. **war-cry**, n. *clamor, bellicus*; to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*. **warfare**, n. see **WAR**. **I. war-horse**, n. *equus militaris* or † *bel-lator*, 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. *can-tus, -us*.

ward, I. v.tr. to — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione corporis effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by turning); fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, arcere, avertere, defendere* (*alqd.* from anyone, *ab alqo* or *alejs*), *deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitatem*). **II.** n. 1, = quarter of a town, *regio, vic* (as t.t.s. both prob. post Aug.); 2, = custody, *custodia, carcer, -eris*, n. (= prison); see **CUSTODY**; 3, = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; 4, = part of a key, *clavis dens*. **warden, warder**, n. *custos*. **wardrobe**, n. *vestiarius* (= place and the garments together, Plin., Col.), *vastus, vestimenta, -orum* (= garments in gen.). **wardship**, n. *tutela*; see **GUARDIANSHIP**.

ware, n. 1, *merx*; see **GOODS, MERCHANDISE**; 2, see **POTTERY**. **warehouse**, I. n. *horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella* (= stores), *apotheca*. **II.** v.tr. *condere*.

warm, I. adj. *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); — water, *cal(i)da*; a — desire, *desiderium ardens* or *flagrans*; Luke —, *tepidus*, to be —, *calere*, to become —, *calescere, calefieri*. **II.** v.tr. *calefacere, tepescere* (= to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body). **warming-pan**, n. *vas exalfactorium*. **warmth**, n. *calor* (e.g. *solis*, fig., in Quint., Plin. esp., *dicentis, dicendi*), *fer-vor* (lit. and fig.), *tepor* (lit); he speaks with —, *vatus dicit*.

warn, v.tr. (*prae*)*monere* or *admonere alqm ut* (or *ne*). **warning**, n. (*ad*)*monitio* (the act), *monitus, -us* (= — from heaven, by oracles, etc.), (*ad*)*monitum* (= notice given), *exemplum, docu-mentum* (= example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere ea quae alqs sapienter monuit*; to take anything as a —, *habere alqd sibi documento*; to take anyone as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alqo*; of a master, perhaps *missum* (*missam*) *facere* (metaph. from dismissing soldiers; as the Roman servants were slaves, *vendere* may be used at times); of a servant's —, *alci renuntiare* or *ab alqo discedere* or *abire* (= leave).

warp, I. n. (in manufacture) *stamen*. **II.** v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari*. **III.** v.tr. of wood, *pandum facere*, fig. *torquere*; see **DISTORT**.

warrant, I. v.t. to — an officer, etc., *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alqs rei facienda*; to a purchaser, *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re*, to anyone, *alci*; to feel —ed in anything, *magnam fiduciam alqs rei habere*; I — you, *mehercule, medius fidius*; see also **PROMISE, UNDERTAKE**. **II.** n. a written instru-

ment, in gen.), *auctoritas* (also in the pl.), *potestas, mandatum*, or by *auctor* (e.g. *Caesare auctore*, under the — of Caesar). **warrantable**, adj. *quod excusari potest*; see **ALLOW**. **warranty**, n. *satisfactio*; see **GUARANTEE**.

warren, n. *leporarium* (Var.).

warrior, n. see under **WAR**.

wart, n. *verruca*; covered with —s, *verru-cosus*.

wary, adj. *consideratus, cautus*. **wariness**, n. *cautio, circumspectio*.

wash, I. v.tr. *lavare, abluere*; to — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere*. **II.** v.intr. *lavari*. **III.** n. 1, *lavatio*; to take a —, *lavari*; 2, = ointment, *fucus*; — hand-basin, *aqualis* (Plaut.); — handstand, *abacus*; — house, *cella in qua lintea lavantur*; — tub, *labrum eluacrum* (Cato); washerwoman, *mulier* (or where possible, *serva*) *quae lintea lavat*.

wasp, n. *vespa*. **wasplish**, adj. † *mordax*; see **IRRITABLE**.

waste, I. v.tr. *vastare, (de)populari, perpopu-lari* (= to lay —), see **DESTROY**; *consumere, absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *dissipare, perdere, profundere, effundere, excedere* (= to eat away, lit. and fig.); to — time, *tempus perdere*; see **SPEND**. **II.** v.intr. e.g. the body, (*con*)*labescere* (e.g. *morbo, desiderio*), *consumi, confici*. **III.** n. 1, = lonely place, *vas-titas, solitudo, loca deserta* or *deserta, -orum*; 2, of expenditure, *sumptus effusi* or *profusi*; 3, in manufactures, *ramenta, -orum*, (of metals, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust or filings); 4, = loss in gen. *jactura, 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, con-situs*, of the field), *comb. desertus et incultus* or *incultus et desertus* (e.g. *solum*). **wasteful**, adj. *profusus, effusus* (of persons and things), *prodigus* (usu. of persons). Adv. *profuse, effuse, prodige*. **wastefulness**, n. *profusio, effusio*; see **WASTE**, III. 2. **waste-book**, n. *adversaria, -orum*.

watch, I. n. 1, = a watching, *excubiae, vigilia*; to keep —, *vigilare*; 2, military term, men set to —, *vigilia* (e.g. *vigilans ponere*, = to set a —), *statio* (of sentinels, sentries), *excubi-tores* (= 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, *horo-logium parvulum*; see **CLOCK**. **II.** v.intr. (*per*)*vigilare, excubare*; to — till late at night, *ad mul-tam noctem, de multa nocte*; = to lie observant, *attentum esse*. **III.** v.tr. 1, = to observe, *alqd tueri*, (*ob*)*servare, spectare* (= to have in view), *speculari, explorare* (= to examine); see **OBSERVE, EXAMINE**; 2, = to guard, *custodire*; see **GUARD**; to — for, *ex(s)pectare, opperiri* (*alqm*, or *alqd*), *alci insidiari* (in ambush, then metaph. in gen.); to — an op-portunity, *occasionem captare*; to — over, *alqd tueri, observare*. **watchfire**, n. *ignis*. **watch-ful**, adj. † *vigil, vigilans*. Adv. *vigilanter*. **watchfulness**, n. *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also **CARE**. **watchman**, n. *vigil* (see **WATCH** I. 2), *excubitior, custos*. **watchtower**, n. *specula* (also fig. *tanquam e specula prosperi tempestatem futu-ram*). **watchword**, n. *tessera* (= tablet on which the — was written), *signum* (lit. and fig.), this was the — of the Stoics, *hoc Stoici praece-punt*.

water, I. n. *aqua* (plur. *aquae* of a larger quantity, also of medicinal springs), † *latus*, † *syn-pha* and † *unda*; running —, *aqua viva, flumen vitrum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua*

mlu; sea —, *aqua marina*; rain —, *aqua pluvialis*, *aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere*, *aquatium ire*, *aguar* (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 —, *terrá marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still —s run deep, *altissima quaeque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); the — under the skin, *aqua intercus* (= 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, *latrina*, *sella familiarica*; —-colour, *pigmentum aqua dilutum*; —-fall, *aqua ex edito desiliens* (Plin.); —-fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *aquatis*, *aquarius*; — animals, *aquatilis*, -ium, pl. **III.** v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (*rigare*); see also **SPRINKLE**, **MIX**; it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi alqd movet* (Sen.). **watering**, n. *aquat* (= fetching of —, or by verb, e.g. *aquatium ire*); — of plants, by *aqua conspergere*; — place (of inland places, i.e. mineral springs), *aquae*; of seaside, circumloc. with *maritimus* (e.g. *oppidum maritimum*); — pot, *hydria*, *urceus*; see **JAR**. **waterproof**, adj. *aquae vi resistens*. **watersnake**, n. *hydrus*. **waterspout**, n. 1, *fistula* (= waterpipe); 2, = sheet of water, *typhon* (Plin.). **waterworks**, n. *aquaeductus*, -us (= an aqueduct, the nearest class. equivalent to our —). **watery**, adj. *aquatilis* (Plin., = having a — taste), *aqueosus* (= abounding in water).

wattle, **I.** n. 1, = hurdle, *crates*, -is, f.; 2, of a cock, *palea*. **II.** v.tr. *contexere*; see **WEAVE**.

wave, **I.** n. *unda*, *fluctus*, -us. **II.** v.tr. *agitare*, *jactare*, † *rotare*. **III.** v.intr. *undare*, *fluctuare*, † *flutare*, *agitari*, *jactari*.

waver, v.intr. *fluctuare* (*animi* or *animo*), *dubitare*; see **HESITATE**. **waverer**, n. (*homo*) *inconstans*, *incertus*. **wavering**, n. *inconstantia*, *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

wax, n. *cera*; to mould in —, *e cera fingere*; — candle, — light, *cereus*. **waxen**, adj. *cereus*.

wax, v.intr. *crexere*; see **GROW**.

way, n. *via* (lit. and fig.), *iter*, -inēris, n. (= the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus*, -us (= access), *cursus*, -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), *devericulum* (= a side road leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus*, -us (post Aug. = a channel or course), *limes*, -itis, m. (= a boundary path or line), *angiportus*, -us (= a narrow — or street between two rows of houses), *ratic* (= plan or manner), *mos* (= custom, e.g. in the — of the Romans, *more Romanorum*), *consilium*, *institutum* (= plan); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaria* (most often fig., with *quasi*, e.g. *via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria*, Cic.), *compendium viae*; when there are two —s, *bivium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadrivium*; — there is none, *avia*, -orum; by —s *iter devium*; out of the —, *avius*, *remotus* (lit.), *reconditus*, *exquisitus* (fig.); to go the direct — or road, *recta viā ire*; on the —, *inter viam*, *ex itinere*; to make —, see **PROGRESS**; to form a — or plan, *rationem inire*; to get out of the —, *de viā decedere alci*, *alcis congressum fugere*; —s and means, *opes*, -um, f. (= resources), *ratio* (= plan); by the —, in passing (of a speaker), *arctum* (= cursorily), *ut hoc dicam*; see **ROAD**; to get under — (of a ship), *absolvi*, *ancora* (*ancoram*) *soldere*. **wayfarer**, n. *viator*. **waylay**, v.tr. *alci insi-*

diari or *insidias facere*. **wayside**, n. and adj. *ad viam*. **wayward**, adj. see **WILFUL**, **FCKLE**.

we, pron. *nos*; — ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *nosmet ipsi*; frequently not expressed.

weak, adj. *tenuis* (= thin, opp. *crassus*); then fig., e.g. *sonus*, *spes*, *exilis* (= fine, e.g. *vox*, Quint.), *parvus*, *exiguus* (= inconsiderable), *lævis* (of what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecillis*, = — in bodily strength or mind); a — head, *ingenium imbecillum*; *infirmus* (of one who can stand nothing) *debilis* (= frail, opp. *robustus*), *invalidus* (opp. *validus*), *enervatus* (= unnerved, with *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*, *molliter*. **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 loose what was firm; then fig., to — a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare*, *extenuare* (lit., to make thin, = to diminish in gen.), (*com*)*minuere* (= to lessen), *frangere* (lit., = to break), *hebetare*, *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake, lit. and fig.). **weakening**, n. *debilitatio*, *infractio*, *deminutio*, *imminutio*, or by verb. **weakness**, n. *tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo*, e.g. of a thread), *exilitas* (e.g. in *dicendo*), *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio*, *linguor*, *lævitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitium*, *error* (= fault).

weal, n. the public —, *salus publica*, *res publica*.

weal, n. = mark on the body, *vibex*.

wealth, n. *res secunda* or *prosperae* or *florantes*, *divitiae*, *opes*, -um, pl., *copia* (esp. with *gent.*, e.g. *rei familiaris*), *abundantia* *alcis* *rei*, *opulentia*. **wealthy**, adj. *bene nummatus*, *pecuniosus*, *copiosus* *rei familiaris* *locuples* *et* *pecuniosus*, *opulentus*, *opulens*, *coptosus*.

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*) (*at*) *terere* or *deserere*; very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*); 2, = to have on the body, *gerere*, *gestare*, *indutum esse alqd re*, *indui alqd re*, *ornatum esse alqd re* (as ornament), (*suc*) *inctum esse alqd re*, *uti alqd re* (= to make use of), *tractare alqd* (= to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — the toga, *togatum esse*; to — away or out, see before, also **CONSUME**. **II.** v.intr. *usu atteri* 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*, *fessus*; with illness, wounds, etc., *morbo*, *vulneribus*, etc., *confectus* or *fractus*.*

weary, **I.** adj. 1, = fatigued, (*de*) *fatigatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*; 2, = disgusted with, by *tædēt* or *pertænum est alqm alcis rei*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm* (*de*) *fatigare*; = — with, *alqm obtundere*; see **BORE**. **III.** v.intr. by *tædēt* or *pertænum est alqm alcis rei*. **weariness**, n. 1, = fatigue, (*de*) *fatigatio*, *lassitudo*; 2, fig. *tædium*. **wearisome**, adj. *longus*, *laboriosus*.

wensel, n. *mustela*.

weather, *I. n. caelum, caeli status, -ūs, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena*, *caelum sudum* or *serenum*; dry —, *siccitas*; to depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, *by tempestatis rationem habere*; — cock, *gallus a(h)eneus*; — wise, *caeli mutationum peritus*. **II. v. tr. 1.** lit. alqm locum circumvehi; **2.** fig. *superare*; — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

weave, *v. tr. (con)texere* (lit. and fig.). **weaver**, *n. textor*. **web**, *n. textum, textura, tela*; — footed, *quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

wed, *v. tr.* see **MARRY**. **wedlock**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**. **wedding**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**; — day, *dies nuptiarum*, to fix the — day, *diem nuptius dicere*.

wedge, *I. n. cuneus*; — shaped, *cuneatus*, seats in the theatre in — shape, *cunei*; troops drawn up in — shape, *cuneus*. **II. v. tr.** *cuneare*, — together, see **Crowd**.

Wednesday, *n. * dies Mercurii*.

weed, *I. n. herba inutilis* or *iners*. **II. v. tr.** *(ex)rucare*.

weed, *n.* = garment, *vestis*, in —s of peace (*vestes*) togati; widows' —s, *viduarum more vestita*.

week, *n. septem dierum spatium, septem dies* or *hebtomada*; one —, *septem dies*, a fortnight, *quidam dies* (Caes.). **week-days**, *n. dies profesti* (opp. *dies festi*), *dies negotiosi* (Tac., opp. *dies sacri*). **weekly**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. — wages, *merces quae in singulas hebdomades habentur*)

weep, *v. intr. and tr. lacrimare* or *lacrimari*, *lacrimas fundere* (= to shed tears), *(de)plorare* (loudly), *lamentari* (of sustained weeping), *ejulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *vagire* (of little children), — over anything, *alci rei illacrimare* or *illucimari*. **weeping**, *n. fletus, -ūs, lacrimae* (= tears), *ploratus, ejulatus, vagitus* (all -ūs), *lamentatio*.

weevil, *n. curculio*

weigh, *I. v. tr. 1.* *(ex)pendere, perpendere, examinare*, **2.** fig. *(ex)pendere, perpendere, ponderare, examinare* (e.g. *quidam populari trutinā examinari*, Cic.), *considerare cum* or *in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare* or *volutare*; — deeply, *multa* (etiam alique etiam) *secum reputare*, — down, *opprimere* (lit. and fig.) **II. v. intr.** *pondo pendere* or *pondo valere* with acc. of the weight, to — heavily, *magni ponderis esse*; to — ten pounds, *decem libras explere*. **weight**, *n. pondus, -eris, n.*, *gravitas, momentum* (lit. and fig., e.g. *terrae, armorum*); see **IMPORTANCE**, **PRESSURE**. **weighty**, *adj. gravis* (lit. and fig.) *Adv. graviter* (lit. and fig.).

weir, *n. moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m.* (= dam), *cateracti* (καταράκτις = sluice lock, Plin. Min.).

welcome, *I. adj. acceptus, gratus, ex(s)pectatus, exoptatus*, to bid —, *alqm salvēre jubeo*, *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. *salvete*).

welfare, *n. salus, -ūtis, f., incolumitas* (= safety), *bonum* (= anyone's interests, or of a thing), *felicitas* (= happiness), to try to promote anyone's —, *alcs quomodolibet utilitatibus servire, alcs salutis prospicere, consulere, servire*. **well**, *I. adv. bene, recte*; very —, *optime, praeclare*, as exclamation, *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene! recte! pulchre!* (acclamation); very —! *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ita est!* (in reply); — then! *age! recte vero!* to take a thing —, *alqd in bonam par-*

tem accipere; to do —, *bene* or *recte facere* or *agere* or *gerere* rem. **II. adj. salvus, sanus, integer, valens; to be —, *(bene, commode, or recte) valere, belle, recte, pulchre, bene (se) habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*. **well-affected**, *adj. benevolus erga alqm*. **well-being**, *n. salus, -ūtis, f., bona valetudo*. **well-born**, *adj. nobilis*; see **NOBLE**. **well-bred**, *adj. urbanus*; see **POLITE**. **well-built**, *adj. bene aedificatus* (of structures), *formosus* (of persons) **well-disposed**, *adj.* see **WELL-AFFECTED**. **well-educated**, **well-informed**, *adj. doctus, eruditus*; see **LEARNED**. **well-fed**, *adj. corpore amplo, pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis, strigosus*). **well-known**, *adj. omnibus notus*. **well-meaning**, *adj. benevolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend); *constitium, advice*. **well-meant**, *adj. e.g. advice, consilium benevole dictum*. **well-spent**, *adj. e.g. life, vita bene acta*. **well-wisher**, *n. studiosus alcs*.**

weld, *v. tr. (con)ferruminare* (Plin.).

well, *I. n. puteus*. **II. v. intr.** — up, *scatere*; see **SPRING**, *v. intr.*

welter, *v. intr. se volutare, volutari*.

west, *I. n. regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens* (= the setting sun), *occidens, occasus, -ūs (solis)*. **II. adj. occidentalis** (Plin.), + *occiduius*; — 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 occidente*.

wet, *I. adj. humidus, madens* (mostly poet. and post Aug.), *madidus, *tudu-, avidus* (mostly poet. and post Aug.); see **MOIST**. **II. n. caeli status, -ūs, humidus or *avidus* or *pluvius*, see **RAIN**. **III. v. tr. madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere**, to get — through, *madefieri, madidum reddi*, — nurse, *nutrix*. **wetness**, *n. humor*.**

wether, *n. vervex, -ēcis, m.*

whale, *n. balaena, cetus* (in pl. *cete*) (= sea-monster in gen.; Plin.), — bone, *balaenae maxilla*.

wharf, *n. navale, crepido*

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, *scripsit mihi quos libros legerat*; in reference to an antecedent by *qui*, — you told me, *id quod* or *ea quae mihi dixisti*. **whatever**, pron. *quicumque* (*quicum*), *quisquis*.

wheel, *n. vibex* (ante and post class.)

wheat, *n. triticum, siligo* (= very fine white —, ante and post class.), of —, *wheaten, triticeus*; a — field, *ager tritico consitus*; — meal, *farina triticea*.

wheedle, *v. tr. and intr. illicere*.

wheel, *I. n. rota, tympanum* (τύμπανον, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (= 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*.

wheeze, *v. intr. anhelare*; see **PANT**. **wheezy**, *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 qua 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. *quandocunque* (*cumq.*), *quotie(n)s* *cumque* (*cumq.*), or simply *utcumque*, *quotie(n)s*.

where, adv. and conj. as interrogative, *ubi?* *ubinam?* *quo loco?* *quo loci?* — ever? *ubi gentium?* *ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi*, *quâ*. **whereas**, adv. *quoniam*, *quod*, *cum*, *quippe* *qui* (*quae*, *quod*); see **BECAUSE**, **SINCE**. **whereby**, adv. *ex quo* (*quâ*, etc.) *fit*; as interrog. *quâ ratione?* *quâ re?* **wherefore**, adv. 1, interrog. *cur?* see **WHY**; 2, *quomodo*; see **THEREFORE**. **wherein**, adv. *in quo*, *in quâ re*, *in quibus*, *ubi*. **wherever**, adv. *ubivis* (= at any place, whichever it may be), *ubicunque* (*cumq.*), *quacumque* (= at any place). **whereof**, adv. *cuius* *quorum* (*quarum*, etc.) or *e quo* (*quâ*, etc.). **whereon**, adv. *quo facto*, *cum quibus verbis*. **whereto**, adv. *quo(rum)*, *quem ad finem*.

wherry, n. see **BOAT**.

whet, v.tr. (*exacûere* [lit and fig.]). **whetstone**, n. cos.

whether, I. pron. *uter*. II. conj. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrog. sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (= — perhaps), *utrum* (seldom in simple questions), *an* (only after *nescire* and similar verbs of doubting), in double questions, . . . or (“or —”) *utrum . . . an* (or *anne* or *ne*), *num . . . an*, *ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum taceamne, an praedicem?* sometimes “—” in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa*; sometimes, in two interrog. clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrog. particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *velit, nolit, acire difficile est*; if “or” in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrog. particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quaesierunt necne ille aut ille defensurus esset*; — . . . or not, *utrum (num or ne) . . . necne* or *annone* (*necne* generally in indirect

questions and without any verb at all, *whilst* *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quaeritur sintne dii, necne sint*; or *dii utrum sint, necne, quaeritur*; or even *dii necne sint quaeritur* (sometimes for *annon, anne* is found, e.g. *cum interrogetur tria pauca sint anne multa*, Cic.); where the alternatives are presented as on an equality, either of which may be true, *sive—sive* (*seu—seu*) (e.g. *sive eum ex paludibus elicere, sive obsidione premere posset*, Caes).

whey, n. *serum*.

which, pron. see **WHO**.

whiff, n. *halitus*, *-ûs* (= breath).

while, I. n. *tempus*, *-ôris*, n., *spatium*, *mora* (= delay), *otium* (= leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium*, *pau(l)ulum* (*temporis*); for a short —, *parumper*, *pau(l)isper*; a little — after, *pau(l)lo post*, *non ita multo post*, *pau(l)lo post*; a long — after, *post longum tempus*. II. (**whilst**) conj. *dum* (nearly always with present indic. even when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense), *donec* (with indic. or subj. according to the regular rules of mood), *cum* (*quom*, with pres. and perf. indic. and imperf. and pluperf. subj.), or by part. (e.g. *haec lacrimans dixit*, she said — weeping), or by *inter* with gerund in phrases (*inter bibendum*, = — drinking; *inter cenandum*, = — dining). III. v.tr. to — away the time, *tempus jallere alqd re*.

whim, n. *libido*. **whimsical**, adj. *difficilis*, *naturâ difficilis*, *morosus* (= ill-tempered), *inconstans*, *lêvis* (= fickle); see **FICKLE**.

whimper, v.tr., **whine**, v.intr. *vagire* (of a child or animal). **whimpering**, n. **whining**, n. *vagitus*, *-ûs*.

whinny, v.intr. *hinnire*.

whip, I. n. *scutica*, *-ae*, f., or *iora*, *-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*, *vertex*, *vortex*, *gurgis*, *-itis*, m. **whirlwind**, n. *turbo*, *vertex*.

whirr, I. v.tr. *stridere* (*stridère*). II. n. *stridor*.

whisk, v.tr. see **SNATCH**.

whiskers, n. by *genae pilosae* or *† hirsutae*.

whisper, I. v.intr. *susurrare*, to anyone, *cum † alqo*. II. v.tr. anything into anyone's ear, *insusurrare ulci alqd ad aurem* or *in aures*. III. n. *susurrus*. **whisperer**, n. *susurrator* (very rare).

whist, I. n. by *chartarum ludus*, but where possible translate by *alea* (= dice). II. interj. *st! tace, tace*.

whistle, I. v.intr. and tr. *sibilare*; to — anyone, *alqm sibilò advocare*. II. n. *sibilus*; pl. also *sibila*, *-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. *album*, *candor*; — of an egg, of the eye, *album ovi*, *oculorum* (Cels.). **white-haired** adj. *albis capillis*, *cans capillis*. **white-lead**, n. *cerussa*. **whiten**, I. v.tr. *dealbare*, *candescere* (apte 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? quonam? II. conj. with reference to the antecedent, quo? — ever, quoquo, quocunque (-cumque), quacunque, quovis, † quolibet.*

whitlow, *n. paronychium, paronychus (Plin.).*

Whitsuntide, *n. * Pentecoste (Eccl.).*

whiz, *I. v.intr. stridēre (stridēre) (of serpents). II. n. stridor. whizzing, I. adj. stridens. II. n. stridor.*

who, *I. rel. pron. qui, quae, quod. II. interrog. pron. quis, quus, quid? Which of two? uter, utra, utrum? whoever, n. quicumque (quicum.), quisquis.*

whole, *I. adj. integer (= uninjured), totus (in opp. to part.), solidus (esp. in enumeration, e.g. usura, nec ed solidū, 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, —um, 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. whole-sale, *n. mercatura magna. wholesome, adj. saluber, salutaris (lit. and fig.), utilis, to be — for, alci salutarem esse, alci prodesse. wholesomeness, n. salubritas, utilitas (lit. and fig.).**

whoop, *n. clamor; see SHOUT, n.*

whore, *n. scortum, meretrix.*

whose, *adj., rel. and interrog. pron. cuius.*

why, *I. adv. as interrog. cur? quamobrem (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)? quoniam (with indic., request to do a thing). II. conj. cur, quamobrem, quapropter, propter quod. III. interj. (at answering an objection expressed or implied), immo, enimvero.*

wick, *n. ellychnium*

wicked, *adj. impius (erga Deum, patriam, etc.), nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, dissolutus, perditus (= abandoned), pravus (= irregular), malus, malitiosus (= bad), corruptus (= corrupted), deterrimus (= very bad), nequam (= worthless), turpis, foedus (= shameful). Adv. impie, nefarie, scelestē, scelerate, flagitiose, dissolute, perditē, prave, male, malitiose, nequiter, turpiter, foede. wickedness, n. impietas (erga alqm), scelus, —ris, n. facinus, —oris, n. flagitium (= a — deed, then —), pravitas, nequitia, turpitude, foeditas, vitium, malitia, vitiositas.*

wicker, *adj. vimineus, craticius; — work, crates, —is, f. usu. in pl.).*

wide, *adj. latus (e.g. planities), laxus (of dress, shoes, house), capax (= containing much), amplus (= of large size), patens (= — stretching). Adv. late, laxe. widen, I. v.tr. amplificare (urbem, rempublicam, fig. auctoritatem), dilatare (e.g. castra, aciem; power of a state, imperium), laxare (a garment, lines of troops). II. v.intr. se dilatare (the sea), patescere (a plain). width, n. 1, lit. amplitudo, latitudo, latitas; 2, fig. per hanc in omnes opiniones indulgens.*

widow, *n. vidua. widowed, adj. viduus. widower, n. viduus. widowhood, n. viduitas.*

wield, *v.tr. tractare (e.g. ferrum, arma, tela).*

wife, *n. conjun(x), uxor, marita; to take a —, uxorem ducere.*

wig, *n. capillamentum (Suet.), crines † empti, galerum (galerus, Juv.).*

wight, *n. see MAN.*

wild, *adj. ferus (of living and inanimate beings), agrestis (= growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners), silvester (= growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), indomitus (= untamed, of animals, opp. mansuetus), rudis (= still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.); hence = still uncivilized, of men), incultus (= untitled, of the soil, hence uncivilized, of men), vastus (= isolated, barren, of a country, opp. celeberr, ferox (= acting like a savage), immanis (= cruel, of character), saevus (= ferocious, all four of men), insanus, amens (= mad), lascivus (= playful); a — beast, fera. Adv. feroenter, immaniter, saeve (= fiercely), insane (= madly). wilderness, n. locus desertus, loca deserta, —orum, solitudo, vastitas. wildness, n. feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox (= fierceness), immanitas (= cruelty), lascivia (= playfulness).*

wile, *n. ars, dolus, see TRICK. wily, adj. astutus, versutus; see CUNNING, adj.*

wilful, *adj. contumax, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, a — act, quod consulto or cogitatum fit, comb. quod consulto et cogitatum fit. Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversaciter, consulto, consilio, de or ex industria, datā or deditā operā, voluntate et iudicio, or also by sciens or prudens et sciens. wilfulness, n. contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia, obstinatio (= inflexibility).*

will, *I. n. 1, voluntas (= volition in gen., and also exercise of —), animus (= disposition of mind), consilium, propositum (= purpose), arbitrium (= decision), auctoritas (= command, esp. — of the senate as expressed in a decree), or by auctor (e.g. he did it at the — of Caesar, hoc Caesar auctore fecit), nutus, —ūs (lit. = nod, fig. = command), comb. arbitrium et nutus, auctoritas nutusque, libido (= fancy, caprice, in good or bad sense), studium (= good —); he has a — to, est alci in animo alqd 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 prolixoque, animo prompto paratogue. willingness, n. animus libens or promptus, voluntas.*

wily, *adj. see WILE.*

willow, *n. salix.*

win, *I. v.tr. see GET, GAIN. II. v.intr. vincere. winner, n. victor.*

winning, *adj. pulcher, venustus (= beautiful), suavis (= sweet), blandus (= persuasive), comis (= courteous).*

wind, *I. n. 1, ventus, aura (both of gentle and violent blasts), flatus, —ūs (mostly poet., all three lit. and fig.); favourable, unfavourable —, ventus secundus, adversus; the — rises, ventus increbrescit or coarctur; — sinks, cessat, cadit; to speak to the —, dare t verba in ventos; 2, = flatulency, ventus, inflatio. II. v.tr. (e.g. a horn, cornu), inflare; see BLOW, PLAY, v.tr. windfall, n. alqd alci forte oblatum (e.g. the money was a great — to me, pecunia case*

oblata multum mihi proderat.). **wind-mill**, n. *mola venti* (Jct.). **wind-pipe**, n. *aspera arteria*. **wind-ward**, adj. *ad ventum conversus*. **windy**, adj. *ventosus*; fig. *vanus, ventosus, 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, sinuare*. **winding**, I. adj. *flexuosus, tortuosus*. II. n. *flexus, -ūs*. **windlass**, n. *ergala, 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, *foris*; door with —s, *folding-doors, fores, -ium, valvae*. II. v.tr. *volare*; see **FLY**. **winged**, adj. *penniger, † pennatus, † alatus, † aliger*.

wink, I. n. *nictus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. *nictare*, at any one, *alci*; to — at, *indulgere alci, con- (n)vivere in alqā re*.

winnow, v.tr. *corn, frumentum ventilare* or *evannere*. **winnowing-fan**, n. *ventilabrum, vannus, f.*

winter, I. n. *hiem(p)s, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempora hiberna, -orum, tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (= time of the shortest days), a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris*; a mild —, *hiems † mollis, mitis, tepida* (Hor.). II. adj. *hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis*, or by genit. of *hiem(p)s*; — quarters, *hiberna, -orum*. III. v.intr. *hiemare, hibernare, hiberna agere* (of troops); for — in gen. *hiemem agere*. **winterly**, adj. *hiemalis*.

wipe, v.tr. (ab)tergere, detergere, extergere; — out (fig.), *abolere*; see **ABOLISH**.

wire, n. *filum* or *filum ferreum*.

wise, I. adj. *sapiens, sapientiā 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. and intr. *velle, cupere*; if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet*; I don't — it, by nolo; I — rather, by malo; I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imperf. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); to — for anything, *alqd cupere, desiderare, (ex)optare, silitre* (= 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 sententiā*; according to anyone's —, *ad alqjs 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. (ingenit) *acumen, dīacitas* (= quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (= tasteful, elegant), *facetiae* (= witticisms), comb. *lepos facetiaeque, sal, -is, m.*; also in the pl. *sales*, comb. *sal et facillime, facete dictum*; to —, *nempe, nimirum, scilicet*. **witless**, adj. see **FOOLISH**. **witticism**, n.

quod facete dictum est; see **WIT**. **witty**, adj. *dīax, facetus, non infacetus, lexutus, salus*. Adv. *facete, salse, lepide*.

witch, n. *venefica, maga, saga*. **witchcraft**, n. *veneficium, ars † magica, magice* (Plin.); see **MAGIC**.

with, prep. (A) = in union, I. *cum, una cum*; often simply rendered by the ablat. with an adj. (e.g. *omnibus copis egredi*); 2, in friendly intercourse, *cum*; after verbs compounded with *cum*, either *cum* with ablat. or simply the dat. (e.g. *what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?*), after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by *idem* (= the same, etc.), the prep. “—” is rendered by *qui* or a copulative conj., seldom by *cum* with ablat. (only in poets simply by the dat.; a Graecism); 3, = in participation, in confederacy with, *cum* (e.g. *cum alqo bellum gerere adversus alqm*); = by means of, *per* with accus. *alqjs operā, alqjs ope, auxilio, alqo auctore*; also sometimes by the simple ablat. (e.g. *Caesar cō 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 accompanied by, I, of persons, *cum* (= along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*), (e.g. the women — their children were killed, *mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt*); 2, of things, *cum*; it is often rendered in this sense (armed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or adjs. or by a relative clause (e.g. armed — a dagger, *cum sicā, or sicā instructus*); at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum*, or (but less expressively) by the simple ablat. (e.g. — daybreak, (*cum*) *primā 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, advocare, revocare, removēre, alqd ex* or *de alqd re detrahēre* (also from a place, e.g. *inimicum ex Gallia*), *retrahēre, abstrahēre, 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 removēre ab, etc., se retrahere ab alqd re*; from a person, *se removēre ab alqo* or *ab alqjs amicitia, alqm* or *alqjs aditum sermonemque defugere*; to — from duty, allegiance, etc., *ab officio recedere*; to — from office, magistratu *abdicare, se magistratum ejurare*.

withér, I. v.tr. I, lit. (*ad*)urere, *torrere*; 2, fig. *perdere* (= destroy). II. v.intr. (*ex*)arescere, *inardescere* (Plin.). **withered**, adj. *marcidus*.

withhold, v.tr. *detinere, retinere, supprimere, comprimere*; I cannot — my praise of him, *facere non possum quin eum laudem*.

within, I. prep. *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 verbs expressing motion by *in* with accus. (e.g. *in fines suos recipere*), he did it — the year, *hoc abhinc nondum uno anno exacto fecit*; if the time be future, *ante annum exactum*. **II.** adv. *intus* (in gen.), *domi* (= at home).

without, I. prep. *extra* (with accus. of place), *sine* (with abl.), *sine alqs operâ*; not —, *non sine, cum*; by *nullus* in the abl. with the noun (e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*); by adjs., such as *expers alqs rei*, *carens algâ re*, *nudus algâ 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 *inscius, inciens, algo insciente, algo inscio*, — an invitation, *invocatus*; by the negative with participles, mostly by the ablat. abs. (e.g. — many words, *missis ambagibus*, Hor.); — anybody or anything, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only Com. say here *absque algo esset*), by *neq* (*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 merebuntur*); *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*, = I never came — going away better, by *praeter* (e.g. *praeter, consulens amicum habeo nulum*, = — counting the consul I have no friend). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, ex* or *ab* *exteriore parte, ab exterioribus partibus* (= from —, also = from abroad); *foris* (= out of doors).

withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see RESIST.

withy, n. *vimen*.

witness, I. n. 1, *testis*, to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari, alqm antestari*; to appeal to anyone as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; to appear as a —, *testem ex(s)istere*; *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, *rudere, spectare*; see SEE.

wizard, n. *magus, veneficus*

wisened, adj. *retorulus* (mostly post Aug.).

woad, n. *isatis, vitrum*.

wobble, v.intr. see WABBLE

woe, wo, I. n. *dolor, mala, -orum, res adversae, luctus, -us, maeror*, see SORROW. **II.** interj. *vae!* — to me! *vae mihi! vae mihi misero!* pro dolor! *perii!* **woeful, adj.** see SAD, UNHAPPY, SORROWFUL.

wolf, n. *lupus, fem. lupa*; of the —, *lupinus*. **wolfish, adj.** *saevus*.

woman, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (= grown up —), a young —, *puella, virgo, adulescens* (e.g. *Alia adulescens*), *juvenis*, an old —, *anus, -us, f. vetula*; a little — (as endearing term), *muliercula, adulescentia*; = the sex, — kind, *sexus* (-us) *muliebris, mulieres, -um*. **womanish, adj.** *muliebris, mollis, effeminatus*; see EFFEMINATE. **womanly, adj.** *muliebris*.

womb, n. *alvus, uterus*.

wonder, I. n. 1. = the feeling, (*admiratio*; to see anything with —, *algd stupefactus* or *attonitus videre*, see ASTONISHMENT; 2, = a wonderful thing, *casus, -us, mirificus, res mira* or *invenitata, monstrum, portentum, miraculum*.

II. v.intr. (*admirari, admiratione stupere*, at anything, *algd, algd 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 causae fuerit*; for our colloquial, I —, *demiror* is used (e.g. I — what it is, *demiror quid sit*). **wonderful, adj.** *mirus, mirificus, (ad)mirabilis, (ad)mirandus, novus, inusitatus, portentosus, monstr(u)osus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, nove, inusitate, monstr(u)ose*; see ADMIRE.

wont, I. n. *usus, -us, mos, consuetudo*, see CUSTOM. **II.** adj. (*assuetus*) to be —, *solere*.

woo, v.tr. *amare* (= to love), *in matrimonium petere* (Suet.); fig. = seek, *petere*. **wooeer, n.** *amator, procius*.

wood, n. *lignum*, or pl. *ligna* (for burning), *materia* (*materies*, = — fit for use, in opp. to *liber*, = bark, and when cut up, in opp. to *lignum*, = — for fuel), *silva* (= forest), *nemus, -oris, n., lucus* (= grove), *saltus, -us* (= glade, defile), *silvestris locus* (= plantation with —, shrubs); of —, *ligneus*. **wooden, adj.** *ligneus*. **wood-cutter, n.** *qui ligna caedit*. **wood-engraving, n.** *tabula in lignum incisâ et in chartam impressa*. **woodland, n.** *silvae, nemora, -um, saltus, -us*. **wood-louse, n.** *oniscus, multipeda* (Plin.). **woodman, n.** see WOOD-CUTTER. **wood-nymph, n.** (*Hamadryas*). **wood-pecker, n.** *picus*. **wood-pigeon, n.** *palmes, -is, n.* and f. **wooded, woody, adj.** *silvestris, silvoseus* (e.g. *saltus*), *siliis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), † *memorosus, silvoseus* (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 sub nomen, Graeco 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 alqs obtemperare* = to obey anyone's —), in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo, ut paucis dicam, quid multa? quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura*; the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini, litterae divinae* or *sanctae* (Eccl.); 2, = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *meâ fide*. **II.** v.tr. see EXPRESS. **wordy, adj.** *verbosus*.

work, I. n. = anything completed, *opus, -ris, n., factum* (= deed), *pensum* (= task), *monumentum* (= monument), *munus, munimentum* (= fortification); a little —, *opusculum* (also = — of art); *opus, liber, libellus* (= a literary —); = toil, *opera, labor* (with an effort), *occupatio*; of a scholar, *studia, -orum*; by candlelight, *lucubratio* (esp. before daybreak); done in leisure hours, *operae subscivinae*; it is the — of a good man to do this, *boni (hominis) est hoc facere*; the —s (in machinery, etc.), *machina, machinatio*. **II.** v.intr. to — at, (*elaborare in* *algâ rei, incumberè in* or *ad* *algd*; *opus facere, in opere esse, laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrare*; 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, fingere*

(= to fashion), *fabricari*; see **MAKE**. **work-basket**, n. *quastillum* (*quastillus*). **work-house**, n. *plōtchōtrophium* (Jct.), or by circuml. (e.g. *domus in quā indigentes publico sumptu aluntur*). **working**, I. adj. — days, *dies negotiosus* (Tac.), *dies profectus*. II. n. *tractatio* (in gen.); — of the ground, *cultio* or *cultus* (-ūs) *agrorum*. **workman**, n. *agri cultor* (in the field), *operarius*, in the pl. *operae* (if for wages, *mercenarius*; pl. *operae conductae* or *mercenariae*), *artifex* (= artist), *opifex* (= manual —), *faber* (= — in wood, stone, etc.), *vinitor* (in a vineyard). **workmanship**, n. *ars*, *opus*, *fabrics*, n. **workshop**, n. *officina* (the place), *fabrica* (of a *faber*, i.e. one who works in hard material), *artifectum* (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 vitā discēdere*, *e vitā excedere*; what in the —? *quid tandem?* everything in the —, *quodvis*, *nihil non*; I am the most miserable man in the —, *prope 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 huius 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), *teredo* (in wood, meat, clothes), *stinea* (in wood and books). **worm-eaten**, adj. *cariosus* (of wood); to be —, *vermiculari* (of trees, Plin.).

worn, part. and adj.; see **WEAR**.

worry, v.tr. I. (*disturbare* (= tear, of dogs, etc.); 2, fig. *vezare*, *sollīcītare*, *cruciare* (the two last metaph. as from baiting of wild beasts); see **TEASE**, **VEX**.

worse, I. adj. *pejor*, *deterior*. II. adv. *pejus*, *deterius*. **worst**, I. adj. *pestimus*, *deterimus*. II. adv. *pestime*. III. v.tr. *vincere*; see **DEFEAT**.

worship, I. 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 conlocati*, *virī optimi*, or *societas clarissima fabrorum*. **worshipper**, n. *cultor*, *venerator*.

worsted, I. n. *lana* (= wool). II. adj. *lanceus*.

worth, I. n. 1, = value, *aestimatio* (= value which anyone puts on a thing), *pretium* (= the value itself); see **VALUE**; 2, = moral —, *virtus*, —ūs, 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, *alqd merere* or *mereri* or *promerere* or *promereri*; = venerable, *venerandus*, *venerabilis*, *veneratione dignus*; to be — much, little, etc., *multum vultre*, *pauci*, *parvi*, *pretii esse*, *magno*, *parvo* *pretio*

vendi or *emi*. Adv. *digne*, *pro dignitate*. **worthiness**, n. *dignitas*, *honestas*; see **DIGNITY**. **worthless**, adj. I. *vilis* (= cheap), *inutilis* (= useless); 2, morally —, *corruptus*, *perditus*, *inhonestus*; see **WICKED**. **worthlessness**, n. I. *vilitas* (Plin.), or by adj.; 2, see **WICKEDNESS**.

wound, I. n. *vulnus*, —is, n. (in gen.), *plaga* (from a blow, etc.), *ulcus*, —is, 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, *alqd re involvere*, *velare* (= veil). II. n. see **WRAPPER**. **wrapper**, n. *tegumentum* (= cover, e.g. of a shield).

wrath, n. *ira*, *iracondia*, *bilis* (lit. = bile), *stomachus* (lit. = stomach = what revolts us), *indignatio*. **wrathful**, adj. *iratus*, *iracondus*; see **ANGRY**. Adv. *irate*, *iraunde*.

wreak, v.tr. see **REVENGE**.

wreath, n. *corona*, *sertum* (= garland).

wreathe, v.tr. *nectere* (= twine), (*con*)*torquere* (= twist); to — anyone, *coronare*, *sertis redimire* (e.g. a victim).

wreck, I. n. *navfragium* (= wrecking of a ship, or of fortune); = the remnants of a ship, *navis fracta*, *navis* or *navis reliquiae*, *tabulae navis fractae*; after a —, *navis fragio facto*. II. v.tr. *frangere* (= break, lit. and fig.), *navem* (in scopulis, etc., or *scopulis* + *illidere*; to be —ed, *navis fragio facere*. **wrecked**, adj. *navis fragus* (lit. and fig.).

wren, n. *regulus* (late).

wrench, v.tr. see **TEAR**, **PULL**.

wrest, v.tr. *eripere*, *extorquere* (e.g. *alqd alci de manibus*); fig., — the sense of anything, *alqd perverse interpretari*.

wrestle, v.intr. *luctari* (lit. of the wrestler; then also = resist in gen.), *cum alqo*. **wrestler**, n. *luctor* (in gen.), *athleta*, m. **wrestling**, n. *luctatio*, *luctatus*, —is (Plin.).

wretch, n. *homo malus*, *improbis*, *nequam*, *improbis ac nefarius*; poor —, *homo miserrimus* (for other adjs. see **WICKED**). **wretched**, adj. *misericors*, *miserandus* (= pitiable), *miser* (better in superl. *miserrimus*), *maestus*, *tristis* (= unhappy), *aerumnosus* (= full of care), *affectus*, *fractus* (= broken down), *malus*, *nequam* (= worthless); see **PITIALE** **SAD**, **WICKED**. Adv. *misericors*, *miser*, *maestissime*, *maeste*, *male*, *nequiter*. **wretchedness**, n. *miseria*; see **MISERY**.

wriggle, v.intr. *se torquere*, *torquēri*.

wring, v.tr. one's hands, *manus tollere* (= raise the hands in astonishment); — the neck, *gula* — *frangere*; — the soul, *cruciare alqm* or *animum*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere lintes*.

wrinkle, I. n. *ruga*; full of —s, *rugosus*. II. v.tr. *rugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem* *contrahere* or *adducere*. **wrinkled**, adj. *rugosus*.

wrist, n. *prima palmas pars* (Cels.).

write, n. I. anything written, *scriptum*; Holy —, *Lit(ter)ae Sanctae*, *Sacrae* or *Divinae* (Eccl.); 2, in law, *lit(ter)erae*; to issue a —, *perhabe alqm citare*.

write, v.tr. *scribere* (metaph. *exarare*, from ploughing, in letters of Cic. and post Aug.); to know how to (read and) —, *lit(ter)as scire*; he who is unable to —, *lit(ter)arum nescius*; to — a good hand, *lepidā manū conscribere*; = to — on something, *describere* in *alqd re* (e.g. *figuras* on the sand, *figuras* in *arēda*). *inscribere* *alqd rei*

or in *alqd re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statu*), *incidere alqd rei* or in *alqd re*, *referre in alqd* (= enter in a journal); = to make or compose by —ing, (con)scribere, *lit(t)eris mandare, consignare* (= to consign to —ing), *libros edere* (= to put forth), *alqd scribere*; to — to anyone, *alci scribere* (= to do anything with ut), *lit(t)eras ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; to inform by —ing, *alqm per lit(t)eras, certiorum facere de alqd re*; to one another, *lit(t)eras dare et accipere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *lit(t)eris rescribere* or *respondere*; to — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistulam*. **writer**, *n.* = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui lit(t)eras facit*; *scriba*, *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), *lit(t)eras epistula* (= letter), art of —, *ars scribendi*. **writing-case**, *n.* *scrinium*. **writing-desk**, *n.* *mensa* (= table), or simply *scribere* (e.g. *ad scribendum me confert*, I betake myself to my —). **writing-master**, *n.* *qui alqm ortem scribendi docet*. **writing-paper**, *n.* *charta*. **writing-tablet**, *n.* *cera* (= smeared with wax), *tabula* (or pl. *tabulae*).

writhe, *v.* intr. *torquere*.

wrong, *I.* *adj.* *falsus* (= false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (= foreign, opp. *meus*, etc.; hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); morally —, *pravus*; see **WICKED**; to be —, *perperam iudicare* or *statuere*. **II.** *adv.* see **WRONGLY**. **III.** *n.* = an unjust act, *injuriam*. **IV.** *v. tr.* *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere*, *injuriam alqm afficere*, *fraudare alqm alqd re* (= cheat). **wrongdoer**, *n.* *homo maleficus, scelerosus*, etc.; see **WICKED**. **wrongly**, *adv.* *male* (in gen.), *perperam* (= falsely, opp. *recte*), *falso* (= falsely), *inique*, *injuriam*, *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.* *irae plenus, iracundus*, see **ANGRY**.

wrought, *adj.* of metals or of deeds, *factus, confectus*.

wry, *adj.* *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*).

wryneck, *n.* *lynx* (Plin.).

Y.

yacht, *n.* *celoz*.

yard, *n.* (= a measure) by *adj.* *tripedalis* (in *longitudine*, = 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), *(aedium) propatulum* (= open space in front of a house, entry, porch), *cohors* (for cattle); in a ship, *arsenna*.

yard, *n.* *linum retum* (= linen, Jct.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jct.).

yawl, *n.* *navis, scapha*; see **SHIP**.

yawn, *I.* *v.* intr. = to gape, *oscillare, oscitari*; = to open wide, *scindi, haurire*; see **OPEN**. **II.** *n.* *oculatio* (Plin.); = opening, *hiatus*, — *us*.

ye, pron. *vos*; see **YOU**.

yea, *adv.* (Plin.); see **YES**.

year, *n.* *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium, annum spatium*; half a —, by *adj.* *semestris* (e.g. *semestre regnum*, Cic., = rule lasting six months), after the reign of a —, *cum annum jam regnasset*, for a —, in *annum* (e.g. *comitia in annum prolata sunt*, = the elections have been put off for a —); two — ago, *ab hinc annis duobus*, or *annos duos*; a — after, *post annum*; at the end of a —, *anno circumacto*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno praeterito, exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —s, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; within a —, *intra annum*, it is more than three —s, *amplius triennium est, amplius triennio*; it is a — since, *annus est cum, postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten —s since, *nondum decem anni sunt cum*, etc.; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; a period of two —s, *biennium*, three —s, *triennium*; four —, *quadrennium*; five —s, *quinquennium*; six —s, *sexennium*, seven —s, *septennium*; ten —s, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres*, etc., may be used); to be in —s, *aetate provecum esse*; to be getting into —s, *senescere, longius aetate procedere* or *proveh*; a —'s pay, *merces, -edis, annua*. **yearly** (or annual), *I.* *adj.* *annuus, anniversarius* (= returning after the lapse of a year) **II.** *adv.* *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

yearn, *v. tr.*, to — for, *alqd desiderare*. **yearning**, *n.* *desiderium*.

yeast, *n.* *fermentum* (Cels.).

yell, *v.* intr., **yelling**, *adj.*, see **CRY**, **SCREAM**, **SHRIEK**.

yellow, *I.* *adj.* *flavus, flavens* (= of gold colour), *fulvus* (= brownish —), *luteus* (= orange red or like sulphur; *flavus, fulvus*, and *luteus* denote a — inclining to red), *luridus* (= sallow, of the complexion, dirty teeth, etc.), *ruvus* (= greyish —, of the eyes, etc., rare), *↑ aureus* (= of gold-like —), *↑ croceus* (= of saffron colour), *↑ sulphureus* (= of sulphur colour), *gilvus* (= pale —, only of the colour of horses), *helvus* (= light —, of cows); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, *↑ flavescere*. **II.** *n.* — yolk of an egg, *luteum* (Plin.), *vitellus*. **yellow-haired**, *adj.* *flavus*. **yellowish**, *adj.* *subflavus, sufflavus*.

yelp, *v.* intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). **yelping**, *n.* *gannitus, -us*; see **BARK**.

yeoman, *n.* see **FARMER**, **SOLDIER**. **yeomanry**, *n.* see **CAVALRY**.

yes, *adv.* (to express affirmation or consent), *ita, ita est, sic est* (= it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, = certainly), *certe* (= assuredly), *vero* (= indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, strengthened *quin etiam* (= — indeed), *sane, sane quidem* (= of course), *inimò (vero)* (implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before); gen. however use none of these particles to express consent, repeat either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. will you come? *veniesne?* —! *veniam!* are you going to my house? *mene vis?* —! *te!* Clitipho came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adiit; solus!* —! *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 quae diei quo haec scribebam*; — evening, *last night*,

heri vesp̄ri; — morning, *heri mane*. **II.** n. *lies hesternus*.

yet, I. conj. (*at*)*tamen, verumtamen* (or as two words), *sed, at, etsi, quamquam* (*quany.* the last four answering objections raised or implied by the speaker); see **NEVERTHELESS, NOTWITHSTANDING**. **II.** adv. = still, even now, *etiam, etiamnunc* (*etiamnum*); = up to this time, *adhuc, ad id (tempus), 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, *alcijs precibus cedere, alci obsequi, (con)cedere, morem gerere or obsequi*. **yielding, adj.** (of temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*), *indulgens* (opp. *durus*).

yoke, I. n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *servitutis jugum, jugum servile, servitus, -utis* (fig.); to bring anyone under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; to keep under —, *alqm servitute oppressum tenere*; metonym = a couple (e.g. of oxen), (*boum*) *jugum*; = — of marriage, † *jugum*. **II.** v tr. (*con*)*jungere*. **yokefellow, n.** *socius* (= companion), *conjug(n)x* (in marriage).

yolk, n. (of an egg) *ovi luteum*, Plin., *vitellus*. **yonder, I.** adv. *ille, iste*. **II.** adv., *illic, istic*; see **THE-RE**.

yore, adv. in times or days of —, *ol m* (= a long time back), *quondam* (= formerly, opp. *nunc*), *antea, antehac* (= in former days), *patrum memoria* (= in the memory of our ancestors, of old), *antiqui, veteres, viri prisci*.

you, pron. 1, see **THOU**; 2, pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically, or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun. **your, adj.** 1 (in addressing a person), *tuus, -a -um*; see **THY**; 2, in the pl. *vester (vstra, vestrum)* **yourself, yourselves, pron.** reflex. *tu ipse, tute(met) ipsi, vos ipsi, vosmet (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), *adolescens, adulescentulus* (= 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*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj. e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equinus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus canis*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus feles*; also of the — of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *juvencus, juvenca* (= a — bull, a heifer); 3, of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*. **II.** n. (collective), *partus, -us*,

proles, -is, f. (mostly poet.), † *suboles, -is, f.* *pulli, -orum*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere or procreare*; see above. **younger, adj.** *junior, (natu) minor*; the — of two sons, *minor natu e filijs*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*. **youngest, adj.** (*natu*) *minimus*; the — of the sons, *minimus natu* (of several) *e filijs*.

youth, n. 1, in an abstract sense lit. *pueritia, aetas puerilis* (= the age of boys until the young Roman received the *loga virilis*, that is, till the fifteenth year of age), *adulescentia* (from the fifteenth until the end of the twenty-fifth year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juventus, -utis, f.* (strictly up to the fortieth year), † *juventas* (= in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juventa* (not very often in prose); in —, gen. by *puer* or *adolescens* (= 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 childhood), ab *adulescentia*, ab *ineunte aetate* or *adulescentia*, a *rima aetate* or *adulescentia*, ab *initio aetatis*; in a fig. sense = young people, *pueri, puellae* (= boys, girls), *adulescentes, virgines* (= young men, maidens), *juventus, -utis, f.*, *juvenes, -um, juvenes utriusque sexus* (= young people of both sexes), the goddess —, *Juventas*; 2, a young man, *puer, adulescentulus, adolescens, 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, studiose*; with great —, *summo studio, studiosissime*. **zealot, n.** *acerimus fides* (etc.). **zealous, adj.** *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer* (fiery), *ardens* (= burning with zeal); a — patriot, *civis acerrimus* or *patriae amans*; see **EAGER**. Adv. *studiose, acriter, ardentem, enixe, intente* (= intently).

zenith, n. * *zenith* (t.t.); in the —, *supra verticem*.

zephyr, n. *Zephyrus, Favonius*.

zero, n. by *nilhil*; to be at — (fig.), *nilhil valere* (= worth nothing); his spirits were at —, *animus suus fractus* or *demissus est*.

zest, n. = relish, by *sapor* (e.g. *sapor vinosus*); fig. *studium*.

zigzag, n. *discursus torti vibratque* (of lightning, Plin. Min.; the term can be used in gen.).

zodiac, n. *orbis* or *circulus signifer*; sign of —, *solus, -eris, n.*

zone, n. 1, see **GIRDLE**; 2, in geog. † *zona, cingulus* (terrestrial and celestial), *caeli regio* or *ora* or *plaga*; torrid —, *zona torrida* (Plin.); frigid —, *regio glacialis* (Col.); temperate —, *temperatae caeli regiones*.

zoology, n. *animalium descriptio*. **zoological, adj.** by gen. *animalium* — gardens, *ferarum saeptum*.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE

ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.

AAR, R., Arola, Auula, 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, *Amstelodanum*
 Andalusia, *Vandalitia*
 Angers, *Andegavum*
 Angoulême, *Engolisma*
 Anhalt, *Anhaltinum*.
 Anjou, *Andegavensis Ager*.
 Antwerp, *Antwerpia*.
 Annas, *Atrebarum*.
 Artois, *Artesia*
 Asia, *Asia*, Asiatic, adj. *Asiaticus*, *Asianus*.
 Atlantic Ocean, *Oceanus Atlanticus*
 Augsburg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.
 Austria, *Austria*
 Autun, *Augustodunum*.
 Auvergne, *Arverna*.
 Avignon, *Avenio*.

Barajoz, *Pax Augusta*
 Baltic Sea, *Mare Suebicum*.
 Bamberg, *Pamberga*, *Papeberga*.
 Barcelona, *Baremo*
 Basle, *Basilea*.
 Bavaria, *Bojana*, *Bajovana*
 Bayonne, *Lapudum*
 Beauvais, *Bellovacum*. ●
 Berlin, *Berolinum*
 Berne, *Berna*, *Arctopolis*.
 Besançon, *Vesontio*.
 Black Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*
 Blois, *Blesae*.
 Bohemia, *Boiohaemum*.
 Bologna, *Bononia*.
 Bonn, *Bonna*.
 Bordeaux, *Burdigala*.
 Boulogne, *Bolonia*, *Gesoriacum*.
 Bourges, *Avaricum*.
 Braganza, *Bravantia*.

Bremen, *Beirna*.
 Brescia, *Brixia*.
 Breslau, *Viaticslavia*.
 Bristol, *Venta Silurum*.
 Brunswick, *Brunsviga*.
 Brussels, *Bruxellæ*
 Bulgaria, *Bulgaria*.
 Burgundy, *Burgundia*.

Cádiz, *Gades*.
 Calais, *Caletum*.
 Cambay, *Camaracum*.
 Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*.
 Canterbury, *Cantuaria*, *Durovernum*.
 Carintha, *Carintha*
 Carlsruhe, *Carleolum*, *Biovomacum*.
 Carlsbad, *Thermae Carolinae*.
 Carlsruhe, *Hesychia Carolina*
 Carpathian M., *Carpathus*.
 Carthage, *Carthago Nova*
 Caspian Sea, *Mare Caspium*
 Cassel, *Cassula*, *Cassellæ*.
 Castile, *Castilia*.
 Cattégat, *Sinus Codanus*.
 Champagne, *Campania*.
 Chester, *Cestria*.
 Clairvaux, *Clavallis*.
 Clausenburgh, *Claudopolis*.
 Cleves, *Clivis*.
 Coblenz, *Confluentes*.
 Coburg, *Coburgum*.
 Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, *Augusta Ubiorum*
 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, Dessavia.
Devonshire, Damnonia.
Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
Dnieper, R., Borysthenes, Danapria.
Dniester, R., Danastria.
Don, R., Tanais.
Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.
Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.
Dresden, Dresda.
Dublin, Dublinum.
Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

EBRO, R., Iberus.
Edinburgh, Edinum.
Eisenach, Isenacum.
Elba, Ilva, Aethalia.
Elbe, R., Albis.
England, Anglia; English, adj. Anglus, Anglicus.
Erfurt, Erfurdia, Erfurtum.
Estonia, Estonia, Aestonia.
Exeter, Isca, 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.
Girgenti, Agrigentum.
Glasgow, Glasgus.
Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
Goslar, Goslaria.
Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.
Göttingen, Gottinga.
Greece, Graecia.
Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
Guadalquivir, Baetis.
Guadiana, R., Anas.
Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
Hague, The, Haga Comitis.
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.
Innsbruck, Oenipontum.
Ireland, Hibernia.
Istria, Histria.
Italy, Italia.

JAEN, Jaenum.
Japan, Japonia.
Jena, Jena.
Jericho, Hiericho.
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma
Juliers, Juliacum.
Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.
Königsberg, Regiomontanum

LANCASTER, Longovicum.
Landau, Landavium.
Langres, Lingones.
Languedoc, Langedocis.
Lapland, Lapponia
Lausanne, Lausodunum
Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum
Leipzig, Lipsia.
Lerida, Ilerda.
Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum
Liège, Leodium.
Limoges, Limovicum.
Lincoln, Lindum Colonia
Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
Lisbon, Olisipo.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Loire, R., Ligeris.
Lombardy, Longobardia.
London, Londinium, Londinum
Loretto, Lauretum.
Lorraine, Lotharingia.
Louvain, Lovanium.
Lübeck, Lubeca.
Lucca, Luca.
Lucerne, Lucerna.
Lüneberg, Luneburgum
Luneville, Lunaris Villa.
Luxemburg, Luciburgum.
Lyons, Lugdunum Segusiavorum.

MAAS, R., Mosa.
Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.
Maestricht, 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 Nostrium, Mare Magnum.
Melun, Melodunum.
Merida, Augusta Emerita.
Messina, Massana.
Metz, Divodurum.
Milan, Mediolanum.
Mincio, R., Mincius.
Modena, Mutina.
Montpellier, Mons Pessulus.
Moravia, Moravia.
Morea, Peloponnesus.
Moscow, Moscovia.
Moselle, R., Mosella.
Munich, Monacum.
Munster, Monasterium.

NAMUR, Namurcum.
Nancy, Nancejum.
Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.
Naples, Neapolis, Puthenope.
Narbonne, Narbo Martius.
Nassau, Nassavia.
Navarre, Navarra Alta.
Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicrus.
Netherlands, Belgica.
Nevers, Nivernum, Nevidunum Aeduorum.
Newcastle, Novum Castrum.
Nîmes, 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, Aurellanum.
Orieto, 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, Perpignanum.
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.
Pozzuoli, Puteoli.
Prague, Praga.
Provence, Provincia.
Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.

RAAB, Arrabona.
Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.
Red Sea, Sinus Arabicus.
Reggio, Rhegium.
Rheims, Remi.
Rhine, R., Rhenus.
Rhone, R., Rhodanus.
Riga, Riga.
Rimini, Ariminum.
Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Pertus.
Rocheater, Durobrivae.
Rome, Roma.
Rotterdam, Roterodamum.
Rouen, Rothomagus.
Roussillon, Russillo, Russino.
Russia, Russia.
Ryswick, Rysvicum.

SAXONY, Saxonia.
Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.
Saint Denis, Dionysiopolis.
Saint Malo, Maclovium.
Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.
Salamanca, Salamantica.
Salerno, Salernum.
Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.
Salzburg, Salisburgum.
Sambre, R., Sabis.
Saone, R., Araris.
Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.
Sardinia, Sardinia.
Saumur, Salmurium.
Savoy, Sabaudia.
Scheldt, R., Scaldia.
Schleswig, Slesvicum.
Schwerin, Suerinnum.

Scilly Isles, Stlures, Cassiterides.
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
 Seine, R., Sequana
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
 Seville, Hispalis.
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 Sienna, Sena.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Slavonia, Slavonia.
 Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.
 Spain, Hispania.
 Spures, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
 Spoleto, Spoletum.
 Stettin, Stetinum.
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.
 Strasburg, Argentoratum
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.
 Styria, Styria.
 Swabia, Suevia.
 Sweden, Suecia
 Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
 Taranto, Tarentum.
 Tarragona, Tarraco.
 Tartary, Tartaria.
 Tessin, R., Ticinus.
 Thames, R., Tamesis, or Tamesa.
 Theiss, R., Tiscus.
 Thuringia, Thuringia
 Tiber, R., Tiberis.
 Tivoli, Tibur.
 Toledo, Toletum.
 Toulon, Tullonum.
 Toulouse, Tolosa.
 Tournay, Tornacum.
 Tours, Turones, Caesarodunum.
 Trent, Tridentum.
 Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
 Trieste, Tergeste.

Tripoli, Tripolis.
 Tübingen, Tübinga.
 Tunis, Tunetum.
 Turin, Augusta Taurinorum
 Turkey, Turcia.
 Tuscany, Etruria.
 Tyrol, Teriolis

ULM, Ulma.
 Upsala, Upsalia.
 Urbino, Urbinum.
 Utrecht, Trajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
 Valois, Valesia.
 Venice, Venetiae.
 Vercelli, Vercellae
 Verdun, Verodunum.
 Verona, Verona.
 Versailles, Versalia.
 Vicenza, Vicentia.
 Vienna, Vindobona.
 Vienne, Vienna
 Vincennes, Ad Vicanas
 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, Vitemberg.
 Worcester, Vigornia
 Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
 Zürich, Turicum, Figurium.

GLOSSARY

OF

A FEW COMMON ENGLISH NAMES

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS

ALBERT, Albertus.
Alexander, Alexander.
Alfred, Alureaus.
Anna } Anna.
Anne }

Antony, Antonius.
Arthur, Arturus
Augustine, Augustinus.

BEATRICE, Beatrix.
Benedict, Benedictus.
Bernard, Bernardus

CECIL, Caecilius.
Cecilia, Caecilia.
Celia, Celia.
Charles, Carolus.
Claude, Claudius.
Clement, Clemens.
Constance, Constantia.
Cyprian, Cyprianus.
Cyill, Cyrillus.

EDMUND, Edmundus.
Edward, Eduarus.

Ellen }
Eleanor } Helena.
Elinor }
Emily, Aemilia.

FELIX, Felix.
Florence, Florentia.
Francis } Franciscus.
Frank }
Frederic, Fredericus.

GEORGE, Georgius.
Gregory, Gregorius

HELEN, Helena.
Henry, Henricus.
Hilary, Hilarius.
Horace, Horatius.

JAMES, Jacobus.
John, Johannes.
Joseph, Josephus.
Julia, Julia.
Julian, Julianus.
Justin, Justinus.

LAWRENCE, Laurentius.
Lewis, Ludovicus.
Lucy, Lucia.

MARGARET, Margarita.
Mark, Marcus.
Mary, Maria.

PATRICK, Patricius.
Paul, Paulus.
Peter, Petrus.
Phillip, Philippus.

RALPH, Radulfus.
Randolph, Randolphus
Richard, Ricardus.
Robert, Robertus.

STEPHEN, Stephanus.

THOMAS, Thomas.
Timothy, Timotheus.

VALENTINE, Valentinus.
Vincent, Vincentius

WALTER, Gualterus.
William, Gulielmus.

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